



Cameroons

UNDER UNITED KINGDOM ADMINISTRATION

Report for the Year

1954



PUBLISHED FOR THE COLONIAL OFFICE
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The cover illustration shows the issue of free meals at the BOTA primary school.

REPORT

by Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom
of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the
General Assembly of the United Nations
on the

Cameroons

under United Kingdom Administration
for the Year 1954

LONDON: HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
1955

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Report for the year 1954 to the United Nations Trusteeship Council on the Cameroons under British Administration

PART I

Introductory Descriptive Section

The Cameroons under British Administration consists of two mountainous strips of country on the eastern frontier of Nigeria, stretching from Lake Chad to the Atlantic. Geographically, as the maps accompanying this report show, it is divided into two parts by a gap of some 45 miles, near the Benue River. It is 700 miles long and nowhere more than 100 miles wide, the average width being 50 miles and the total area 34,081 square miles. Q. 1

2. The territory is mainly mountainous. Its ports, Bota, Victoria, and Tiko, are dominated by the Cameroons Mountain, a volcano 13,350 feet high. North of the Mountain is a wide belt of broken, forested country, containing most of the territory's cocoa farms, and its largest towns, Kumba and Mamfe, neither of which, however, has a population exceeding 10,000. For a short time each year small coastal ships can reach Mamfe by river, from the Nigerian port of Calabar.

3. North again of this forest belt are grassy highlands, covering most of the Bamenda, Wum and Nkambe Divisions, and some of Southern Adamawa. In these highlands there are peaks rising to over 8,000 feet, and the excellent cattle ranges of the Bamenda and Mambila plateaux. Yet further north, along the territory's eastern border, in Adamawa, is a long line of broken rocky hills, with a gap on either side of the Benue River. West of the hills is a plain some 1,500 feet above sea level, partly covered with orchard scrub.

4. Country of this type extends to the Dikwa Division, in the Bornu Province, but north of the village of Gwoza the hills disappear, and the landscape is flat, mainly sandy, with large patches of black cotton soil. On the shores of Lake Chad, in the extreme north, there are marshes.

5. Until the 30th of September, 1954, the southern part of the territory, consisting of the Cameroons and Bamenda Provinces, was for administrative purposes a part of the Eastern Region of Nigeria while the northern part was administered with the adjacent Provinces of the Northern Region, the Benue, Adamawa and Bornu Provinces. On 1st October, 1954, with the creation of the Federation of Nigeria, the Cameroons and Bamenda Provinces ceased to be a part of the Eastern Region and were grouped for administration as the Southern Cameroons. The provincial organisation was at the same time abolished.

6. The area of the old Cameroons Province was 9,149 square miles, that of the old Bamenda Province 7,432 square miles, that of the Tigon-Ndoro-Kentu area 1,236 square miles, that of the Southern Adamawa districts 9,225 square miles, that of the Northern Adamawa districts, 1,740 square miles, and that of the Dikwa Division 5,149 square miles. The Southern Adamawa districts are those to the south of the Benue River.

7. The population of the territory is approximately 1,400,000, and its ethnic composition is highly complex. The distribution of main tribal groups among the various administrative divisions of the territory is as follows:— Q. 2

NORTHERN CAMEROONS

Dikwa division (Bornu Province):—

Kanuri.

Shuwa Arabs, settled and nomadic.

Hill Pagans, i.e. primitive semi-Bantu speaking tribes.

Adamawa districts (Adamawa Province):—

(i) Northern:

Fulani.

Hill pagans, such as the Bata, Fali, Bude, Higi, Marghi, Njai and Sukur.

(ii) Southern:

Fulani.

Hill pagans, such as the Chamba, Jibu, Koma and Mambila.

Tigon-Ndoro-Kentu area (Benue Province):—

Tigon.

Ndoro.

Kentu.

SOUTHERN CAMEROONS

(i) Bamenda Division:—

Bafut

Banso

Ndop

Meta

Mogamo

Ngemba

Ngwaw

Ngi

Bali

} Tribes of Tikar origin.

} Tribes of Widekum origin.

Tribe of Chamba origin.

(ii) Wum Division:—

Bikom

Bum

Sungom

} Tribes of Tikar origin.

Beba-Befang

Tribe of Widekum origin.

Nghem (Wum)

Tribe of obscure, perhaps Tiv, origin.

(iii) Nkambe Division:—

Winya

War

Tang

Mbembe

Mfumte

Kalla

Mban

Misaje

} Tribes of Tikar origin.

} Tribes partly of Tikar origin.

(iv) Bamenda, Wum and Nkambe Divisions:—

Fulani

Tribe of Chamba origin.

(v) Victoria Division:—

Bakweri

Balong

Bambuko

Clans of Victoria Federation
(mainly of Duala and
Bakweri stock)} Tribes and clans speaking mainly
semi-Bantu or Bantu languages.

(vi) Kumba Division:—

Bafaw
 Bakossi
 Bakundu
 Balong
 Balue
 Balundu
 Bambuko
 Basossi
 Mbonge
 Ngolo-Batanga-Korup

(vii) Mamfe Division:—

Assumbo
 Bangwa
 Banyang
 Kembong
 Mbo
 Mbulu
 Menka
 Mundani
 Takamanda
 Widekum

Tribes and clans speaking mainly
 semi-Bantu or Bantu languages.

8. The list of tribes in the above paragraph shows the main groups to be:—

- (i) Kanuri.
- (ii) Shuwa Arabs.
- (iii) Fulani.
- (iv) Tikar and Chamba groups.
- (v) A large number of groups speaking semi-Bantu, or in the south, Bantu languages.

Some details of the origin of each of these groups are given below.

(i) *The Kanuri*. The Kanuri came originally from Kanem in the Central Sudan. They are of negro origin, modified by a Tuareg Berber migration from A.D. 500-800. They entered Bornu about the 13th century, conquered the country and intermarried with the negro population of Bornu. They are still the ruling race in Dikwa.

(ii) *The Shuwa Arabs*. The Shuwa Arabs came into Bornu from the East. This quick-tempered people, though now mostly settled, still retain under the Emir of Dikwa and his District Heads, the framework of their internal clan government as a survival from the not so far distant days when they were semi-nomadic herdsmen.

(iii) *The Fulani*. The Fulani, a pastoral people possibly of Semitic origin, came into the territory from Melle via Bornu. They belong principally to the Wolarbe, Ba'en and Ilaga'en clans and have now become Moslems of the Sunni sect. Their customs are in general regulated by Islamic law and tradition with a considerable substratum of pagan custom and observances, particularly among the nomad clans, some of which have not embraced Islam. The purer strains are noticeable for their spare frame, light colour, thin lips and non-negroid appearance. These characteristics are often lost by inter-marriage with the various tribes among which they have settled. Their language, Fulfulde, is spoken throughout the Western and Central Sudan. It is the lingua franca of Adamawa.

(iv) *Tikars and Chambas*. In the Bamenda Province semi-Bantu-speaking stocks were subjected to a succession of invasions beginning with that of the Tikars who, according to tradition, migrated from the north-east territory which is now under French administration, and were driven southwards under pressure from the Chambas. This invasion was followed early in the nineteenth century by an incursion of Chambas themselves, known as Bali, who were driven southward in their turn by the menace of a Fulani Jihad. They settled in the south of Bamenda Province to form a third element with the Tikar and aboriginal stocks and the novelty of their gay brightly coloured cloth robes, bows and poisoned arrows and horses was as much a military asset as their organised fighting power. The heterogeneous population was further disrupted by the impact of Fulani slave raids from Banyo and Gashaka. By the end of the nineteenth century the Fulani had devastated the northern areas of the division exterminating or carrying into slavery whole communities. The pagan tribes were broken up by the Fulani; Chamba fought Chamba, and the Fulani groups themselves were in a constant state of feud with one another. Thus there is in the area a mixture of three main stocks and broken remnants of peoples of uncertain origin who took refuge among the more inaccessible hills and valleys.

(v) *The Semi-Bantu and Bantu Groups*. In the north of the territory, there are many primitive semi-Bantu-speaking tribes living in mountain villages, and on the whole little influenced by the Muslim culture of the people in the plains. Nothing is known of their origin. They presumably moved into the hills to escape the slave raids from the Kanuri and Fulani states on the plains.

8. In the south of the territory, equally little is known of the origin of the semi-Bantu-speaking and Bantu-speaking groups. Those of Mamfe Division are probably aborigines, and those of Kumba have come from the Mamfe Divisional border. In Victoria the Balongs came from Mamfe probably about 90 years ago. The Mambukos and Bakweri are said to have a common ancestor and to have arrived in their present area round the Cameroons mountains about 150 years ago, but nothing is known of their origin.

9. The many tribes mentioned in the preceding paragraphs speak a bewildering variety of different languages, some Sudanic, some semi-Bantu, some Bantu. There is no language remotely approaching a lingua franca for the territory. English is spoken fairly widely in the extreme south, and other languages understood over a sizeable area are Duala (in the south), Bali (in Bamenda), Fulani (in Adamawa) and Kanuri (in Bornu).

10. The religion of the great majority of the population combines belief in the Supreme Being with forms of animism and ancestor worship. In the north the Fulani and Kanuri profess Mohammedanism and in the Cameroons and Bamenda Provinces Christianity is spreading among the educated classes, particularly in Victoria Division.

11. Conversion to or contact with the adherents of either of these religions tends to modify profoundly the social organisation of the aboriginal peoples. The influence of Islam in this respect is particularly noticeable in the northern area. There the original culture of the hill pagans is characterised by initiation rites, exogamy, the absence of secular chieftainship, the removal of the epidermis from the dead and its disposal separately from the body, the absence of circumcision and a complete lack of clothing, or its restriction to leaves or a leather covering or brass or iron ornaments worn over the pubes. This tends to give place to a culture in which gowns and cloth garments are worn, kindred exogamy is not observed, cross cousin marriage is particularly favoured, circumcision is practised and the dead buried in the Moslem fashion.

12. The Moslems of the North and the Tikar and Chamba communities have a tribal organisation recognising an important central authority such as the Emir of Diwka, the Lamido of Adamawa and the Fons of Bafut, Bikom, Bansa and Bali. Sometimes this organisation spreads to adjoining areas; the semi-Bantu hill pagan communities of the Adamawa district, for instance, are bound together in the organisation of the Emirate of Adamawa. Elsewhere there is no clan organisation and the political unit is the village or village group. Numbers of villages may be united, either because all look to the same priest as the guarantor of their welfare or because all use the same water supplies and markets and must therefore live in a state of comparative friendliness. There is no wider allegiance; on the contrary there was, until recent years, a definite hostility to all others, especially the adjacent village groups.

13. The social unit is the kindred. Patrilineal institutions are the rule though matrilineal systems are found and some of the tribes appear to be in a transitional state, in which patrilineal customs are taking the place of an earlier matrilineal system. The kindred group is often bilateral, that is, it is composed of both patrilineal and matrilineal relatives. Tribes which still adhere to matrilineal customs are often averse from admitting that they do so, fearing that a claim of a man on his sister's children will be considered as an infringement of the laws against slavery.

14. Marriage is by the payment of "bride price", the exaction of labour service, or by exchange. Marriage by exchange is tending to break down, as girls have recourse to a court if pressure is brought upon them to marry against their will. Marriage by elopement occurs but is usually legalised by the husband sending presents to the parents of the wife.

15. The blacksmith kindred often possess a special position within the group and is sometimes associated with priestly duties and funeral functions. The fear of witchcraft and the belief that it may be acquired either by heredity, by purchase or by accident are general throughout the pagan areas.

16. There is considerable movement of the population between the Territory Q. 3 and Nigeria, and between the Territory and the French Cameroons, usually with the object of seeking better farmland or grazing areas. The results may be summarised as follows:—

(a) *Bamenda, Wum and Nkambe Divisions.* The influx of Fulani cattle owners into the grasslands of Bamenda division has had certain economic consequences. The herds are estimated to have an aggregate value of over £1½ million at present prices. There has been a tendency for land in certain areas to be overgrazed and for the indigenous inhabitants to be restricted in their farming operations. On the other hand cases have been known where the native land-owners have started farms in the grazing areas in order to claim compensation for the inevitable damage. On the whole, the two interests have lived side by side for many years in amity and mutual respect.

(b) *Mamfe, Kumba and Victoria Divisions.* There is a general coming and going between these divisions and Nigeria on the one side, and the French Cameroons on the other. Some arrivals stay a few years and then return to their homes but few settle permanently. Those who do are mainly petty traders. In so far as they bring in fresh ideas from outside they probably benefit the people of the Cameroons, but petty trading is very largely in the hands of these outsiders, and their greater energy and resource is apt to be regarded as aggressiveness by the less energetic natives of the forest country.

In the Victoria and Kumba divisions there is a labour force of approximately 23,000 on the plantations. This has contributed to a shortage of foodstuffs and there is a tendency to resent the presence of "foreigners".

- (c) *The Northern Areas.* No appreciable changes and movements of the population of the plains are taking place, but the steady movement of pagans down from the hills mentioned in previous reports continues. The economic results should be an increase in food production and prosperity from the greater area under cultivation and the continued trend of movement into the plains is desirable. Unfortunately, the primitive hill dweller, once he leaves the hills, soon forgets his old methods of conservation, and in the more ample farmland of the plains shifts yearly, putting nothing back into the soil. In order to maintain the fertility of the soil mixed farming is being extended near these hills especially in Mubi district. This should alleviate the land problem once the better farmland in the plains is filled.

In the very remote and backward areas of Tigon, Kentu and Ndoro it has been observed that the development of roads has promoted the growing of cash crops not previously attempted owing to the distance from markets. The standard of living shows signs of improving accordingly. A satisfactory Tsetse survey of the Kentu highlands has opened the way for settlement of cattle.

- Q.4(a) 17. For practical purposes, the territory's history before the beginning of the nineteenth century is unknown. Until the end of that century there was virtually no effective connection between the northern and southern parts. The existing connection has grown up slowly since the Cameroons as a whole came under German rule.

18. Europeans first established themselves in the southern part of the territory about the middle of the nineteenth century: by 1848 the Baptist Mission was operating at Bimbia, and ten years later it set up at Victoria also. The Missionaries were British, but in 1884 the German Government formally took the territory under its protection. It spent the ensuing twenty or thirty years extending its influence inland.

19. The Benue and Adamawa parts of the territory, by 1848, had been incorporated into the empire of the Fulani conqueror, Modibbo Adama. By 1889 the Royal Niger Company had worked its way up the River Benue, and established posts. In the next fifteen years there was a good deal of fighting by both British and German military expeditions, the British and German spheres of influence being finally delimited in 1909.

20. The Emirate of Dikwa is part of the old Bornu Empire, and for it the nineteenth century was a period of intermittent trouble. First the Fulani had to be repelled, then, after a lull, rivalries among the ruling families led to civil war. Finally, in 1893, one Rabeh, the son of a notorious slave dealer, appeared with an army from the Sudan, and over-ran the country. He was ultimately overthrown in 1900 by the French, as was his son and successor in the following year. The French restored the former dynasty, and under the German administration it remained in power, as it does up to the present.

21. On the outbreak of war in 1914 British and French forces invaded the Cameroons. The early fighting went in the Germans' favour, but by

(a) See paragraphs 40 to 69 of the report for 1952.

1916 their main force had to retreat into the Spanish territory of Rio Muni to escape a converging advance by British, French, and Belgian contingents. In Rio Muni the German troops were interned, and the garrison of Mora in the North, being cut off, surrendered.

22. The Cameroons was then provisionally divided into British and French spheres which, with slight subsequent modifications, became the areas for which the League of Nations conferred Mandates. The areas so defined are now the subjects of the respective Trusteeship Agreements. In 1946 the lands formerly held by German plantation companies, bought back by them from the Public Custodian in 1924, were bought by the Governor and handed over to the Cameroons Development Corporation. This is a body constituted by Ordinance to operate on commercial lines, and its surplus profits are applied at the Governor's discretion for the benefit of the territory's inhabitants. Its annual reports are transmitted to the Secretary General of the United Nations. The first Visiting Mission from the Trusteeship Council visited the territory in 1949, and the second in 1952.

23. *Principal events of the year.* In January, 1954, the conference to make recommendations for a new constitution for Nigeria, which had met earlier in London, resumed its work in Lagos under the chairmanship of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The conference was attended by representatives of all the main political groups and a statement made by the Secretary of State informing the conference of the result of discussions held with the Kamerun National Congress delegation is set out in Attachment A to this report. The conference reached agreement on the recommendations to be made and the new constitution based on those recommendations came into force on the 1st October, 1954; its provisions are described in detail in paragraphs 42-64.

24. The reorganisation of the Southern Cameroons as a quasi-federal territory which resulted from the new constitution represents the most important series of events in the southern portion of the territory during the year. The Southern Cameroons Executive Council came into existence with the following membership:—

<i>President</i>	...	...	...	The Commissioner of the Cameroons.
<i>Ex-officio</i>	...	...	...	The Deputy Commissioner. The Legal Secretary. The Financial and Development Secretary.
<i>Unofficial</i>	...	...	...	Dr. E. M. L. Endeley. Mr. S. A. George. Rev. J. C. Kangsen. Mr. S. T. Muna.

25. All the unofficial members were from the majority party elected (under the previous constitution) in the Southern Cameroons, the Kamerun National Congress; Dr. Endeley is the leader of the party. Each of the unofficial members has been allocated certain departments of government of which to make a special study.

26. In October, 1954, the Southern Cameroons House of Assembly held its inaugural sitting. The meeting was held in temporary accommodation in the Government School, Buea, but a new building was under construction with a view to completion in time for the Budget session scheduled for March, 1955.

27. In December elections were held for the Federal House of Representatives to which the following six persons were elected from the Southern Cameroons:—

<i>Electoral District</i>	<i>Name</i>
Bamenda	Mr. L. S. Fonka.
Kumba	Mr. V. Mukete.
Mamfe	Mr. P. Ayuk.
Nkambe	Mr. J. Mbonyam.
Victoria	Mr. F. Ngale.
Wum	Mr. L. A. Ning.

28. Consequent upon the new constitution certain administrative rearrangements were carried out. The former Provinces Bamenda and Cameroons Provinces were abolished as such and, to a large extent, the affairs of the six administrative divisions are now controlled direct from Buea. In deference, however, to the views of the people of the Bamenda, Wum and Nkambe Divisions it was decided that an officer of Resident's rank would be stationed at Bamenda in order to provide general supervision, to co-ordinate the activities in the area of the former Province and to act as a liaison officer with the Commissioner's headquarters at Buea.

29. Apart from the major constitutional changes which have taken place, one of the more publicised events of the year has been the eruption of Mount Cameroon which occurred in July and August. This was the first occasion since the major eruption of 1922 that the mountain has shown any signs of activity; this time, however, although columns of black smoke issued forth steadily from a crater during a period of several weeks no lava flow ensued. During the eruption, which took place during the heavy rains, two senior service officers, Dr. A. M. J. de Swardt, Principal Geologist, Enugu and Mr. K. J. O'Shaughnessy, Provincial Surveyor, climbed the mountain under most trying conditions and investigated the activity from close quarters. Large boulders were observed to be thrown high into the air over a radius of half a mile.

30. Further north in the portion of the territory administered with the Nigerian provinces of Adamawa, Benue and Bornu there were important developments in local government. In Adamawa the representation of the Trust Territory on the Native Authority Council has been increased by two members; at District level the District Councils have become more representative and the Native Authority has found it possible to delegate a little more responsibility to these bodies. In Bornu, the Emir of Dikwa, Mustapha III, was deposed in March, 1954, for continuously failing to consult with his Council and for corruption; he was succeeded by his cousin Umar Ibn Ibrahim. In Benue Province a notable advance has been the setting up of a joint Finance Committee, on which the three Native Authorities in the Trust Territory are represented, to undertake the responsibility for the Joint Treasury and Joint Services of this area formerly controlled by the District Officer.

31. Elections were held in the northern areas in November and December for the Federal House of Representatives and the following were elected:—

<i>Electoral District</i>	<i>Name</i>
North Dikwa	M. Abba Jato.
South Dikwa	M. Kalia Mongonu.
Northern Adamawa Trust Territory	M. Marmani Bazza.
Southern Adamawa Trust Territory	M. Baba A. Gurum Pawo.
Wukari	M. Ibrahim Usuman.

32. Other events in the north were: the appointment of M. Abba Habib, a member of the Dikwa Native Authority Council, as Minister for Local Industries in the Government of the Northern Region; the opening of a Rural Health Centre at Sugu with excellent buildings, operated on behalf of the Native Authority by the Roman Catholic Mission; the opening of Mubi Hospital with a doctor and a small nursing staff; completion of the survey of the Cameroons North-South Trunk Road in the Bornu and Adamawa sector; completion of the link road from Mubi to Bukulo in the French Cameroons; survey of a road (to be begun in 1955) to bring the remote District headquarters at Gashaka into touch with a Federal trunk at Beli; progress with the roads to Bissaula and Baissa.

33. The harvest was generally good and excellent prices were obtained for surplus foodstuffs and produce sold to the Marketing Boards.

PART II

Status of the Territory and its Inhabitants

2.5

34. The basis of the administration of the territory in international constitutional law is the Trusteeship Agreement approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations and dated at New York the 13th December, 1946. The basis of administration in domestic constitutional law was, until the 30th September, 1954, the Nigeria (Constitution) Order in Council, 1951. This was superseded on the 1st of October, 1954, by the Nigeria (Constitution) Order in Council, 1954, which created the Federation of Nigeria, consisting of the Federal Territory of Lagos, the Northern, Eastern and Western Regions of Nigeria and the Southern Cameroons. The status of the Southern Cameroons as a part of the Federation is more fully described in paragraphs 42-64.

2.6

35. The indigenous inhabitants are British Protected Persons. As such, they enjoy the same guarantee as regards protection of their persons and property as do the people of British Colonies, protectorates and other dependencies. Under the British Nationality Act, 1948, residence in any protectorate or trust territory counts as qualifying residence for citizenship of the United Kingdom and Colonies, by virtue of which British nationality is now acquired. British protected persons in the Cameroons may therefore, if they wish, apply for naturalisation as citizens of the United Kingdom and Colonies.

2.7

36. Immigrants retain the status which they possess in the territory from which they originate. An alien may not become a British protected person, but may apply for naturalisation under the British Nationality Act, 1948, as a citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies. The residential qualification for the naturalisation of an applicant as a citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies is set out in the Second Schedule to the Act. An applicant must have resided in Nigeria or the Trust Territory throughout the twelve months preceding his application, and must have resided for four out of the previous seven years in the United Kingdom or any Colony. All sections of the population are equal before the law, both of the Territory and of the metropolitan country.

PART III

International and Regional Relations

37. The Administering Authority undertakes to provide every year for the United Nations a full report on the Territory, based on the questionnaire contained in Trusteeship Council Document T/1010. A special representative attends meetings of the Trusteeship Council, to clear up any point of doubt, and to answer questions, either written or oral. The Administering Authority is always ready to collaborate with the specialised agencies; no direct assistance was received in the course of the year under review. Q. 8

38. In October the Report of the Mission organised by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development was published under the title "The Economic Development of Nigeria". The Report recommended ways in which Nigeria, including the Cameroons, could organise and finance the development effort over the five-year period ending on the 31st of March, 1960. In particular the Report made recommendations for the reappraisal of the policies, general and financial, of the Cameroons Development Corporation. The Report also recommended the creation of a separate development agency for the Southern Cameroons financed by a grant of £1 million from the Federal Government. The Report of the Bank Mission is now under examination by the governmental authorities concerned. Q. 9

39. Officials in the territory work in the closest possible conjunction with officials in the French Trust Territory. There have been numerous informal meetings in all sectors of the Territory both between members of the Administration and officers of the technical services. A particularly successful example of co-operation of this type was the meeting between the local representatives of the Dikwa Native Authority and their counterparts from the French Cameroons which enabled much to be done in the maintenance of order in the border areas. Q. 10

40. In a wider field, there has been good progress with the joint Franco-Nigerian investigation of the possibility of improvement of the navigability of the Benue. A conference was held at Yaoundé in March, 1954, attended by experts from both sides and there has been at all stages a full exchange of information. A party from the French side worked in Adamawa Province during 1954 and arrangements have been made for a Nigerian survey party to enter the French Cameroons to link the two systems of levels.

41. There is no interference with political, economic, social, religious, or other exchanges between the Territory and Nigeria, and, as regards the Cameroons under French Trusteeship, as little interference as possible. What there is in the latter case comes from customs restrictions, and the necessity for persons visiting the French sphere to carry identification documents. The customs restrictions are detailed elsewhere in this report. Identification documents are of the simplest nature, and readily available on demand, at a nominal cost. The people of the Territory have always associated freely with their neighbours in the Cameroons under French Trusteeship, and Nigeria.

42. In accordance with Article 5 (a) of the Trusteeship Agreement the administration of the Trust Territory is integrated with that of the adjoining Territory of Nigeria. Until the 30th of September, 1954, the common Q. 11

administration was provided for by the Nigeria (Constitution) Order in Council, 1951, and the nature of this association with its legislative and administrative arrangements was fully described in the reports for the years 1952 and 1953. On the 1st of October, 1954, the Nigeria (Constitution) Order in Council, 1954, came into force and it is the institutions introduced by this document and by the Nigeria (Offices of Governor-General and Governors) Order in Council, 1954, which are described in the succeeding paragraphs of this report.

43. These Orders in Council created the Federation of Nigeria consisting of the former Northern Region (including the Northern portion of the Trust Territory) the former Western Region, the former Eastern Region, the Southern Cameroons (formerly administered as part of the Eastern Region) and the Federal Territory of Lagos. The office of Governor-General was constituted for the Federation and of Governor for each of the three Regions ; for the Southern Cameroons the Governor-General was instructed to constitute the office of Commissioner of the Cameroons. Legislatures and Executives were created for the Federation, for each Region and for the Southern Cameroons.

44. The Legislative House for the Federation is the House of Representatives consisting of:—

- (a) a Speaker ;
- (b) three Ex-officio Members, namely the Chief Secretary, the Attorney-General and the Financial Secretary ;
- (c) One hundred and eighty-four Representative Members elected—
 - (i) ninety-two from the Northern Region (including the northern part of the Trust Territory) ;
 - (ii) forty-two from the Eastern Region ;
 - (iii) forty-two from the Western Region ;
 - (iv) six from the Southern Cameroons ;
 - (v) two from Lagos ;
- (d) not more than six Special Members.

45. The Federal Executive is the Council of Ministers of which the Members are:—

- (a) the Governor-General who is President ;
- (b) three Ex-Officio Members, namely, the Chief Secretary of the Federation, the Attorney-General of the Federation and the Financial Secretary of the Federation
- (c) ten members styled Ministers, three being appointed from among the Representative Members of the House of Representatives elected in each Region and one from the Southern Cameroons.

46. There are two Legislative Houses in the Northern Region: the Northern House of Chiefs and the Northern House of Assembly.

47. The Northern House of Chiefs is composed as follows:—

- (a) the Governor ;
- (b) all first class Chiefs ;
- (c) thirty-seven other Chiefs ;
- (d) those members of the Executive Council of the Northern Region who are members of the Northern House of Assembly ; and
- (e) an adviser on Muslim law.

48. The members of the Northern House of Assembly are:—

- (a) four Official Members ;
- (b) one hundred and thirty-one Elected Members ; and
- (c) not more than five Special Members.

49. The Executive for the Northern Region is known as the Executive Council. Its members are:—

- (a) the Governor, who is President ;
- (b) three Ex-Officio Members namely the Civil Secretary, the Attorney-General of the Region and the Financial Secretary of the Region ; and
- (c) thirteen members appointed from among the members of the Northern House of Chiefs and the Northern House of Assembly. One of these is styled Premier of the Region and the other twelve are appointed by the Governor on the recommendation of the Premier.

50. The Legislative House for the Southern Cameroons is the House of Assembly of the Southern Cameroons. Its members are:—

- (a) the Commissioner of the Cameroons who is President of the House ;
- (b) three Ex-Officio Members, namely the Deputy Commissioner of the Cameroons, the Legal Secretary and the Financial and Development Secretary ;
- (c) thirteen Elected Members ;
- (d) six Native Authority Members ; and
- (e) not more than two Special Members.

51. The Executive for the Southern Cameroons is termed the Executive Council of the Southern Cameroons and consists of:—

- (a) the Commissioner of the Cameroons who is President ;
- (b) three Ex-Officio Members namely the Deputy Commissioner of the Cameroons, the Legal Secretary and the Financial and Development Secretary ;
- (c) four Unofficial Members appointed by the Governor-General from among the members of the House of Assembly of the Southern Cameroons.

52. For the purpose of defining spheres of legislative and executive authority the First Schedule to the Order in Council contains two Legislative Lists: the Exclusive Legislative List and the Concurrent Legislative List. These lists are set out in Attachment C to this report.

53. Legislative power is divided as follows:—

- (a) the Governor-General may, with the advice and consent of the House of Representatives, make laws for the whole Federation in respect of matters on either the Exclusive or the Concurrent Legislative List.
- (b) the Governor of the Northern Region may with the advice and consent of the Northern House of Chiefs and the Northern House of Assembly make laws for the Northern Region in respect of any matter not on the Exclusive Legislative List ;
- (c) the Governor-General may, with the advice and consent of the House of Assembly of the Southern Cameroons make laws for the Southern Cameroons in respect of any matter not included in the Exclusive Legislative List.

54. Executive power is similarly divided. The executive authority of the Federation extends to all matters with respect to which the Federal Legislature has power to make laws; that of the Northern Region and the Southern Cameroons to the matters with respect to which their Legislative Houses have power to make laws. The use and operational control of the police is directed and exercised by the Governor-General.

55. The franchise throughout the territory is extended to all adults who are taxpayers and who have either a residency qualification in the electoral district or are natives of it. In the case of elections to the House of Representatives an additional qualification is possession of the status of a British Subject or a British Protected Person.

56. No elections to the Northern House of Assembly have been held under the new constitution and the members of the existing House were elected by the procedure described in paragraph 46 of the 1953 report. Elections to the House of Representatives were held in November and December, 1954, under the Elections (House of Representatives) (Northern Region) Regulations, 1954. The parts of the Territory administered with Bornu and Adamawa Provinces were each divided into two electoral districts—North Dikwa, South Dikwa, Northern Adamawa Trust Territory and Southern Adamawa Trust Territory. The population of the Tigon-Ndoro-Kentu areas administered with Benue Province is insufficient to justify separate representation and they were included in the electoral district of Wukari Division.

57. Electoral procedure was similar to that described in previous reports. The electoral districts were divided into primary electoral areas in which primary elections were held. Between the primary electorate and the final electoral college there might be an intermediate electoral college where the great size of the electoral district and the wide distribution of the population made it desirable. In the case of the Southern Adamawa Trust Territory electoral district an intermediate college was used.

58. Candidates had to be nominated by persons qualified to vote and to be themselves so qualified. There was no separate Register of Electors and as in previous elections the Tax Rolls were used to test voters' qualifications. Voting in the final electoral colleges was by secret ballot.

59. The members who represented the Southern Cameroons in the Eastern House of Assembly under the old constitution were elected by the procedure described in paragraph 45 of the 1953 report. They have continued as members of the Southern Cameroons House of Assembly under the new constitution. Elections were however held in 1954 both for the new Federal House of Representatives and to select the Native Authority members of the Southern Cameroons House of Assembly. The electoral district was the Administrative Division and representatives were elected by the electorate in primary elections to form an electoral college for the division and these representatives elected the members from amongst their own number. For the purpose of these primary elections a division was divided into primary electoral units consisting of village areas or native communities; an Electors' Register was prepared; candidates had to be nominated by registered electors and to be registered electors themselves; contested elections were conducted by a process of secret oral voting under which the Returning Officer-in-Charge of the elections recorded the vote orally signified to him by each elector in a register. At the elections held by the electoral college of the division a similar process of nomination and voting had to be observed.

60. These elections were governed by the Elections (House of Representatives) (Southern Cameroons) Regulations, 1954 and the Southern Cameroons Electoral Regulations, 1954.

61. The House of Representatives at its first meeting of the year in March was occupied with the budget. It managed however to pass eighteen other Ordinances mainly of an uncontroversial nature. At the August meeting a further eight Ordinances were passed, the most important being one for the establishment of a Corporation to be known as the Nigerian Ports Authority to operate certain of the Port and Harbour Undertakings of the Government and one to make provision for the transfer of funds and assets from the Nigeria Cocoa Marketing Board, the Nigeria Oil Palm Produce Marketing Board and the Nigeria Cotton Marketing Board to Marketing Boards to be established as a result of the new Constitution. The Northern and Eastern Regional Houses passed their respective Appropriation Ordinances and also got through a great deal of useful legislative work.

62. The Southern Cameroons House of Assembly held its first meeting in October and November, 1954, its principal business being the adoption of an interim budget for the service of the Territory until the 31st of March, 1955. The House however also passed laws establishing the Southern Cameroons Marketing Board and the Southern Cameroons Production Development Board ; and a number of resolutions. The House applied itself with great seriousness to its task and the standard of debate was high.

63. The remuneration of members of legislature was as follows :—

(a) Old Constitution

	£ per annum
Member of House of Representatives	800
Central Minister with portfolio	2,500
Central Minister without portfolio	1,800
Member of Regional House of Assembly	400
Regional Minister without portfolio	1,300
Regional Minister with portfolio :	
Eastern Region	1,800
Northern Region	2,000

(b) New Constitution

Member of House of Representatives	800
Federal Minister without portfolio	2,500
Federal Minister with portfolio	3,000
Member of Southern Cameroons House of Assembly ...	300
Member of Southern Cameroons Executive Council ...	810

64. In the north the elected representatives of Trust Territory supported the Northern Peoples' Congress, the party in power in the Region, throughout the year. M. Abba Habib was a member of the Executive Council and held the portfolio of Local Industries ; at the close of the year he was about to move to the newly created Ministry of Trust Territory Affairs. In the Southern Cameroons the 12 members elected to the Eastern Region House of Assembly who supported the Kamerun National Congress did not take their seats and played no part until the new constitution came into force on the 1st of October when they became the majority party in the new Southern Cameroons House of Assembly.

PART IV

International Peace and Security : Maintenance of Law and Order

Q. 12 65. The Nigeria Police Force is available to enforce law and order in the Territory.

66. In the Southern Cameroons a substantial force is stationed, its strength and distribution being shown in the table on p. 18. Until the 30th of September, 1954, the force was commanded by a Senior Superintendent of Police ; as a result of the constitutional changes introduced on the 1st of October, 1954, the post of Deputy Commissioner of Police, Southern Cameroons, was created and the appointment of an additional Assistant Superintendent of Police and a Vehicle Inspection Officer for Motor Traffic Duties was authorised.

67. Only two small detachments are stationed in the northern Trust Territory, although larger forces are available at Yola and Maiduguri, the Provincial Headquarters towns of the Adamawa and Bornu Provinces. The detachments are under the command of the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Yola, who is responsible to the Commissioner of Police, Northern Region, Kaduna. The bulk of routine police duties in these areas are carried out by the Native Authority Police Forces and the Nigeria Police operate only as a reserve in case of emergency and for certain special duties such as escort and traffic control.

68. In the Cameroons Police Province, which includes the former Cameroons and Bamenda Administrative Provinces, all recruiting is local, and applicants must be natives of the Trust Territory. In the case of the Northern Cameroons applicants may be accepted from outside the Territory.

Qualifications for enlistment are :—

Educational	...	...	...	Minimum Standard VI.
Age	...	...	...	Between 19 years and 25 years.
Height	...	...	...	Minimum 5 ft. 6 ins.
Chest expanded	...	...	...	Minimum 34 ins.

The applicant must be of good character and be passed physically fit by a Medical Officer.

69. Recruits enlisted from the Southern Cameroons are trained in the Southern Police College at Ikeja, near Lagos, and recruits from the Northern Cameroons at the Northern Police College, Kaduna. Training normally lasts six months, during which time the recruit draws a salary of £75 a year. On completing the course successfully he is posted as a Third Class Constable to one of the Cameroons detachments at a salary of £86 a year. He then has the following ladder of promotion open to him :—

	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
3rd Class Constable...	86	90	94					
2nd Class Constable	98	102	106	110				
1st Class Constable ...	115	120	125	130				
Lance Corporal	145	150	155					
Corporal ...	165	170	175	180	185			
Sergeant ...	194	200	206	212	218			
Sergeant-Major	218	230	242	254				
Sub-Inspector	218	230	242	254	266	278		
Inspector Grade II ...	290	302	314	326	338	350		
Inspector Grade I ...	360	380	400	420	440	460	480	500
Chief Inspector	525	550	575	600	625	650		
Assistant Superintendent, Senior Assistant Superintendent, Superintendent: £570—£30—£690; £730—£40—£1,210.								

Senior Superintendent of Police: £1,325 per annum.

70. Members of the Inspectorate, who show the qualities required of a Superior Police Officer and are recommended by the Inspector-General, are interviewed by the Public Service Board with a view to their promotion to the rank of Assistant Superintendent of Police. Promotion to the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police, Superintendent of Police and Senior Superintendent of Police is then open to them at the following salaries:—

Assistant Superintendent, Deputy Superintendent and Superintendent:—
Scale A2: £570—30—690—40—1,210.

Senior Superintendent:—
Group P. £1,325.

71. On enlisting a constable contracts to serve 6 years with the force. At the end of that period, if he wishes, and if his work and conduct have been satisfactory, he may re-engage to serve until he is 45 years old. Upon reaching this age he may, if he is exceptionally fit, both physically and professionally, be permitted to serve beyond the age of 45 years.

72. Notice of non-re-engagement is given or received by a Constable 6 months before the date he is due to re-engage or claim his discharge. Constables who succeed in reaching the rank of Lance-Corporal and above are eligible for a pension on their retirement. Those who fail to reach the rank of Lance-Corporal are granted a statutory gratuity and an annual allowance in lieu of pension. The minimum service qualification for a pension or annual allowance is 10 years. Members of the Force who receive their discharge before the completion of 10 years' service in circumstances which make them eligible for retiring benefits are awarded gratuities.

73. All ranks have ample opportunity for games and athletics. Nearly every detachment has its own football team and the Annual Police Sports held in the Regions and in Lagos give prowess full scope. At each station there is a lecture, recreation and reading room, equipped with indoor games and up-to-date reading material.

74. Only one disturbance occurred in the territory during the year. This was in August when without prior notice a strike occurred of workers on the Lobe Plantation of Messrs. Pamol Ltd. in Kumba Division. The situation remained quiet on the 12th August (the day of the strike) but on the following two days, the 13th and 14th, some of the strikers incited by their leaders commenced to loot the canteens and stores. Some of the strikers became belligerent and on the 14th it was considered necessary to evacuate the wives and children of members of the Senior Service staff. Meantime wireless messages had been sent to the Police Authorities and a detachment from Buea arrived by launch on the evening of the 15th. Accompanying the police was the Labour Officer; the District Officer arrived at about the same time having travelled by road from Kumba.

THE NIGERIA POLICE FORCE

STRENGTH OF FORCE MAINTAINED IN CAMEROONS, AND ITS ORGANISATION

Deputy Commissioner of Police, Southern Cameroons Senior Superintendent of Police, Buea Deputy Superintendent of Police, Victoria Assistant Superintendent of Police, Bamenda							Assistant Superintendent of Police, Yola		
Victoria Detachment	Tiko Detachment	Kumba Detachment	Bamenda Detachment	Manfe Detachment	Nkambe Detachment	Wum Detachment	H.Q. Detachment, Buea	Gwoza Detachment (Bornu Province)	Mubi Detachment (Adamawa Province)
2 Inspectors			1 Inspector	1 Inspector			1 Sergeant- Major		
2 Sergeants	1 Sergeant	1 Sergeant	2 Sergeants	2 Sergeants			2 Sergeants	1 Sergeant	1 Sergeant
5 Corporals	3 Corporals	3 Corporals	2 Corporals	1 Corporal	1 Corporal	1 Corporal	4 Corporals	1 Corporal	
7 L/Corporals	1 L/Corporal	3 L/Corporals	2 L/Corporals	3 L/Corporals			6 L/Corporals	1 L/Corporal	2 L/Corporals
46 Other Ranks	40 Other Ranks	27 Other Ranks	39 Other Ranks	22 Other Ranks	6 Other Ranks	6 Other Ranks	51 Other Ranks	17 Other Ranks	15 Other Ranks

NOTE: The above does not include personnel of the Clerical Duties Branch and Force Communications Branch:—
 1 Inspector Grade II (Clerical), 1 Sub-Inspector (Clerical), 1 1st Class Constable (Clerical); 1 L/Corporal and 5 Other ranks (F.C.B.).

75. The crowd of strikers who were armed with sticks and matchets were addressed for some time by the District Officer, Labour Officer and the General Manager, Pamol Ltd., who urged them to disperse and return peacefully the following day to conduct negotiations in respect of their claims. The following day negotiations were opened and after a difficult start the District Officer and the Labour Officer convinced the men that the majority of their claims were groundless. Negotiations continued for some days and eventually agreement was reached, good order was restored and the strikers returned to work.

76. The strike was an illegal one and no attempt had been made by the workers to air their grievances by negotiation. Subsequently certain of the leaders of the rioters were tried by the Magistrate, an African, and found guilty of offences. No further difficulties have occurred at this plantation since that time.

77. With regard to paragraph 55 of the 1953 report concerning the Widekum-Bali dispute a settlement of the land problem has been reached. The Bali people have handed over land to certain Widekum elements who were hitherto suffering from a land shortage, and have been paid compensation by Government. A planned settlement scheme on the land concerned is making encouraging progress. By community effort two miles of good road have been constructed, nurseries of coffee and oil palms established and a model village will eventually be built.

78. The villagers of Johode (paragraphs 56-8 of the 1953 report) were fined £80 for the disturbance they caused in 1953.

PART V

Political Advancement

CHAPTER 1. GENERAL POLITICAL STRUCTURE

Q. 14

79. The Territory's legislative system, and the participation of the inhabitants in it, are described in paragraphs 42-64. The main agents for putting policy into effect are the senior Administrative and Departmental officers. The chief of these is the Commissioner of the Cameroons, who is responsible to the Governor-General for the administration of the Southern Cameroons. He is also directly responsible to the Governor-General for trusteeship affairs in the whole of the Territory, including the Northern Cameroons. He has, however, no direct administrative responsibility for the Northern Cameroons, and in matters affecting the North that are of interest to him because of their bearing on trusteeship affairs he acts in collaboration with the Northern Regional authorities.

80. The departmental officers in the Territory are directly responsible to their heads of department in all strictly technical matters, but responsible to the Governor of the Northern Region and the Commissioner of the Cameroons respectively for the execution of approved policy. In the exercise of their authority the Governor and Commissioner have the power to call upon Regional departmental representatives to supply information and advice on any matters relating to departmental activities, and these latter in their turn are required to keep the Governor and Commissioner continuously informed of all their departmental activities possessing more than a merely technical interest. Similarly, at a lower level, the Administrative Officer-in-charge, whether it be the Resident or the Divisional Officer, is regarded as the captain of a team which works together for the benefit of the people and the progress of the country, and is placed in a position in which he is able to co-ordinate effort.

81. The Nigeria (Constitution) Order in Council, 1954, provided for substantial changes in the judicial organisation of the Territory by the establishment of a Federal Supreme Court and High Courts and other Courts for the Northern Region of Nigeria and the Southern Cameroons. The transitional provisions of the Order laid it down that until these Courts were established the judicial system previously in force should remain. In fact the new Courts were not established before the end of 1954 and the judicial organisation of Nigeria and the Trust Territory as set out in the Supreme Court Ordinance, the Magistrates' Courts Ordinance and the Native Courts Ordinance continued. Under these Ordinances two sets of Courts function side by side throughout the Trust Territory. These are the Supreme Court and Magistrates' Courts, which primarily administer English law, and the Native Courts, which primarily administer native law and custom.

82. The Southern Cameroons fall within the Calabar Judicial Division of the Supreme Court, as does the Cameroons Magisterial District. The Puisne Judge stationed at Calabar normally holds sessions in the Southern Cameroons twice a year. The Benue, Adamawa and Bornu Provinces fall within the Jos Judicial Division of the Supreme Court. The Puisne Judge stationed at Jos goes on circuit to Makurdi, Yola and Maiduguri, near the

borders of the Territory. The Judge does not normally deal with matters covered by the Moslem courts, some of which have extensive powers. He has, however, a power of review over these courts and there is a right of appeal in certain cases to the West African Court of Appeal. The Judge's principal work is with criminal actions concerning non-Moslems, or civil actions concerning non-Moslems.

83. An appeal lies to the West African Court of Appeal from all final judgments and decisions of the Supreme Court given in respect of a claim for a sum of fifty pounds or upwards. In criminal cases a person convicted in the Supreme Court may appeal to the West African Court of Appeal against his conviction :—

- (i) on any ground of appeal which involves a question of law alone ;
- (ii) with the leave of the Court or on the certificate of the judge who tried him, on any ground of appeal which involves a question of fact alone, or a question of mixed law and fact.

With the leave of the Court he may also appeal against the sentence passed on his conviction unless the sentence is one fixed by law.

An appeal lies to Her Majesty in Council in civil matters from judgments of the West African Court of Appeal subject to the provisions of the West African (Appeal to Privy Council) Order, 1949.

84. Under the Magistrates' Courts Ordinance the Governor has power to appoint magistrates of the first, second and third grade. Every magistrate has jurisdiction throughout Nigeria and the Trust Territory, but may be assigned to any specified district or transferred from one district to another by the Chief Justice.

85. A Resident may, subject to certain reservations, establish within his Province such native courts as he thinks fit, which exercise jurisdiction as defined in their warrants. Every warrant either specifies the persons who are to be members of the court, or authorises the Resident to select such persons. The Governor may by order grade native courts and prescribe the jurisdiction and power which is to be set forth in the warrant for the native courts of each grade. Except in so far as the Governor may by such an order otherwise direct, there are four grades, and their powers are detailed in paragraph 124 of the report of 1952.

86. There is nothing to stop an inhabitant of the Territory becoming a judge or magistrate. Assessors are selected by the Courts, and would normally be inhabitants of the Territory. The ex-officio members of the native courts, or those selected by the Residents, are chiefs, heads of extended families, or other prominent persons in the community, all inhabitants of the Territory. There is nothing to stop inhabitants of the Territory becoming lawyers and appearing in all courts except native courts, where no legal practitioner may appear, act for, or assist any party.

87. The policy of the Administering Authority is to bring the inhabitants of the Territory to self-government or independence by enabling and encouraging them to play progressively more important parts in every branch of public life, until they are competent to assume full control. The principal problems to be overcome have their roots in the sparsity of the population and the difficulty of the terrain. For this reason public services of all kinds are hard to establish and expensive to maintain, but revenue will only expand as public services develop. The fitness of the inhabitants to take part in public life must depend to a great extent on their standard of education, but the factors described hamper progress in the educational field as much as in any other.

CHAPTER 2. TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT

Q. 16 88. The structure of the territorial government is described in paragraphs 42-64. The chief administrative officer of the Territory is the Governor-General of Nigeria. He holds his office by virtue of a Commission from Her Majesty the Queen (who, under Article 2 of the Trusteeship Agreement, is the Administering Authority). The office of Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief was created by the Nigeria (Offices of Governor-General and Governors) Order in Council, 1954, which came into force on the 1st of October, 1954. The office succeeded that of Governor which continued under the Nigeria Letters Patent, 1951, until the 30th of September, 1954. The Governor-General has the powers and duties conferred upon him by the Order-in-Council creating the office, the Constitution Order-in-Council or any other law and such other powers and duties as Her Majesty may from time to time be pleased to assign to him and shall do all things belonging to his office according to such instructions, if any, as Her Majesty may from time to time see fit to give him.

Qs. 15, 17

89. The Order-in-Council creating the office of Governor-General contains provisions for succession to the government, the appointment of a Deputy, the creation of a Privy-Council for the Federation, the creation of offices (including those of Commissioner of the Cameroons and Deputy Commissioner), powers of pardon, custody and use of the Public Seals of the Federation and the Southern Cameroons, and declares that all officers, civil and military, and all other inhabitants of Nigeria "shall be obedient, aiding and assisting unto the Governor-General."

90. Instructions to the Governor-General dated the 3rd September, 1954, set out the means to be employed by the Governor-General in giving effect to certain matters arising from the new Constitution. Ministers are to be appointed on the recommendation of the person who appears to the Governor-General to be the leader of the party in the House of Representatives having an overall majority; if there is no such party then the Ministers from each region and the Southern Cameroons are to be appointed on the recommendation of the leaders of the parties appearing to command majorities among the members elected in the Regions. The Governor-General is to consult with the Council of Ministers except in certain specified matters the chief of which are the exercise of any of his powers which concern the administration of justice, the remission of penalties, the appointment or dismissal of public officers, external affairs, aliens (including naturalisation, deportation and immigration) or the armed forces of the Crown. The Governor-General need not consult the Council, also, when in his judgment the matter is too unimportant, too urgent or for some other reason harm would result; the Instructions also detail the steps to be taken when in certain cases the Governor-General is authorised to act otherwise than in accordance with the advice of the Council of Ministers. The Instructions outline procedure for the enactment of laws, assent to Bills, the constitution of the Privy Council and tenure of seats, powers of pardon. They conclude by detailing the directions to be given to the Commissioner of the Cameroons which are set out in Attachment D to this report.

91. The reserved powers of the Governor-General were not exercised during 1954.

Q. 18 92. Administrative Officers, whose qualifications usually include a university honours degree, are selected by the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the basis of their record and personal qualities and appointed by the Governor. An officer selected is required to attend a course of training

at a University, which is followed by a probationary period. During this course of training and probationary period he is known as a "cadet". The training course is of about a year's duration. It is designed to give a cadet a general background to the work which he is going to do and the minimum of indispensable knowledge on which to start his career. The course includes agricultural, legal, historical, economic, geographical and anthropological studies, and instruction is given in the principles of the United Nations and the International Trusteeship system. During the probationary period in Nigeria, a cadet is required to pass a language examination and an examination in law, colonial regulations, general orders, financial instructions and local ordinances. A number of officers, mainly of between five and twelve years' service, are selected for a second University training course lasting for two or three terms. This course is designed to check, criticise and clarify the experience which the officer has gained by further study of subjects relevant to his work, and to give him the opportunity to study a subject such as local government, anthropology, colonial economies, colonial education, agriculture or rural economy, or a language in which he has himself developed a special interest. Departmental as well as administrative officers attend the course.

93. A Resident in charge of a Province is usually an officer of twenty to twenty-five years' experience, who has been in charge of various districts and had one or more periods of trial in an acting capacity. District Officers generally have from nine to twenty years' experience.

94. The answer to question 11 describes the organs which have legislative powers over the Territory, explains how they are composed, and shows how the members are elected. Representation from the Territory at the end of 1954 was as follows:—

(a) *Council of Ministers*

Mr. Victor Mukete (K.N.C.)—Federation Minister without Portfolio. (Kumba.)

(b) *Members of the House of Representatives*

Mr. L. S. Fonka (K.N.C., Bamenda).

Mr. P. Ayuk (K.N.C., Mamfe).

Mr. J. Mbonyam (K.N.C., Nkambe).

Mr. F. Ngale (K.N.C., Victoria).

Mr. L. A. Ning (K.N.C., Wum).

M. Abba Jato (N.P.C., North Dikwa).

M. Kalia Mongonu (N.P.C., South Dikwa).

M. Marmani Bazza (N.P.C., Northern Adamawa T.T.).

M. Baba A. Gurum Pawo (N.P.C., Southern Adamawa T.T.).

M. Ibrahim Usuman (N.P.C., Wukari).

(c) *Unofficial Members of the Executive Council of the Southern Cameroons*

Dr. E. M. L. Endeley (K.N.C., Victoria).

Mr. S. A. George (K.N.C., Mamfe).

Rev. J. C. Kangsen (K.N.C., Wum).

Mr. S. T. Muna (K.N.C., Bamenda).

(d) Elected Members of the Southern Cameroons House of Assembly

Mr. J. M. Bokwe (K.N.C., Kumba).
 Dr. E. M. L. Endeley (K.N.C., Victoria).
 Mr. J. N. Foncha (K.N.C., Bamenda).
 Mr. S. A. George (K.N.C., Mamfe).
 Rev. J. C. Kangsen (K.N.C., Wum).
 Mr. V. T. Lainjo (K.N.C., Bamenda).
 Mr. E. K. Martin (K.N.C., Victoria).
 Mr. S. T. Muna (K.N.C., Bamenda).
 Mr. S. E. Ncha (K.P.P., Mamfe).
 Mr. J. T. Ndze (K.N.C., Nkambe).
 Mr. J. N. Nkwain (K.N.C., Wum).
 Mr. J. Nsame (K.N.C., Nkambe).
 Mr. F. A. Sone (K.N.C., Kumba).

(e) Native Authority Members of the Southern Cameroons House of Assembly

Mr. S. Asungna Foto (K.N.C., Mamfe).
 Mr. A. N. Jua (K.N.C., Wum).
 Mformi (K.N.C., Nkambe).
 Mr. M. T. Monju (K.N.C., Bamenda).
 Mr. J. Manga Williams, O.B.E. (K.N.C., Victoria).
 Kumba Division Representative not yet elected.

(f) Members of the Executive Council of the Northern Region

M. Abba Habib (N.P.C., Bornu)—Minister for Local Industries (subsequently designated Minister for Trust Territory Affairs but not appointed till 1955).

(g) Members of the Northern House of Chiefs

The Emir of Dikwa
 The Lamido of Adamawa.

(h) Members of the Northern House of Assembly

M. Ahmadu, Lamdo Mubi (N.P.C.).
 M. Ibrahim Demsa (N.P.C.).

95. The House of Representatives sat from the 6th to the 26th March and from the 13th to the 23rd August. The Eastern House of Assembly sat (under the old constitution, with Southern Cameroons members) from the 12th to the 15th January, from the 16th February to the 3rd March and from the 15th to the 24th September. The Northern House of Chiefs and House of Assembly met in February and September. The inaugural session of the Southern Cameroons House of Assembly was held in October. The language used is English with Hausa as an alternative in the Northern Region. The debates are recorded in shorthand and the full text is published.

96. The Governor-General with the advice and consent of the House of Representatives, is empowered to make laws for the peace, order, and good government of Nigeria. Procedure in the House is governed by

Standing Orders. Any member may introduce a bill, propose a motion, or present a petition, but the House may not proceed upon it if in the Speaker's opinion it seeks to dispose of or charge any public revenue or funds, or to impose, alter, or repeal any rate, tax or duty. Nor may the House proceed without the Governor-General's consent upon any bill, motion, or petition the effect of which would be to alter the conditions of service of a public officer, or which would adversely affect a public officer's dependents. Financial legislation is originated and sponsored in the House by the Council of Ministers. The Regional Houses function on the same principle as the House of Representatives, with the Governors in the place of the Governor-General and the Regional Executive Councils in place of the Council of Ministers. The proceedings of the Southern Cameroons House of Assembly are also similar.

97. The elected members are fully conversant with their rights and privileges and take every advantage of them. The changes effected by the Nigeria (Constitution) Order in Council, 1954, are described in paragraphs 42-64.

CHAPTER 3. LOCAL GOVERNMENT

98. Local government in the Territory is the responsibility of native authorities, who receive guidance and advice from Administrative and Departmental officers. Local government institutions are regulated by the Native Authority Ordinance. Under Section five of the Ordinance the Governor may appoint as a native authority any chief or other person, any chief associated with a council, any council or any group of persons. Generally speaking where there is a strong tribal consciousness or a long tradition of political organisation, the native authorities are the traditional executive authority, but where there is no natural authority possessing executive power over a wider area than the village the native authority system is a new construction rather than an adaptation of native machinery. There is a list of the Native Authorities in the territory in paragraph 148 of the report for 1952. Q. 21

99. The existing native authorities were built up after careful inquiry in each case into the basis of traditional authority. Where chiefs, or chiefs and councils, formed the recognised authority they became the native authority. Where the hereditary principle did not operate, the representatives of the extended families or groups were formed into councils in such a manner as the people desired and given statutory powers as native authorities. Native Authorities and Native Courts take cognisance of local law and custom, but do not interfere with them except in so far as law and custom are repugnant to natural justice, morality, and humanity, or conflict with the provisions of any Ordinance.

100. The selection of representatives on the Native Authority Councils is carried out without interference by Administrative Officers. Existing forms of local government range from the hierarchic, which is commonest in the north, to the conciliar, which is more prevalent near the coast, but these forms merge into one another, and there is a constant tendency for the extremes to disappear; any attempt to classify and enumerate would therefore be misleading. Inasmuch as the Native Authority Ordinance sets out the functions and prescribes the duties of local government bodies it defines their relationship with the central territorial government and with the legislatures. The qualifications required of the members are simply that they should be acceptable to the people over whom the Native Authority has jurisdiction, but under the Native Authority Ordinance the Resident

may remove a member, and this power is exercised in cases of misconduct or ineptitude. Since local government is founded on traditional institutions the jurisdiction of local government bodies usually conforms to tribal or similar divisions. Amalgamation occurs where it is the wish of the people concerned, and is calculated to promote efficiency. There is a list of the Native Authorities' powers in paragraph 155 of the report for 1952.

101. The Native Authority for the Adamawa Emirate consists of the Lamido and Council who are either traditional office holders with important administrative duties such as the Waziri and the Treasurer, Fulani and other tribal District Headmen, Heads of Native Authority Departments or nominated representatives from among the common people who have been increased by two during the year making the number of Councillors twenty in all.

102. The Native Authority is a policy making body and it functions through a system of sub-committees. Day-to-day affairs are dealt with by an executive committee of Councillors resident in Yola. The full Council meets for a week a month. Matters are dealt with either in committee (Finance, Police, Appointments, Discipline, etc.) with final approval by the Council or in full Council.

103. The Outer Council of the Native Authority, which is advisory, consisting of thirty-one District Headmen and forty-three representatives elected on a population basis, meets twice a year. Its comments and advice on Emirate affairs are increasingly followed by the Native Authority.

104. The financial powers of the Native Authority are wide and it has almost complete control of its own affairs. The modernisation of the office methods and accounting systems and the training of staff by Administrative Officers continues to make progress.

105. At a lower level Local Government rests in the hands of twenty-eight District Administrations. Responsible for each District is a District Headman who may be an hereditary territorial Chief, a career administrator appointed by the Native Authority or a tribal chief (such as the three tribal chiefs of the Camba Federation in the Trust Territory). Each District Headman is responsible to the Native Authority for the administration of his district. He has as assistants subordinate members of various Departments and a District Council to advise him. The District Councils are becoming nuclei for the formation of local opinion. Affairs affecting particular Districts are being referred to the Councils more and more by the Native Authority for the Council's opinion. The financial powers of more competent District Councils are being increased by granting to them authority to levy local rates if they wish to do so. Funds allocated to District Councils by the Native Authority annually for expenditure locally as the District Councils wish were increased by 50 per cent. in 1954-55.

106. An Adamawa-born Local Government Secretary is now in training. It is hoped that he will be able to develop District Councils much further and make progress with the reformation of Village Councils, which have existed from time immemorial, lest they get left behind. There are six Adamawa men in training at the Institute of Administration at Zaria. Thus it may be seen that the entire local Government structure is an indigenous institution in the process of modernisation. A small staff of Administrative and Technical Officers spends its time advising and supervising technical operations. Administrative Officers do not govern; their role continues to be to advise and supervise the indigenous local government at all its levels.

107. In Dikwa Emirate during the year the Emir's Council was reorganised and broadened. The Emir now exercises his authority in association

with a Council comprising the District Heads of Bama and Gwoza, the Development Secretary, the Manager for the Native Authority Schools, the Senior Dispensary Attendant, the Chief Scribe, and the Legal Adviser: this latter appointment being made when it was decided to divide, as far as possible, the judiciary from the executive. Each member has been given the responsibility of representing on the council some aspect of administration and development. M. Abba Habib, who was made Minister earlier in the year, still retains his seat on the council.

108. There has been no change in the organisation on the Outer and District Councils which are slowly gaining respect and authority.

109. During the year investigations have been made into the social organisation of the Gwoza Hill and Foothill pagans. Proposals designed to encourage the greater devolution of authority to the pagans were submitted at the end of the year.

110. As was foreshadowed in paragraph 86 of the 1953 report, a complete reorganisation of the Native Authorities in the Kumba Division has now taken place. The objects of the reorganisation were primarily to eliminate the large number of small ineffective Councils which had previously existed, in favour of larger more representative Councils and, at the same time, to ensure that all local Councils were adequately represented. Elections using the procedure of the secret ballot were held to determine membership of the new Councils. The first results of the reorganisation have been most encouraging; Councils appear to have settled down well and have passed standing rules governing procedure.

111. As a first step towards the reorganisation of all Native Authorities in the Mamfe Division, a new Mamfe Town and Area Native Authority has been formed widening the area of authority of the old Mamfe Town Council. Elections to the new Native Authority were, as with the Kumba elections, carried out using the secret ballot.

112. It is worthy of note that certain of the Native Authority (Specification of Composition) Notices for Kumba Division included special provision for the adequate representation of stranger elements on the Councils. The Mamfe Town and Area (Specification of Composition) Notice went even further than this; not only was provision included for the representation of stranger elements but in addition "special interests" including one woman member are now represented on the Council.

113. In the Victoria Division plans for reorganising the Native Authorities have been held up owing to the lack of administrative staff. In the Nkambe Division subordinate Native Authorities have been created.

114. Until the 1st of October, 1954, the position of public officers of the Nigerian Civil Service was governed by the Nigeria (Constitution) Order in Council, 1951, and the 1953 report contained an account of the arrangements then in force. The new constitution created by the coming into force of the Nigeria (Constitution) Order in Council, 1954, provided for independent public services for the Federation and the three Regions. The position after 1st October, 1954, was therefore that in the Southern Cameroons the public service was staffed by members of the Federal Public Service in respect of which the power to make appointments to offices (including appointments on promotion and transfer) and to dismiss and to exercise disciplinary control was vested in the Governor-General. In the northern part of the Territory, however, the public service was staffed by members of the Public Service of the Northern Region and powers similar to those of the Governor-General were vested in the Governor of the Northern Region in respect of that service. The Order in Council made provision for both

Q. 22

a Federal and Regional Public Service Commission to advise the Governor-General and Governors on matters relating to appointment, dismissal or disciplinary control.

115. The policy of the Federal and Regional Governments is to recruit their services overseas as little as possible, consistent with efficiency. (A table showing the origin of the members of the public services working in the Territory is contained in the statistical appendix).

116. The aim is by this means to fit the inhabitants of the country for administrative responsibility. Every grade in the service is open to inhabitants of the Territory, if they possess the necessary qualifications and qualities of character. Methods of recruitment and training vary according to the branch and grade; for instance, as far as Administrative Officers and the Police Force are concerned, they are as already outlined (in the answers to questions 12 and 18). The second University training course mentioned in paragraph 93 is not for Administrative Officers only: many from other departments have undergone it, including officers locally recruited.

117. Administrative and Police Officers, and those of certain other departments, are required to pass examinations in local languages before having their appointments confirmed; officers of the two departments specified must also pass examinations in law. Generally, recruits throughout the service must be able to speak English; for the lowest grades a rudimentary knowledge of the language is enough, and it is not necessary to be literate, but for the most part a reasonable standard of general education is required. Members of the Service in responsible positions must be acquainted with the transactions of the United Nations which affect the Territory, and have access to all available literature on the subject.

CHAPTER 5. SUFFRAGE

Q. 23

118. Paragraphs 42-64 give particulars of suffrage in the territory, show the qualifications required of electors, and describe the methods of registration, nomination, and balloting. All adult males are liable to pay tax and are thereby eligible to vote. All women are competent to pay tax but they are not obliged to do so. Unless they pay they may not vote; in practice they do not pay.

119. Elections were held throughout the Territory in November and December, 1954, for the Federal House of Representatives. In the northern section they were regulated by the Elections (House of Representatives) (Northern Region) Regulations, 1954, in the Southern Cameroons by the Elections (House of Representatives) (Southern Cameroons) Regulations, 1954; the provisions of the Elections (House of Representatives) (General Provisions) Regulations, 1954, applied to both areas.

120. In the extreme north, Dikwa Division was divided into two Electoral Districts; these were subdivided into primary electoral areas, which were synonymous with the existing administrative villages. Representatives of primary electoral areas for the Final Electoral College—at Electoral District level—were chosen in accordance with local custom. The two representatives of Dikwa Division—one from each Electoral District—were chosen by their respective Final Electoral Colleges in accordance with the electoral regulations. The number of persons voting in the primary electoral areas is not known but it is thought that about a half of the electorate of about 64,000 people took part. In addition to the distribution of the official pamphlets both Government and Native Authority officials attempted to explain to the voters their electoral rights.

121. Both the Northern Peoples' Congress and the Northern Elements Progressive Union toured the districts. Whereas the Northern Peoples Congress party gained much support—both the representatives are members of this party—the Northern Elements Progressive Union party made little headway in the conservative electorate and gained no representatives even in the primary elections.

122. Two Members of the House of Representatives were elected from exclusively Trust Territory parts of Adamawa Division. The number of adult males entitled to vote at elections according to the District is:—

Madagali	...	...	...	...	...	11,863
Cubunawa	...	...	...	...	...	15,174
Mubi	...	...	...	...	...	22,102
Nassarawo	...	...	...	...	...	10,370
Mambila	...	...	...	...	...	12,527
Other Districts	...	...	...	...	...	28,418
						<hr/> 100,454 <hr/>

123. Before the elections to the House of Representatives took place in 1954 extensive explanatory touring by Administrative Officers was done. Much explanation through District and Village Councils by both Administrative Officers and Native Administration officials took place. Several thousand explanatory leaflets were distributed. The two interested political parties held meetings in the larger towns and villages. As a result throughout the area many more of the electorate voted at the Primary elections than at the 1951 elections. Considerably more than 50 per cent. of the electorate voted.

124. For the 1954 elections for the Northern Adamawa Trust Territory seat, there were Primary colleges elected in the ratio of 1 : 1,000 approx. of population. Election was by show of hands. Members elected at the Primary elections went to a Final College of 242 of whom 224 attended for voting. They elected to the House of Representatives by secret ballot a Secondary School master whose father is a leading pagan chief in the northern part of the Trust Territory. For the Southern Adamawa Trust Territory seat there were Primary, Intermediate and Final Colleges of election. The Intermediate stage was necessary because elections were held at the end of the wet season when rivers were high and because the sparse population is scattered over a wide area. The Primary Colleges were elected in the ratio of 1 : 250 electors by show of hands. At the Final College of 89, of which all members were present, a Chamba Agricultural Assistant was elected by secret ballot to the House of Representatives.

125. In the Benue Province 3,683 taxpayers were eligible to vote. As there was only one candidate for each seat in the final college there was no count. Voting was by traditional public acclamation and printed pamphlets in Hausa were distributed previously in the area.

126. In the Southern Cameroons six members were chosen by elections conducted on the "electoral college" system, primary elections at the village or quarter level being held to select persons who would go forward to take part in the secondary or final election. Contested primary elections were conducted by a process of secret oral voting under which the Returning Officer recorded the vote orally signified to him by each elector in a register. At the secondary elections voting was by means of the secret ballot whereby each member of the electoral college separately entered a booth and there inserted into one of a series of marked and sealed ballot boxes, marked

**ELECTIONS TO THE FEDERAL HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES HELD IN THE
SOUTHERN CAMEROONS IN DECEMBER 1954**

(a) <i>Division</i>	(b) <i>Number of Primary Units</i>	(c) <i>Number of persons entitled to vote at Primary Elections</i>	(d) <i>Number of Contested Primary Elections</i>	(e) <i>Number of persons entitled to vote at Contested Primary Elections</i>	(f) <i>Number of persons who voted at Contested Primary Elections</i>	(g) <i>Percentage of (e) to (f)</i>	(h) <i>Number of persons entitled to vote in Secondary Election</i>	(i) <i>Number of persons who voted at Secondary Election</i>
Bamenda ...	165	55,033	4	865	325	Per cent. 38	430	341
Nkambe ...	90	16,482	20	2,650	300	11	144	114
Wum ...	81	15,684	17	5,402	850	16	148	137
Kumba ...	38	22,771	12	10,180	4,839	48	210	206
Mamfe ...	50	19,062	2	828	201	24	174	164
Victoria ...	71	25,848	63	23,292	16,218	70	170	167
Total S.C. ...	495	154,880	118	43,217	22,733	53	1,276	1,129

with the symbols allotted to each candidate, a ballot paper previously presented to him by the Electoral Officer.

127. In most divisions a very low percentage of primary elections occurred as is shown in the schedule on p. 30.

128. These elections in the Southern Cameroons proved in nearly all cases to be a straight fight conducted on a strictly party basis between the two main political parties in the Southern Cameroons, the Kamerun National Congress, which is the majority party in the Southern Cameroons House of Assembly, and the Kamerun People's Party. Both parties have carried out wide programmes to publicise their intentions and, in addition to holding large-scale meetings, have attempted to further their chances by the distribution of badges and the use of loud-speaker vans painted in the colours adopted by the parties. All the six persons elected were members of the Kamerun National Congress.

129. In addition to the elections for the House of Representatives, elections were also held during the year in the Southern Cameroons to choose the Native Authority members of the new Southern Cameroons House of Assembly and also for the reorganised Native Authorities mentioned in paragraphs 99–114.

CHAPTER 6. POLITICAL ORGANISATIONS

130. In the northern part of the territory there is as yet little interest in political parties. The literate element generally supports the Northern People's Congress, which is the party in power in Northern Nigeria. The Northern People's Congress desires independence for Nigeria as a whole within the Commonwealth as soon as the country is ready for it, and its day to day policy is designed to serve that end.

Q. 24

131. In Dikwa with the fillip of the Federal elections, the Northern People's Congress has extended its activities to all areas of the Division and has gained the passive support of much of the conservative electorate. A branch of the Northern Elements Progressive Union with about fifty members was set up during the year. Its effective activity has been limited to Bama Town and it has gained little or no success in the rural districts. With the deposition of the late Emir the Kamerun Socialist Convention appears to have been disbanded, its members joining either of the two main parties. In Adamawa branches of the two leading Northern Region political parties, the Northern People's Congress and the Northern Elements Progressive Union exist in Trust Territory. Their active supporters are few and most of them live in the larger villages. The indigenous inhabitants show little interest in country-wide political parties.

132. Only two political parties of any significance exist at present in the Southern Cameroons, the Kamerun National Congress and the Kamerun People's Party. The circumstances of the birth of these parties were described in para. 94 of the 1953 Report. The aims of the parties remain as was then stated ; the Kamerun National Congress as the majority party in the Southern Cameroons House of Assembly is now preparing its programme of future policy.

CHAPTER 7. THE JUDICIARY

133. The Nigeria (Constitution) Order-in-Council, 1954, provided for the establishment of a Federal Supreme Court and High Court and other Courts for the Region and the Southern Cameroons. The transitional provisions of the Order laid down that until these Courts were established and assumed their functions the West African Court of Appeal and the Supreme Court of Nigeria

Qs. 25, 26

established under previous legislation should carry out their functions. In fact the new Courts were not set up before the end of 1954 and the Judicial system described in the succeeding paragraphs of this report remained in operation until the end of the year.

134. The Supreme Court of Nigeria is a superior court of record and possesses and exercises all the jurisdiction, powers and authorities which are vested in or capable of being exercised by Her Majesty's High Court of Justice in England. The court has unlimited original jurisdiction in all matters both civil and criminal. Except in so far as the Governor-General may by Order in Council otherwise direct, and except in suits transferred to the Supreme Court under the provisions of the Native Courts Ordinance, the Supreme Court does not exercise original jurisdiction in any suit which raises any issue as to the title to land or as to any interest in land which is subject to the jurisdiction of a Native Court, nor in any matter which is subject to the jurisdiction of a Native Court relating to marriage, family status, guardianship of children, inheritance or disposition of property on death. Subject to the terms of the Supreme Court Ordinance and of any other Ordinance, the Common Law, the doctrines of equity and the Statutes of general application which were in force in England on 1st January, 1900, are in force within the jurisdiction of the Court. Nothing in the Supreme Court Ordinance deprives the Supreme Court of the right to enforce the observance, or deprives any person of the benefit, of any existing native law or custom, provided such law or custom is not repugnant to natural justice, equity and good conscience, nor incompatible with any law in force. Such laws and customs are deemed applicable in matters where the parties are natives, and also in matters between natives and non-natives where it appears that substantial injustice would be done to either party by a strict adherence to the rules of English law. No party is entitled to claim the benefit of any local law or custom, if it appears either from express contract, or from the nature of the transaction, that such party agreed that his obligations in connection with such transaction should be regulated exclusively by English Law, or that such transaction is a transaction unknown to native law and custom. The Supreme Court has appellate jurisdiction to hear and determine all appeals from the decisions of Magistrates' Courts in civil and criminal causes and matters.

135. The Chief Justice and Judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by the Governor-General by letters patent under the public seal of the Colony in accordance with such instructions as he may receive from Her Majesty, and they hold office during Her Majesty's pleasure. No person may be appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court unless he is qualified to practise as an advocate in a court in England, Scotland, Northern Ireland, or some other part of Her Majesty's dominions, having unlimited jurisdiction either in civil or criminal matters, and has practised as an advocate or solicitor in such a court for not less than five years or has been a member of the Colonial Legal Service for not less than five years. A judicial officer has absolute protection as regards acts performed in his judicial capacity.

136. The Governor-General may appoint any fit and proper person to be a Magistrate. It is usual for a Magistrate of the first grade, which is a full-time appointment in the Judicial Department, to be qualified to practise as an advocate. Administrative Officers are, however, often appointed Magistrates of the third grade for areas not readily accessible to First Grade Magistrates or for which First Grade Magistrates are not available. Of the forty-two First Grade Magistrates in Nigeria and the Cameroons, some of whom are temporary, over two-thirds are Africans. In criminal cases a magistrate of the first grade has, with certain provisos, full jurisdiction for the summary

trial and determination of cases where any person is charged with committing an offence which is punishable by a fine not exceeding £200 or by imprisonment not exceeding two years or by both.

137. Magistrates of the second and third grades have jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases similar in all respects to magistrates of the first grade save that:—

- (i) in civil cases such jurisdiction in causes where the subject matter in dispute is capable of being estimated at a money value, shall be limited to causes in which such subject matter does not exceed in amount or value £100 in the case of a magistrate of the second grade and £25 in the case of a magistrate of the third grade, and
- (ii) in criminal cases save that the maximum fine and the maximum period of imprisonment shall not exceed £100 and one year in the case of a magistrate of the second grade, and £25 and three months in the case of a magistrate of the third grade.

A magistrate hears and determines appeals from native courts within his jurisdiction in accordance with the provisions of the Ordinance under which such native courts are constituted.

138. There is no differentiation on the basis of race or sex in the Supreme Court or the Magistrates' Courts. The official language of the Courts is English. Witnesses and defendants may, and often do, give their evidence in African dialects which are translated into English by official interpreters. The most important qualifications for an interpreter are integrity and linguistic ability. If in addition he has had a good general education he gets a higher salary, assuming that he belongs to the regular establishment, but because of the great diversity of languages members of the staff who are not employed specifically as interpreters have commonly to act as such; and a court may swear any suitable person to interpret.

139. The Benue, Adamawa and Bornu Provinces fall within the Jos Magisterial District. This is staffed by two Grade I Magistrates, one at Jos and one at Makurdi who divide the area between them. They deal with a comparatively small number of cases mainly concerning non-Moslems. Most cases come before the native courts. Several of the Moslem Courts possess very considerable powers.

140. In 1952 there was created a new grade, of Chief Magistrate. The Chief Magistrate is in administrative charge of the Courts of a number of magisterial districts, and is responsible for seeing that they function expeditiously. His jurisdiction extends to all personal suits where the debt or damage claimed is not more than £500, all suits between landlord and tenant for possession of any lands or houses claimed under agreement when the annual value or rent does not exceed £500, and in criminal cases to a sentence of not more than 5 years' imprisonment, or a fine not exceeding £500, or both, if the law permits.

141. A Chief Magistrate is stationed at Buea, with administrative responsibility for the Magistrates' Courts in the Southern Cameroons. There is also a Magistrate, with extended powers, at Bamenda. He holds court also at Mamfe, Bansa, Wum and Nkambe. The Chief Magistrate sits at Buea, Victoria, Kumba, and Tiko where a new Court House has been constructed.

142. A native court consists of Head Chiefs or a Head Chief, or any other person or persons or a combination of any such authorities sitting with or without assessors, or, in the Northern Provinces only, an Alkali with or without assessors, called an Alkali's Court. (That is the general rule, but there are modifications. In 1949, for instance, on the retirement of the Alkali of Toundou, Adamawa, who had rendered notable service since his appointment

by the Germans in 1913, steps were taken to reconstitute the Toungo court with responsible representatives of the local community which is predominantly non-Moslem). Subject to the confirmation of the Governor a Resident may at any time suspend, cancel or vary any warrant establishing a native court or defining the limits within which the jurisdiction of the court may be exercised. A Resident may also dismiss or suspend any member of a native court who shall appear to have abused his power or to be unworthy or incapable of exercising the same justly.

143. Civil and criminal cases in the Trust Territory are tried in the Supreme Court by a judge alone. In any case or matter before the Supreme Court the Court may, if it thinks expedient, call in the aid of one or more specially qualified assessors, and try the case wholly or partially with their assistance. The ascertainment of fact is by oral and documentary evidence in accordance with the Evidence Ordinance, which is based on the English law of evidence. In native courts the court members authorised by warrant to try cases ascertain the facts by oral evidence. Documentary evidence is also, on occasion, admitted but judicial proceedings in or before a native court are specifically excluded from the provisions of the Evidence Ordinances unless the Governor-General-in-Council by Order-in-Council confers upon any or all native courts jurisdiction to enforce any or all of the provisions of the Ordinance. Nothing in the Supreme Court or Magistrates' Courts Ordinance deprives these Courts of the right to observe and enforce the observance, or deprives any person of the benefit of, any operative native law or custom.

144. A native court administers the native law and custom prevailing in the area of the jurisdiction of the court so far as it is not repugnant to natural justice or morality or inconsistent with any provisions of any Ordinance, the provisions of any Ordinance which the Court may be authorised to enforce by an order made by the Governor-General-in-Council, and the provisions of all rules or orders made under the Native Authority Ordinance. For offences against any native law or custom a native court may up to the maximum authorised by its warrant impose a fine or may inflict any punishment authorised by native law or custom, provided it does not involve mutilation or torture, and is not repugnant to natural justice and humanity. Practice and procedure are regulated in accordance with native law and custom. Evidence is given in African dialects, but notes of evidence are usually recorded by the Clerk of the Court in English. No legal practitioner may appear or act for or assist any party before a native court. Every Resident and District Officer has at all times access to all native courts in his Province or Division. He may :

- (i) review any of the proceedings (except a sentence of death) of such native court, whether civil or criminal, and may make such order or pass such sentence therein as the native court could itself have made or passed ;
- (ii) set aside the conviction and sentence or judgment or other order of the native court and order any case to be retried either before the same native court or before any other native court of competent jurisdiction or before the Supreme Court or before any Magistrate's Court ;
- (iii) order the transfer of any cause or matter either before trial or at any stage of the proceedings to another native court or to a Magistrates' Court or to the Supreme Court. Any person aggrieved by any order or decision of a native court of first instance may appeal to a Native Court of Appeal or to a Magistrate's Court or to the District Officer in accordance with the channel of appeal entered on the warrant of a particular native court.

145. Fees in the Supreme Court are set out in Part I of the second schedule to the Supreme Court (Civil Procedure) Rules, 1948. Part I of the schedule to the Magistrates' Courts Rules, 1948, gives the fees in the Magistrates' Courts, and the second and fourth schedules to the Magistrates' Courts (Appeals) Rules (in Volume VIII of the Laws of Nigeria) the fees for appeals from a Magistrates' Court. Fees in the West African Court of Appeal are shown in Appendix B to the West African Court of Appeal Rules, 1950. Native Court fees are prescribed in the Court warrants. There are no special arrangements for legal aid to needy persons.

146. As regards penalties, the law does not distinguish between sections Q. 27 of the population. The criminal law generally is set forth in the Nigerian Criminal Code, but many other Ordinances carry penalties with them, which the Ordinances themselves define; electoral offences, for instance, entail liability to fine and imprisonment, which is prescribed in the electoral regulations; there are penalties under the Immigration Ordinance for entering the country illegally, and so forth.

147. Hanging is the recognised penalty for murder, although the Governor-General not infrequently exercises his power of reprieve. Executions take place inside a prison, on up to date, enclosed gallows. There is provision in the law for corporal punishment, but the warrants of all Native Courts have been endorsed so as to abolish their power to award it, except for offences by juveniles. It is administered on enclosed premises, after medical examination, with a light cane, and no more than twelve strokes are allowed.

148. A court may recommend to the Governor-General-in-Council that a person be deported from one part of Nigeria to another if that person has been convicted of an offence punishable by imprisonment without the option of a fine, and it seems that deportation would be in the interests of peace, order, and good government, similarly if a person is likely to commit or procure a breach of the peace, and fails to give security for good behaviour. The same applies to people who seek to excite enmity against the Queen, and to anyone intriguing against constituted power and authority in Nigeria. The Governor-General-in-Council may decline to act on the Court's recommendation, and a person who is not a native of Nigeria may choose to leave the country, rather than be deported to a place in it. If a person enters the country illegally he or she may be deported from it under an order by the Governor. If the Governor-General considers that a former district or village headman, or a member of a Native Court, ought in the interests or public order to leave the neighbourhood where he used to exercise authority, the Governor-General may cause him to do so.

149. There is a system of probation, but it is applicable chiefly to the large Nigerian towns. There is no Probation Officer in the Territory.

CHAPTER 8. LEGAL SYSTEM

150. Chapter 7 deals with the Territory's legal, as well as with its judicial, Q. 28 system. Native law and custom have neither been recorded nor codified; they vary substantially from tribe to tribe, and even within a tribe there is apt to be agreement only on broad principles, partly because law and custom are changing with contemporary circumstances. A Native Authority may and, if the Governor-General requires, must record in writing what in its opinion native law and custom on any point are within its jurisdiction, and if the Governor-General is satisfied that such a declaration is correct it becomes effective within the jurisdiction of the Native Authority which made it. Similarly a Native Authority may recommend to the Governor-General that native law and custom in any particular be amended within its jurisdiction, and the Governor-General approves the amendment if he is satisfied that it is expedient, not repugnant to justice, equity, or good conscience, and not in conflict with any Ordinance.

PART VI

Economic Advancement

SECTION 1: FINANCE OF THE TERRITORY

CHAPTER 1. PUBLIC FINANCE

Q. 29, 30 151. With effect from the 1st October, 1954, an independent Budget was instituted for the services of the Southern Cameroons. The territorial Legislature of the Southern Cameroons is empowered to raise revenue from those sources open to a Regional Legislature. It considers an annual Appropriation Bill which, when passed, required the assent of the Governor-General of the Federation.

152. The Southern Cameroons Budget has as its main source of revenue a statutory grant written into the Nigeria (Constitution) Order in Council, 1954 in the following terms:—

“(1) The Federation shall pay to the Southern Cameroons in respect of each financial year such sum as is declared by the prescribed authority to be equal to the amount (if any) by which the revenues of the Federation for that year that are attributable to the Southern Cameroons exceed the expenditure incurred by the Federation in respect of the Southern Cameroons during that year.

“(2) For the purposes of calculating what sum is payable to the Southern Cameroons under subsection (1) of this section in respect of any financial year—

(a) of the revenues of the Federation for that year that are derived from duties levied in respect of the import into Nigeria of commodities other than motor spirit and tobacco, one per cent. shall be deemed to be attributable to the Southern Cameroons; and

(b) the expenditure incurred by the Federation in respect of the Southern Cameroons during that year shall be deemed to include the estimated cost to the Federation of making provision for pensions for officers in the public service of the Federation in relation to their service during that year in respect of the government of the Southern Cameroons.”

153. The next most important single item in the revenue of the Territory is the sum accruing from the profits of the Cameroons Development Corporation. Under the amended constitution these profits, which have hitherto been expended on local development projects throughout the Trust Territory, will henceforth form part of the general revenue of the Southern Cameroons.

154. Other revenues include United Kingdom grants in respect of the regionalised sections of the Revised Plan of Development and Welfare, the Government capitation share of the direct taxes collected by the Native Administrations, the miscellaneous earnings of the regionalised departments and local fees and licences.

155. The budgetary procedure is identical with that followed by the Nigerian Federal Government in respect of the Federal Budget. When the Budget for the half-year commencing on the 1st October, 1954, was prepared, revenue and expenditure estimates were drafted by the responsible officials

on the basis of detailed information submitted by the various Departments. These estimates were presented to the Executive Council of the Southern Cameroons and, with the approval of the Council, were submitted to the meeting of the Southern Cameroons House of Assembly which met in late October, 1954. Expenditure against the Estimates requires the legal authority of an Appropriation Law, and at its meeting in late October and early November the House of Assembly was principally concerned with the consideration of an Appropriation Bill. After a purely formal first reading, the Bill was introduced by the Financial and Development Secretary in a Budget Speech outlining the financial policies upon which the Estimates were framed. The succeeding debate on the second reading covered the whole range of the financial and economic policies of the Territory, including the general principles underlying the work of the various Departments. The Bill was then remitted to the Committee of Supply, this consisting of the whole House. At this stage the Estimates were examined in detail. Each member of Executive Council dealt with those matters raised with which he was concerned. Often this took the form of supplying additional information to clarify doubtful points in the Estimates. Sometimes, however, members of the Executive Council were required to consider broad policy issues in regard to the operations of the departments with which they were concerned. When the Bill had emerged successfully from the Committee of Supply, it was read a third time and passed. The Bill was then submitted to the Governor-General, who gave his assent, and passed into law.

156. The Southern Cameroons House of Assembly has appointed a Standing Committee of Finance. This Committee, of which the Financial and Development Secretary is Chairman, meets every two months to consider applications for expenditure supplementary to that shown in the Estimates, the need for which was not foreseen at the time of their preparation, and which cannot be deferred without detriment to the public service. The Committee reports on its proceedings to the House at each meeting of the House.

157. The Southern Cameroons House of Assembly has also appointed a Public Accounts Committee to examine and report on the final accounts of the Territory.

158. The Cameroons Development Fund, to which reference is made in paragraph 118 of the 1953 report, will in due course be wound up as the financial provisions of the amended constitution have removed the necessity for it by instituting a separate Southern Cameroons Budget. A final payment into the Fund will be made by the Federal Government if calculations show an excess of attributable revenue over attributable expenditure up to the 30th September, 1954.

159. Native Administration estimates are drafted for each treasury by the District Officer and Native Administration, and discussed by the former with the Native Authorities concerned. The draft is then sent to the Commissioner of the Cameroons, through the Resident, for approval. Responsibility for the framing of their estimates will be vested in the Finance Committees appointed by the Native Authorities, as soon as they can undertake it. Payments are made by the Native Administration Treasurer on vouchers certified by him and countersigned by the District Officer. Expenditure shown on vouchers is brought into account under each head and item in a vote service ledger and entered daily in a cash book which is balanced monthly.

160. Revenue is similarly brought to account on vouchers in the revenue ledger and cash book. Receipts are issued for all revenue. Native Court fees and fines are received by the clerk of the Native Court, who keeps his own cash book, and issues individual receipts to the payers. The cash book

is checked each month by the treasurer, who gives the court clerk a receipt for the total. Other revenue, such as forestry fees, market fees and dog licence fees, is similarly checked monthly with the counterfoils and cash books. The Native Administration Treasurer is in general control of accounting procedure subject to the supervision of the District Officer. A supervisor of Native Treasuries paid by the Native Authorities, assists the District Officer by checking all Native Treasury and Native Court accounts, and all revenue-earning receipt books.

161. The financial status of the Northern Cameroons remains unchanged, but during 1954, the Northern Region of Nigeria, in common with the other Regions, achieved greater administrative and financial autonomy as a result of the change in the Nigeria Constitution which came into effect on 1st October, 1954. The basic law governing the Northern Region Budget is The Nigeria (Constitution) Order in Council, 1954. The basic Law for the Native Administration Budgets is The Northern Region Native Authority Law, 1954. Under the new constitution the basis of the regional revenues became its share of the Customs and Excise duties and Mining royalties attributable to the region. In addition all income tax paid by individuals, but not including company tax, became payable to the Regional Government. The former payments and grants from the revenue of Nigeria made under the 1951 Revenue Allocation Order in Council ceased to be payable to Regions from the date of the introduction of the new constitution. From the same date the Regional Government took over certain services including Audit, Judicial, Legal, Produce Inspection, etc., from the Central Government. At the same time the Region became responsible for the finance and administration of the Colonial Development and Welfare schemes concerned with the Northern Region. Provision for expenditure on the Northern Sections of these schemes and for the grants made by the United Kingdom Government in respect of the Schemes is now included in the Regional Budget.

Q. 31, 32 162. The manner in which the Budget is prepared, approved and executed, and the procedure for the Local Government Budgets remains substantially the same as shown in the 1953 Report, except for the modifications in revenue and expenditure mentioned in paragraph 163. The other major change results from the new constitutional position, which renders it unnecessary to submit the Regional Appropriation Bill to the Central Council of Ministers. The Bill is now approved and passed by the Regional Legislature. Part IV of the Statistical Appendices supply the answers to questions 31 and 32.

Q. 33, 34 163. Prior to the 1st October, 1954, the Southern Cameroons had no independent public debt and the Administering Authority did not give it direct financial assistance by way of loans, grants or any other payment. It received a share of the United Kingdom assistance given to Nigeria under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts. The Northern Cameroons received a certain amount of indirect assistance from the Northern Regional Government through the grants paid for economic and social services to all Native Authorities in the Region including those whose areas included parts of the Trust Territory.

CHAPTER 2. TAXATION

Q. 35 164. Direct taxes are levied under two Ordinances—the Direct Taxation Ordinance (Cap. 54, Laws of Nigeria) and the Income Tax Ordinance (Cap. 92). Natives of the Trust Territory, in common with natives of Nigeria other than in the Township of Lagos, pay tax under the former Ordinance; the Income Tax Ordinance applies to all persons not subject

to tax under the Direct Taxation Ordinance and includes non-natives, bodies of persons and companies. The fundamental distinction between the two Ordinances is that the Income Tax Ordinance aims at individual assessments based on written returns of income, while the basis of tax imposed under the Direct Taxation Ordinance is an enquiry by Administrative Officers into the wealth of each community and an assessment of tax based on a percentage of estimated annual income. The main direct taxes are export and import duties imposed by the Central Legislature of Nigeria, excise duties and licences. Foreign individuals and companies are subject to the same taxes as other inhabitants of the Territory.

165. The principles underlying direct taxation are in accordance with the policy laid down by the late Lord Lugard. The dominating principle of Lord Lugard's administration was the recognition and support of traditional African authorities. The immediate financial problem which presented itself to him was the provision of a revenue which, being collected through the medium of the traditional authorities and in accordance with custom, could be shared with them. There was already in existence in Northern Nigeria at the time of its pacification an organised and complicated revenue system to which the people had long been accustomed. This system simplified and cleansed of a bewildering multiplicity of taxes and numerous abuses, was retained by him with the fundamental difference that the tax was levied by the Government and not by the traditional authority. Lord Lugard laid down that the revenue of a Native Administration consisted, not of an arbitrary sum fixed by the Government, but of a fixed proportion of the statutory general and direct tax collected by its agency, together with fees and fines from native courts, market dues and similar receipts. This policy was extended to areas where there were no traditional rulers and where direct taxation was an innovation, as it was manifest that no progress could be made in educating tribes in these areas in the art of self-government unless funds, in the shape of direct taxation, to establish native administrations and to develop native treasuries were forthcoming. It was also considered that the responsibilities of the native authorities in the task of computing the assessment of tax in co-operation with the Resident constituted a valuable part of their training and development.

166. This tax assessed upon the ascertained annual income of a native community or native is the only one levied under the Direct Taxation Ordinance, and no other land or house taxes are imposed. One only of the old Moslem taxes still retains its separate identity. This is "jangali", which is a capitation tax on cattle belonging to nomad herdsmen, being thus, in effect, a rough income tax. The methods of tax assessment in the different parts of the Territory vary slightly and the following paragraphs give further details.

167. In the parts of the Trust Territory administered with the Northern Region the principle of the tax system in most general use is that of a locally distributed income tax. The unit of assessment is the village. Administrative Officers prepare from time to time detailed assessment reports based on a close investigation of selected areas in respect of the average yield per acre cultivated, market price of produce, annual value of livestock and earning capacity of tradesmen and craftsmen. A total income for the unit is computed from these statistics and a certain percentage (not exceeding 10 per cent.) is fixed as the total tax payable by a unit. The village head is informed of the total tax assessment of his area, and apportions it in consultation with his council in accordance with the ability to pay of individual tax-payers. In some backward areas where the village headman is not equal to the responsible task of apportioning a total between individual

tax-payers, and where the differences in individual wealth are small, the total tax assessment of the village is divided by the number of taxpayers and what is, in effect, a poll tax is paid by every tax-payer.

168. Employees of the Government, of native authorities and commercial firms who have definitely ascertainable incomes are assessed individually on them. Where such persons have sources of income other than their salaries they may also be required to pay tax under the method described as locally distributed income tax in respect of that part of their income. A number of wealthy traders are excluded from the ordinary census made for the purpose of assessing tax. Examination is made of the wealth of these individuals from year to year, and their tax is individually assessed.

169. In the Southern Cameroons, there are no community assessments, and tax is paid individually, although among the peasant communities, where there is little variation in wealth, it is paid at a flat rate within particular areas. Jangali is paid and there are individual assessments for the wealthier Africans.

170. Of the sum payable as direct tax by each taxpayer an amount is fixed by law as a capitation payment to the revenues of either the Southern Cameroons or the Northern Region of Nigeria. The rates of capitation tax are, as regards the Northern Cameroons, 1s. per adult male taxpayer in Dikwa Division and those portions of the territory administered as part of Adamawa Province, and 9d. per adult male taxpayer in that part of the territory administered with Benue Province. In the Southern Cameroons the rate is 5d. per adult male taxpayer throughout.

171. The Nigerian Inland Revenue Department is responsible for the administration of the Income Tax Ordinance, under which persons defined as "non-natives", deriving their incomes from, or receiving their incomes in, the Cameroons are subject to Income Tax. The Department administers the taxation affairs both of individual "non-natives" resident in the Cameroons, and of companies which have their headquarters in the Cameroons or otherwise operate there.

172. The rates of tax were not altered during the year and remain as follows :—

(a) *Individuals*

Either (i) At a minimum rate of 4½d. in the £ on total income (i.e. before the granting of personal reliefs); Of (ii) On a graduated scale ranging from 4½d. in the £ on the first £200 of chargeable income (i.e. after the granting of personal reliefs) to 15s. 0d. in the £ on chargeable income in excess of £10,000 whichever of (i) or (ii) results in the higher figure.

(b) *Companies and the Cameroons Development Corporation*

At a standard rate of 9s. 0d. in the £ on total income.

173. Tax may be paid by two equal instalments as a general rule. Arrangements have been made, however, whereby certain employees may pay their tax in monthly instalments by the use of monthly bankers orders; these arrangements have been extended to the employees of the Cameroons Development Corporation. It is a criminal offence to default in the payment of income tax. Among persons assessed on an income of not more than £150 there is a final right of appeal to the Commissioner of Income Tax; other persons may appeal to an independent Board of Commissioners or to the Supreme Court and thence to the West African Court of Appeal. Foreign individuals or companies are not subject to tax measures other than those applicable to the nationals of the administering authority.

174. There are no divided taxes, hut taxes, or land taxes. The Income Tax Ordinance sets out, in detail and at considerable length, the principles governing allowances, exemptions, and deductions. There are Double Income Tax Conventions with the United Kingdom, the Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, the Gambia, New Zealand and Sweden, and section 32 of the Income Tax Ordinance provides further relief of this kind. There are no special provisions for foreign companies.

175. The principal companies, and other trading, producing, or marketing organizations operating in the Territory are:—

The Cameroons Development Corporation.
 The United Africa Company Ltd. (& Palmol Ltd.).
 John Holt & Company Ltd.
 Patterson Zochonis & Company Ltd.
 Messrs. Vivian, Younger & Bond.
 The London & Kano Trading Company Ltd.
 Elders & Fyffes Ltd. (Likomba Plantation).
 The Banana Producers Association Ltd.

Those registered in the United Kingdom are liable to pay tax on their income from the Territory, but by virtue of the Double Taxation Convention the amount which they pay under Nigerian law is offset against the United Kingdom demand. There is no taxation of assets as such.

176. Indirect taxation consists mainly of customs duties, which are set out in the First Schedule to the Customs Ordinance (Chapter 48 of the Laws of Nigeria). There are excise duties of 1s. 3d. a gallon on beer (other than native liquor) brewed in Nigeria, of a specific gravity of 1055 degrees, and so on in proportion for any difference in specific gravity; on cigarettes, of 40 per cent of the selling price where the weight of 1,000 cigarettes does not exceed 2½lbs., or 50 per cent of the selling price where the cigarettes are heavier. Besides, there is an assortment of licences, of which details appear in paragraph 227 of the report for 1952. Q. 36, 37

177. At its meeting in November, 1954, the Southern Cameroons House of Assembly prayed the Governor-General of the Federation that the Produce Sales Tax in force in the other Regions should also be imposed in the Southern Cameroons from the 1st January, 1955. The Governor-General assented to this. The tax will be levied at the following rate upon all controlled produce (cocoa and oil palm produce) sold either to the Southern Cameroons Marketing Board or to a licensed buying agent of the Board:—

Cocoa	...	...	...	...	...	£4 per ton.
Palm Oil	...	...	...	...	...	£2 per ton.
Palm Kernels	...	...	...	...	...	£2 per ton.

Additional to the revenue received by way of taxation and grants from Government, Native Authorities derive income from Native Court fees; a number of Native Authorities further supplement this revenue by the enforcement of rules requiring dogs and bicycles to be licensed. Whilst the amount of revenue derived from these fees is necessarily small, such rules in themselves help to provide a first step towards the establishment of local government councils having wider aims and responsibilities which will be able to provide increased services to the community financed by rating schemes. One of the Native Authorities, the Nkambe Divisional Native Authority, has commenced on a modest scale a butter-making scheme to be run as a profit-making-concern. The scheme is a promising one and there is good reason to hope that it will expand.

SECTION 2: MONEY AND BANKING

Q. 38, 41 178. The currency in circulation is a West African currency issued by the West African Currency Board in London on behalf of Nigeria, the Gold Coast, Sierra Leone and the Gambia. It consists of notes of 100-shilling, 20-shilling and 10-shilling denominations; copper alloy coins of denominations florin, shilling and sixpence; nickel coins of threepence denomination and bronze coins of denomination penny, halfpence and tenth-pence. Notes, alloy coins and nickel threepences are legal tender up to any amount; bronze pence, halfpence and tenth-pence are legal tender up to one shilling. The currency is inter-changeable with sterling at par (subject to remittance charges). Currency is issued to the Bank of British West Africa or Barclays Bank D.C.O. as required, against payment to the West African Currency Board in London or against deposit of currency of equivalent value with the agents of the West African Currency Board in one of the West African Colonies. The amount in circulation is over nine times that in circulation at the beginning of the war and over three times the amount at the end of the war.

179. The backing of the currency consists of investments and cash holdings of the West African Currency Board representing a total cover of 111·6 per cent. The West African Currency Board is the sole issuing authority in the Territory and is represented by a currency officer in Nigeria. The laws and regulations covering the issue and circulation of the currency are Nigerian Ordinance No. 11 of 1916 and the West African Coinage Order of 1938.

180. The only banks in the Territory are the branches of Barclays Bank D.C.O. at Victoria and Mamfe. This bank is registered in Great Britain with a capital of £15,000,000. There is a Post Office Savings Bank organised on lines similar to those of the corresponding institution in the United Kingdom which operates throughout the Territory and Nigeria. Within the Territory itself, Post Office Savings Bank facilities are provided at Victoria, Buea, Tiko, Kumba, Mamfe and Bamenda post offices.

181. Deposits are accepted in multiples of 1s. up to £500 in any financial year (1st April to 31st March) with an overall maximum of £2,000. These limits do not, however, apply in the case of accounts opened in the names of societies, institutions and corporate bodies.

Interest at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum is paid on all accounts up to a maximum of £2,000 and thereafter at the following rates:—

On that portion of an account in excess of £2,000 but not exceeding £10,000	...	2 per cent. per annum.
On that portion of an account in excess of £10,000 but not exceeding £30,000	...	1 per cent. per annum.
On that portion of an account exceeding £30,000	... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum.

182. Withdrawals up to a maximum of £5 may be made on demand once in any period of twenty-eight days, and larger amounts may be withdrawn at a few days' notice.

Q. 39 183. The following currency exchange transactions are prohibited under the Ordinance except with the permission of the Financial Secretary of the Federation of Nigeria:—

- (i) Payments by residents of Nigeria to countries outside the Sterling area, or to non-resident accounts;

- (ii) Payments by non-residents to other non-resident accounts (or to other countries outside the Sterling Area) if of different designation to the account of the payer.

184. Since the export of sterling or foreign currency in cash is prohibited, payments must be through a Bank. No foreign exchange facilities are made available to the public except by those Banks officially appointed Authorised Dealers. To these are issued exchange control directives implementing the regulations in force. The Authorised Dealers also have delegated to them certain powers to approve remittances abroad for a number of transactions, subject to evidence being produced as to debts or obligations incurred. Payments arising from investments and financial obligations between the Territory and the Metropolitan country are not restricted (since both are within the Sterling Area). Payments abroad and to neighbouring territories (if outside the Sterling Area) or to non-resident accounts, in respect of investments and financial obligations, require the authority of the Financial Secretary of the Federation of Nigeria. There were no fluctuations in the sterling rate of exchange which influenced the economy of the Territory during the year under review.

SECTION 3: ECONOMY OF THE TERRITORY

CHAPTER 1. GENERAL

185. The Territory depends for prosperity on its agriculture. At present Q. 42 the most important factor in its economy is the Cameroons Development Corporation, of which there is a full account in paragraphs 206 to 216 of the report for 1951. The two other elements that matter most are peasant farming and communications ; later in this report each will be dealt with at length.

186. The Territory's main exports are bananas, rubber, hides and skins, palm produce, groundnuts and coffee. The bulk of the bananas, cocoa, and palm produce, and almost all the rubber, come from the Development Corporation, and plantations belonging to Elder's and Fyffe's Limited, and the United Africa Company ; cocoa, hides and skins, groundnuts and coffee come from peasant producers. Peasant production of cotton is being developed in the northern area. The statistical appendix shows how the various exports which go through Cameroons ports compare in quantity and in value, but no separate figures are obtainable of those which go through Nigerian ports.

187. A report on the national income of Nigeria, by Dr. A. R. Prest Q. 43, 44 and Mr. I. G. Stewart, put the national income of the country including the Cameroons, at £600,000,000 or roughly £20 a head, in 1950-51, and is to serve as a foundation for enquiries by the Government Statistician. There are no Chambers of Commerce, or kindred bodies, in the territory.

CHAPTER 2. POLICY AND PLANNING

Southern Cameroons

188. When the outline of the new Nigerian Constitution was agreed at the Q. 45 Conference on the Nigerian Constitution held in London in August, 1953, it was decided in principle that the existing Marketing Boards should be regionalised and that a Committee should be set up to work out a detailed plan to implement this decision for consideration when the Conference was

resumed in January. This Review Committee was composed of representatives from each Region, from the Southern Cameroons and from the Centre.

189. The Committee's report, which was adopted by the Resumed Conference with only minor amendments led to the following decisions:—

- (a) the replacement of the existing commodity Marketing Boards by single "all purpose" Marketing Boards in each Region (including the Southern Cameroons) responsible for all the purchasing arrangements within the Region and for price stabilisation, research and development policy;
- (b) the setting up of a Central Marketing Board with executive powers relating to the prescription of grades, calling forward, export, shipment and overseas sale of produce on behalf of Regional Marketing Boards and with, in addition, important advisory function in relation to the Regional Marketing Boards;
- (c) that the Department of Marketing and Exports, suitably reorganised, should continue to act as the executive organisation of the new Boards at least for an interim period;
- (d) that the directorate and shareholding of the Nigerian Produce Marketing Company Ltd. (the selling organisation of the Boards) should be amended to accord with the new Marketing Board structure in Nigeria.

190. In November, 1954, legislation was passed in the Southern Cameroons House of Assembly establishing a Southern Cameroons Marketing Board. As the new Board did not become a statutory authority until 1st January, 1955, the marketing of controlled produce (cocoa and oil palm produce) in the Southern Cameroons was carried on throughout 1954 by the old commodity Marketing Boards—the Nigeria Oil Palm and Cocoa Marketing Boards. The Marketing of produce in that part of the Trust Territory administered by the Northern Region will become the responsibility of the Northern Regional Marketing Board, but operations during the period covered by this report were conducted by the Nigeria Cotton and Groundnut Marketing Boards.

191. Under its establishing Ordinance, the Southern Cameroons Marketing Board's primary responsibility is to maintain stable prices for the produce which it handles and to promote the economic development of the producers and areas of production. The Board, in common with the other Regional Marketing Boards, has undertaken to follow the general lines of policy of its predecessors in marketing matters and has also assumed responsibility for its share of the various continuing commitments of the old Boards.

192. It was agreed by the Constitutional Conference that the reserves of the old Commodity Boards should be distributed to the New Regional Marketing Boards (including the Southern Cameroons Marketing Board) on the principle of derivation. Under the Marketing Boards (Transfer of Funds Assets) Ordinance, an initial allocation of £1 million in cash and securities is being transferred to the Southern Cameroons Marketing Board. The distribution of these reserves will be completed in the course of 1955, but until the operations of the old Commodity Boards have been wound up and their assets realised it will not be possible to state the Southern Cameroons Marketing Board's final share of these reserves.

193. In keeping with its declared policy of fostering co-operative marketing organisations, the Nigerian Cocoa Marketing Board (the Board responsible in 1954 for the Marketing of cocoa in the Trust Territory) extended to the

Cameroons Co-operative Exporters Limited a guarantee up to £40,000 to enable it to finance purchases of cocoa.

Northern Cameroons

194. The Veterinary Department and the Departments of Public Works and Agriculture are all closely concerned with the economic development of Trust Territory ; perhaps the most important of these at the present stage of development is the Department of Public Works, since with this Department rests the responsibility for providing the vital communications without which no development in other spheres can take place. A fuller reference to the activities of this Department in connection with communications will be made at the end of this section.

195. The agencies concerned with the economic development of the northern part of the Trust Territory are the Northern Region Production Development Board, constituted under Ordinance No. 27 of 1951 ; and the Regional Development (Loans) Board, constituted under Ordinance No. 14 of 1949.

196. The Production Development Board consists of not less than 8 and nor more than 12 members. The Chairman and one other member are officials ; of the remainder, not less than 2 and not more than 4 must be members of the House of Chiefs, and the House of Assembly has the same representation.

197. The Board's primary function is to formulate schemes for all or any of the following purposes :—

- (a) the development of the producing industries in respect of which funds accrue to the Board from the Marketing Board ;
- (b) the economic benefit or prosperity of the producers ; or
- (c) the economic benefit or prosperity of the areas of production including the training of Nigerians (including natives of the Trust Territory) in commerce and technical trades ; or
- (d) the preliminary investigation of any schemes which fall within the above provisions.

198. Such schemes are financed by funds accruing from grants from the Marketing Board ; the Production Board may either spend the money itself or make loans.

199. The Schemes of the Production Board are subject to the approval of the Governor ; but he may not withhold his approval if in his judgment the Board has sufficient resources for the scheme proposed.

200. The Development (Loans) Board consists of not less than five members of whom at least 3 must be non-official members of the House of Assembly. It derives its funds originally from the Nigeria Local Development Board ; and may make advances or grants to any person for the following purposes :—

- (a) public works, public utilities ; town, urban and village planning and other similar projects or classes of project.
- (b) the promotion and development of village crafts and industries, and for the industrial development of the products of Nigeria (including the Trust Territory) ;
- (c) land settlement, land utilisation, forest and firewood plantations and other similar projects ; for the setting up and operation of any experimental undertaking by any public body, authority or service, for the purpose of testing, processing, or industrial development of any product of Nigeria (including the Trust Territory).

201. Any grant, any advance over £10,000 and any combined advance and grant amounting to more than £10,000 must have the prior approval of the Joint Standing Committee on Finance of the House of Chiefs and House of Assembly. Total annual expenditure is limited to £100,000. The Board may charge such interest as it thinks fit on advances, or may make them interest free.

202. The accounts of both Boards must be audited by an Auditor approved by the Governor ; and copies of the Board's Annual Reports and accounts must be tabled in the Legislature.

203. Economic policy aims at raising the general standard of living and encouraging every form of economic development. It is intended to keep the desirable features of control schemes, namely stable prices and orderly marketing through the operations of the Marketing Boards, while at the same time giving the greatest possible scope to individual enterprise compatible with the realisation of these objects.

204. The most important economic development required in the northern part of the Trust Territory is the provision of improved communications. During the year under review plans have been pressed forward with increased activity and preparations have been made for an early start in 1955 on reconstruction of the road between Bama and Uba in the North and in the South for a new road from Beli to Serti which will open up the Mambila Plateau, hitherto a most inaccessible area. Work on the road between Takum and Bissaula, which will provide a link between the Southern Cameroons and that part of the Trust Territory which lies in Benue Province in the Northern Region, was held up because of a shortfall in revenue to the Cameroons Development Fund from which it was being financed. However, a Colonial Development and welfare grant was made to enable work to continue.

205. Another interesting project which may well prove of great economic significance is the experimental irrigation scheme being carried out by the Agricultural Department on the shores of Lake Chad at Wulgo, in an attempt to utilise the rise and fall of the waters of the lake to irrigate the fertile surrounding area. The scheme involves the construction of no less than 5 miles of bunds or water retaining embankments, and it is estimated that 3 dry seasons will be required to complete it. It is intended that, as recommended by the International Bank Mission, data should be carefully recorded at all stages of the operation, so that full information may be available for the further expansion of irrigation in this area which will be undertaken if the pilot scheme meets with the success which is expected.

CHAPTER 3. INVESTMENTS

Q. 47

206. There are no figures of investment in the Territory. The Administering Authority encourages it subject to the provisions of Article 76 (b) and (d) of the United Nations Charter, by developing the framework of public services without which commercial enterprise is impossible, and by research into the Territory's problems ; in particular, by granting relief from taxation to commercial enterprises in their early stages, and, to industry as a whole, relief from taxation on capital development.

CHAPTER 4. ECONOMIC EQUALITY

Q. 48

207. The Administering Authority makes no distinction in economic matters between its own nationals and those of other countries which belong to the United Nations ; this applies to corporations also. The question of individuals or corporations from countries which are not members of the United Nations has not yet arisen.

CHAPTER 5. PRIVATE INDEBTEDNESS

208. Private debt is not a problem. Usury is controlled by the Money-lenders' Ordinance, which prescribes that moneylenders must be licensed, and shall not be unless they are adequately qualified as regards character and financial standing. The Ordinance provides for written contracts, and limits interest rates. Under it moneylenders are obliged to keep proper records, and to produce them when appropriate. Q. 49

SECTION 4: ECONOMIC RESOURCES, ACTIVITIES, AND SERVICES

CHAPTER 1. GENERAL

209. Almost the only natural resource of the Territory is its land. The ports of Tiko, Bota and Victoria, important though they are to the economic development of the Territory, are largely man-made, and not natural harbours. Except for the Cross River, which carries goods to and from Mamfe and the surrounding country when it is swollen with the rains, the rivers and waterways are of little economic benefit; on the contrary, they are often a barrier to communications through the cost entailed in bridging them. The Territory has no known mineral resources of commercial value. Since land is incomparably the most important natural resource the Agricultural Department is the most important agency concerned with the Territory's natural resources. The department's business is to see that land is conserved and developed in the best interests of the owners, the Territory's indigenous inhabitants. On the whole, its activities do not at present conflict with local law and custom. Q. 50

210. The administrative organisation of the Agricultural Department as described in paragraph 163 of the 1953 Report remained in force until the 30th September. With the advent of the Constitutional reorganisation, however, the system changed. The Southern Cameroons now possesses its own Agricultural Department, the senior officer of which is the Principal Agricultural Officer. The Headquarters of the Department is at Barombi-Kang, some 6 miles from Kumba where a new experimental farm of 800 acres is now fully established. The agricultural experimental station at Bambui in Bamenda Division continues to do good work and, in addition, there are scattered through the Territory a number of demonstration farms. In the north Production Officers were stationed at Mubi and on the Mambila Plateau. An irrigation engineer worked at Wulgo and a Settlement Officer at Gwoza.

211. In view of the terms of the Constitution Order-in-Council, the Federal Government is assuming responsibility for co-ordinating research work and, to this end, a Conference attended by representatives of all three Regions together with representatives from the Southern Cameroons will be held in Lagos early in 1955 to plan agricultural, forestry and veterinary research activities for the future.

212. Purchases of cocoa, oil palm produce and groundnuts made in the Trust Territory were marketed in 1954 through the Nigerian Statutory Marketing Boards; these are the Nigeria Cocoa Marketing Board established in 1947 and the Nigeria Groundnut Marketing Board, the Nigeria Oil Palm Produce Marketing Board and the Nigeria Cotton Marketing Board established in 1949.

213. As stated in Chapter 2, these Boards have now been replaced by "all purpose" Regional Marketing Boards, but for the 1953-54 seasons, produce, subject to the control of the Boards, was marketed by the old Commodity Boards. The purpose for which these old Commodity Boards were set up was, first, to ensure orderly marketing and maximum possible stability of prices for the produce which they handled; and, second, to provide funds for research and for the use in the development of the producing industries and for the economic benefit of the people in the areas of production. The Boards made their purchases through duly appointed licensed buying agents. For each crop season (or marketing year in the case of palm produce) a basic buying price was fixed. Minimum buying prices at upcountry stations were determined by the deduction of transport costs from the basic price and the minimum buying prices were gazetted and widely published. These arrangements were designed to secure orderly marketing and give the producer the benefit of absolute price stability for a year or crop season. Within the limits set by the Boards, purchases were made under orderly commercial arrangements. Competition amongst buying agents often resulted in the payment of more than the gazetted minimum buying prices, to the benefit of the producer.

214. The new Regional Marketing Boards (including the Southern Cameroons Marketing Board) will, under their appropriate Laws, pursue broadly the aims and purposes of the old Commodity Boards as outlined above. They will also continue to use the same executive as the old Boards (the Department of Marketing and Exports) and the same overseas selling organisation (the Nigerian Produce Marketing Company Limited), thus benefiting from the considerable experience gained by these two organisations in handling the affairs of the old Boards.

215. Production of cocoa in the Territory was 300 tons (6·8 per cent.) lower than that of the previous season, which was a record one for the Trust Territory. The Nigerian crop, however, was also a disappointing one and total exports were down by 10·6 per cent. on the 1952-53 crop exports. Quality, however, continued satisfactorily, the bulk of purchases being graded as Grade 1.

216. Quantities graded for export were as follows:—

<i>Grade</i>	<i>1952-53</i>		<i>1953-54</i>	
	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1	4,178	97·1	3,918	97·7
2	126	2·9	92	2·3
TOTAL ...	4,304	100·0	4,010	100·0

217. The prices paid for Main Crop, Grades 1 and 2, remained unchanged from the prices paid during the previous season, i.e. £170 per ton for Grade 1 and £155 per ton for Grade 2. The Board, however, decided to discontinue the price differential between Main and Light crop and for the 1953-54 season the prices paid for Light crop cocoa were the same as those paid for Main crop cocoa.

218. As a measure of assistance to licensed buying agents the Board continued the system of advance payments made against their weekly purchase declarations thus reducing the amount of working capital which a buying

agent needs to finance his purchasing operations. The buying allowances which are not included in advance payments were, for the 1953-54 season, £11 2s. 5d. per ton for Grade 1 and £10 14s. 5d. for Grade 2.

219. When the Nigeria Cocoa Marketing Board fixed the producer price for the 1953-54 season, it did so against a background of future market prospects which gave every indication that the Board would require to draw on its reserves to a substantial extent in order to maintain throughout the season stable producer prices. Owing to the failure of the West African cocoa crop and the heavy demand of overseas buyers, selling prices for particular parcels of cocoa reached record high levels and the total season's crop was disposed of at an average f.o.b. price of £360 per ton. Although it properly belongs to the 1955 Report, it is relevant to say that the very high selling prices obtained during the 1953-54 season has made it possible to increase producer prices for the 1954-55 season. The surplus which the Board realised on its operations was apportioned on the following basis:—

70 per cent. to Stabilisation Reserves.

22½ per cent. towards Development.

7½ per cent. towards Research.

220. The palm oil exported from the Territory is all of a very high quality, being produced on the plantations of the Cameroons Development Corporation and Pamol Limited; the latter concern is a subsidiary of the United Africa Company Limited. Most of the palm kernels exported are also produced from the same sources. Gradings of palm oil for export in 1954 totalled 5,212 tons as against 5,677 tons in 1953. The quantity of palm kernels graded for export in 1954 was 5,878 tons, exceeding the previous season's record total of 5,545 tons.

221. The following were the prices paid by the Board to the producers during 1954 as compared with the producer prices paid in 1953:—

						1953			1954		
						£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Palm Kernels (per ton naked ex-scale port of shipment)...						34	0	0	34	0	0
Palm Oil (per ton naked ex-scale port of shipment/Bulk Oil Plant)											
Special Grade Oil (Edible)						75	0	0	65	0	0
Technical Palm Oil											
Grade I	...	...	...	...	...	58	0	0	50	0	0
Grade II	...	...	...	...	...	45	0	0	38	0	0
Grade III	...	...	...	...	...	34	0	0	33	10	0

222. In view of the further fall in overseas selling prices of palm oil, it became necessary to subsidise prices in order to maintain them at the level as fixed for the whole season. The average subsidy paid out during the season for edible palm oil amounted to an average of £14 per ton on the season's operations and £7 per ton in the case of technical oil. A small margin was made on the sale of palm kernels which slightly reduced the loss on the palm oil trading operations. Under the present discriminating market conditions, the need to further improve the quality of palm oil exported is of paramount importance and to achieve this purpose, a premium is placed on the higher grades of palm oil sold to the Board.

223. The licensed buying agents were paid a buying allowance of £7 17s. 3d. in the case of purchases of edible oil delivered for bulk shipment and £5 0s. 6d. per ton in the case of palm kernels.

224. The average f.o.b. selling price obtained on shipments of edible palm oil made in 1954 was £67 10s. 0d. per ton and on palm kernels £79 0s. 0d. per ton.

225. The principal economic activities are all agricultural. They have been briefly described already, and will be, in greater detail, in the chapters immediately ensuing. The United Africa Company Limited, John Holt and Company (Liverpool) Limited, Messrs. Paterson Zochonis and Company Limited, Messrs. Vivian, Younger and Bond and the London and Kano Trading Company Limited operate trading stations in the Territory, and Messrs. Elders and Fyffes Limited operate Likomba plantation. The United Africa Company, through its subsidiary, Pamol Limited, also owns plantations. The Cameroons Development Corporation and the commercial and plantation concerns pursue the same policy as the Government, in the matter of entrusting a progressively greater share of responsibility to the Territory's inhabitants. The only people in need of special treatment on economic grounds are the Bakweris. Their problems are set forth at length in paragraphs 485 to 496 of the report for 1951.

226. The Cameroons Co-operative Exporters Ltd., the formation and functions of which were described in paragraphs 151 and 173 of the 1953 Report, under the management of a Senior Service Officer seconded from Government, operated successively as a licensed Buying Agent for the Nigeria Cocoa Marketing Board. By the end of the cocoa season it had purchased approximately 700 tons of cocoa (17.5 per cent of Eastern Region production), and was able to declare a net surplus of £1,293 as at 31st March, 1954. The Cameroons Co-operative Exporters Ltd. acted as an apex body of a three tier co-operative marketing organisation having as its members five federations of primary societies with a total individual membership of 3,100. The prices paid for cocoa to the producers were based upon the nearest gazetted station price less transport and miscellaneous expenses.

227. Two of the five secondary federations of primary societies affiliated to Cameroons Co-operative Exporters Ltd. were engaged in the Marketing of coffee. An account of the activities of one, the Co-operative Coffee Union of Bakossi was given in paragraph 174 of the 1953 report. This Union, comprising eight societies with 500 individual members, hulled and then marketed 47 tons of Robusta Coffee and declared a net surplus of £274. In Bamenda seven primary societies with an individual membership of 800 federated to form the Bamenda Co-operative Produce Marketing Union Ltd., which marketed 33 tons of Arabica Coffee and declared a net surplus of £324. In the early part of the year both Unions sold their produce to local exporting firms but latterly Cameroons Co-operative Exporters Ltd., undertook the shipment and sale through London brokers paying an advance price to societies on delivery and the balance when contracts had been completed and expenses deducted. There are indications that approximately 100 tons of Arabica and 50 tons of Robusta Coffee will be marketed through Co-operative Channels by this method during the season.

228. The Bakweri Co-operative Union of Farmers described in paragraph 175 of the 1953 Report was reorganised as a secondary union of five primary societies with 400 individual members. As the result of increased production and the permission given by the Cameroons Development Corporation to include Kumba as an area from which indigenous bananas could be collected, the value of bananas exported rose from £13,410 to £42,217. A further two lorries were purchased from surplus earnings. The bananas continued to be exported by the Cameroons Development Corporation which paid the Union an advance price after shipment and the balance after out-turn and deduction of expenses. Farmers were paid through the societies the advance price and balances after percentage deductions were made to cover transport and management expenses. It is estimated that the producers obtained an average of 7s. per count which was nearly 50 per cent. of the average net proceeds in the United Kingdom for the year.

229. To enable an experiment of a controlled extension of spraying cocoa with copper fungicides against Black Pod sporangia to be carried out by the Department of Agriculture, the Southern Cameroons Marketing Board has granted the Cameroons Co-operative Exporters Ltd., £15,000 for the purchase of equipment and chemicals. These will be distributed through co-operative channels and members will, if they cannot afford the capital expenditure, be allowed to obtain their requirements on credit.

230. The use of co-operative funds within the marketing societies for short term credit for such purposes as clearing farms increased considerably, particularly in the Bamenda area. In all, 277 loans amounting to £1,672, were made. Three rural thrift and credit societies were formed in the Mamfe area but had not the time to develop a true credit system while the three salary earners thrift societies progressed steadily increasing their assets from £4,430 to £4,820.

231. All the above developments were carried out under the supervision of the Government, which maintained a Co-operative Department. This service was strengthened and became autonomous after the revision of the Nigeria Constitution. A Registrar was appointed and the establishments of Assistant Registrars and Government Co-operative Inspectors were raised from two to three and from four to eight respectively. Apart from bearing the cost of the Department, the Government rendered no financial aid to the Movement for which capital was raised from internal sources and from statutory bodies as stated in paragraph 151 of the 1953 Report for Cameroons Co-operative Exporters Ltd. or as described above and, in the case of Coffee marketing, from overseas Brokers.

232. Only two Co-operative Societies exist in the Northern Cameroons. These are:—

(a) The Dikwa Native Authority Staff Co-operative Thrift and Loan Society Limited and

(b) The Gwoza Co-operative Consumers Society Limited.

Control of both Societies is vested in the general meeting at which each member has in single vote.

233. The Dikwa Society has a membership of 30, all of whom are salary-earners employed by the Dikwa Native Authority. Members use the Society as a means of saving money but not as a source of loans. The total of savings on 31st March, 1954, was £345.

234. The Gwoza Society, formed in 1951, is a typical Co-operative Village Shop and has made rapid progress since its foundation. Its membership is now 45. On 31st March, 1954, its working capital was £214 and the value of its sales for the preceding year was £576. This Society is now a member of the Maiduguri Consumers' Union, a Secondary Society formed to arrange bulk purchases from trading firms on behalf of its members. If the orders placed by the Union are large enough, as frequently happens, the firms grant it the concession of buying at wholesale rates.

235. No Co-operative staff are employed solely in the Northern Cameroons but regular supervision is provided by the Inspector stationed at Maiduguri. At the end of 1954 an Assistant Registrar was appointed to cover an area including the Northern Cameroons and he will investigate particularly the possibilities of developing crop production and marketing of exports.

236. Towards the end of the year the Shell D'Arcy Exploration Company undertook scientific surveys for oil along the creeks in the south western part of the Territory. No information has yet been published regarding the results of these surveys.

CHAPTER 2. COMMERCE AND TRADE

Q. 51-54

237. The vast majority of the inhabitants of the Territory are farmers and herdsmen. They sell their surplus products such as guinea-corn, millet, yams, milk, butter, sheep, goats and cattle in the numerous village markets (few of any considerable size), and buy therein their requirements such as cloth, finished garments, ornaments of various kinds, household utensils, whether locally made or imported, cooked foods and kola-nuts. The commodities for export such as cocoa, palm products, castor seed, groundnuts, hides and skins, gutta percha and shea-nuts, are usually taken direct to one of the trading stations operated by the commercial firms.

238. The commercial firms sell imported goods in bulk to middlemen, who act as distributors to petty traders. These middlemen are also the agents of the firms in buying produce for export, though not to the same extent as in Nigeria, as the quantity of exports other than those of the Cameroons Development Corporation is small and in some areas buying is done by co-operative unions. There are also many prosperous native traders dealing in cattle, native salt, cloth, kola-nuts and ornaments. They obtain these in bulk, often from far afield and sell their stock to smaller middlemen or retailers who perambulate the various markets and sell to the public. The native traders, large and small, form the link between the firms and village markets and are a very important feature of the commercial life of the country. The last chapter shows what outside firms operate in the Territory.

239. The salient feature in the northern parts of the Territory is the local exchange of goods between the plainsmen (chiefly Fulani or Hausa) and the hill pagan. The hill tribes, who are usually very industrious farmers, produce guinea-corn, millet, peppers, okra, yams and sweet potatoes; their other products include raw cotton, thread, some narrow weave cloth, indigo, crude iron, honey, beans, boabab and tamarind leaves. The Fulani and Hausa in their turn provide milk and milk products, prepared foods, salt, ornaments, calabashes, broad weave cloth, leather work, sandals, mats, sugar-cane, domestic utensils, ornamental swords and knives, clothing, horses, cattle, sheep, goats and chickens.

240. There is a very large export of native salt, potash and dried fish from the Lake Chad area, and of kola-nuts from Bamenda. Cattle control posts, where free inoculations are given to all trade cattle being exported to the south and west, have been established, and they have proved of great assistance to the considerable trade in cattle from the grazing areas to southern parts of the territory and west to Nigeria. In the Mamfe and Kumba Divisions, difficult communications have in the past hampered internal trade. With high prices for foodstuffs and the improvement of the road system, a large number of farmers from the outlying villages are now bringing foodstuffs such as rice, pepper and groundnuts to the headquarters stations in increasing quantities. Similarly, high prices for foodstuffs in the French Cameroons continue to make the inter-territorial trade flourish. The main cash crops are sesame, cocoa, palm produce, rice, plantains and cocoyams. A certain amount of livestock, especially fowls, is exported to the French Cameroons from the southern areas and to Victoria from the markets on the main trunk roads.

241. The richer middlemen use lorries to reach the larger centres, and then the goods are carried either by porters or by donkey transport to the smaller markets. Traders make a regular round of these, visiting three or four every week. Imported goods arrive in some cases by river and road, and in others, where the road system is undeveloped, by well-recognised bridle-paths. Distribution is improving with the development of better

communications. There is neither price control nor any system of allocating commodities.

242. The Cameroons Development Corporation markets its bananas under an agreement with Elders & Fyffes, which firm acts as sales agent, and sells in the United Kingdom market. The Corporation sells its rubber on the London market in the ordinary way, and its cocoa and palm produce through the Marketing Boards, around which the Territory's export policy revolves.

243. During the period under review, palm oil and palm kernels, cocoa and groundnuts were marketed and exported through Marketing Boards established under Nigerian legislation to serve the whole of Nigeria and the Cameroons under British Administration. The Marketing Boards are required to purchase all produce subject to their Laws which is offered to them for sale.

244. These Boards made the maximum use of normal trade channels in the purchase and export of produce by employing as their licensed buying agents commercial firms experienced in the produce trade.

245. These licensed buying agents are required to purchase produce at approved buying stations at gazetted minimum prices. These minimum prices, which are fixed for a whole crop season, are determined by the deduction of approved transport costs from the basic port prices. Competition amongst buying agents however often results in the paying of more than the gazetted minimum buying prices to the benefit of the producer. Licensed buying agents received from the Marketing Boards a buying allowance payment at a fixed rate per ton of produce purchased and delivered to the Boards. This payment covered remuneration and the licensed buying agents' overhead costs.

246. There is no surplus of trade palm oil available for export in the Southern Cameroons. All the palm oil exported is of high quality (edible) and is produced on the plantations run by the Cameroons Development Corporation or by Pamol Limited (a subsidiary of the United Africa Company Limited). Palm kernels, cocoa, and groundnuts are purchased by licensed buying agents mainly through middlemen who operate in the produce trade. These middlemen are either inhabitants of the Trust Territory or of the neighbouring territory of Nigeria.

247. Participation of indigenous inhabitants in the produce trade is given every encouragement by the Marketing Boards. This is illustrated by the financial assistance given by the Nigeria Cocoa Marketing Board in the form of a Bank Guarantee up to a limit of £40,000 to the Cameroons Co-operative Exporters Limited (see para. 231 above) in order to enable that concern to finance its purchases of cocoa during the 1953-54 Cocoa Marketing Season. The Cameroons Co-operative Exporters Limited, which as described above, operated as a licensed buying agent for the Nigeria Cocoa Marketing Board is a body of primary producers organised into Co-operative Societies, the membership of which is entirely composed of indigenous inhabitants. Of the total of 4,010 tons of cocoa purchased and graded for export in the Trust Territory during the 1953-54 season, 677 tons were purchased by the Cameroons Co-operative Exporters Limited.

248. Expatriate concerns operating as licensed buying agents in the Territory during the period under review were:—

The United African Company Limited.

G. B. Ollivant Limited.

Messrs. John Holt (Liverpool) Limited.

249. Details of import and export duties are set forth in the schedules to the Customs Ordinance. Import and export control by means of licensing is administered by the Department of Commerce & Industries. The Department also provides a trade advisory service. No officer of the Department is as yet stationed in the Cameroons and applications for specific licences are made to the Department's offices in Lagos or Port Harcourt. Officers attached to the Port Harcourt office tour the Cameroons and give advice to traders.

250. Imports and export restrictions are imposed on balance of payments grounds, the world supply position being taken into account. Because of the improvement in both factors, restrictions were considerably relaxed on the 1st of January, 1954. Most commodities are obtainable freely from Europe against open general import licence. Specific import licences are required for imports from Japan, American Account countries and certain other countries.

251. The export of cocoa, groundnuts and their products, palm products and cotton is controlled by the Marketing Boards. With few exceptions—the only material ones being local foodstuffs, tobacco, raw gold, tantalite and columbite—produce can be exported under open general licence to the Scheduled Territories and to Scandinavia. Specific export licences are required for goods to other destinations, though these are issued freely, provided Exchange Control procedure is followed by the exporter. Special arrangements apply to the neighbouring French territories to facilitate the traditional trans-frontier trade. As the whole system of control applies equally to Nigeria and to the Cameroons, and as goods pass freely between the two territories, it is not possible to say what proportion of the Cameroons trade is affected by these controls. There are no licensing fees and no direct subsidies. Imports from or exports to the metropolitan country receive no preferential treatment as such.

252. Of the produce marketed by the Marketing Boards in the Trust Territory, the following are subject to compulsory inspection before export:—

- (i) Cocoa
- (ii) Palm Oil
- (iii) Palm Kernels
- (iv) Groundnuts.

253. Produce Inspection is carried out by Government Produce Inspectors according to the quality standards prescribed for the product. Previously, quality standards were prescribed by the old Commodity Marketing Boards, but with the reorganisation of the Marketing Board system this function has now been taken over by the Nigeria Central Marketing Board.

254. The grading of produce intended for export gives to potential overseas buyers a reasonable guarantee of quality at time of export, an important consideration from the selling angle.

255. Each Board operating in the Territory was charged by its establishing Ordinance with the responsibility of securing the most favourable arrangements for the purchase and grading of export and the export and sale of the produce subject to the provisions of its Ordinance.

256. All exports of schedule produce from the Territory during the period covered by this Report were sold through the Marketing Boards' overseas selling organisation—the Nigerian Produce Marketing Company Limited.

Selling Arrangements—General*(a) Cocoa*

Cocoa was sold overseas on the free market under normal commercial conditions without discrimination in favour of any consuming country or individual buyers, the selling prices obtained being directly related to market prices.

(b) Oils and Oilseeds

The bulk selling Agreement with the British Ministry of Food was terminated by mutual agreement at the end of June, 1954, and replaced by bulk contracts with large industrial users of oils and oilseeds in the United Kingdom. Under the bulk Agreement with the Ministry of Food, selling prices were determined by an independent price fixing committee on the basis of the current market values of the commodities concerned. Under the new bulk contracts, the prices payable are the average market values as agreed weekly by the Nigerian Produce Marketing Company Limited (the Boards' overseas selling organisation) and the United Kingdom users. The contracts provide for routine independent arbitration should difficulty occur in reaching agreement on current market values. The new bulk selling arrangements provide an assured sale for a large proportion of the Boards' produce to buyers of high repute—a consideration of far-reaching significance in a period of increasing world production of oils and oilseeds.

257. An agreed proportion of total exports of oils and oilseeds was excluded from the Bulk Contracts for sale on the free market. Sales under this category were made principally to Belgium, France, Germany, Holland, Norway and Switzerland.

258. Whilst production for export at the expense of food crops is discouraged, there has been in recent years a steady expansion of the tonnage of export crops marketed and sold by the Marketing Boards. The most important single factor which has led to this increase in production is undoubtedly that due to the Marketing Board system which provides for orderly marketing and the complete stabilisation of producer prices within a crop season or marketing year. Under this system, the primary producer is afforded protection against day-to-day fluctuations in prices, and internal speculation by produce buyers is eliminated.

259. The following were the rates of export duty payable on produce exported by the Marketing Boards from the Trust Territory. These rates were the same as those applicable on similar exports from Nigeria.

(a) Cocoa Beans

Ten per cent. ad valorem when the f.o.b. selling value does not exceed £150 per ton with an additional one-tenth of 1 per cent. for every £ or part of a £ by which the value exceeds £150 per ton provided that the amount of duty chargeable does not exceed 20 per cent. of the f.o.b. selling value.

(b) Groundnuts

Ten per cent. ad valorem when the f.o.b. selling value does not exceed £65 per ton with an additional one-tenth of 1 per cent. for every £ or part of a £ by which the value exceeds £65 per ton provided that the amount of duty chargeable does not exceed 20 per cent. of the f.o.b. selling value.

(c) Palm Kernels

Ten per cent. ad valorem when the f.o.b. selling value does not exceed £50 per ton with an additional one-tenth of 1 per cent. for every

£ or part of a £ by which the value exceeds £50 per ton provided that the amount of duty chargeable does not exceed 20 per cent. of the value.

(d) *Palm Oil* (edible)

Ten per cent. ad valorem when the f.o.b. selling value does not exceed £75 per ton with an additional one-tenth of 1 per cent. for every £ or part of a £ by which the value exceeds £75 per ton provided that the amount of duty chargeable does not exceed 20 per cent. of the f.o.b. selling value.

260. The ceiling limit of 20 per cent. of the f.o.b. selling value became operative on the 14th August, 1954. Prior to that date there was no ceiling limit to the amount of duty chargeable.

CHAPTER 3. LAND AND AGRICULTURE

(a) Land tenure

Q. 55, 57

261. The laws and customs affecting land tenure are not uniform. In Dikwa Division, briefly, it may be said that three forms of land tenure are prevalent: under the first, the most primitive and prevalent among the aboriginal inhabitants, property in land is vested in the chief of the clan community as trustee; under the second, all land is regarded as vested in the Emir, and rights of occupancy at the discretion of the Emir are recognised; under the third, which applies almost always to particular types of soil, while the sovereign title of the Emir is recognised, the fruits of labour spent in improving the land are secured to the occupier. In Bamenda, in the chieftainship areas, native custom holds that the Fon (or clan head) disposes of all land within the clan area, but subject to good behaviour every member of the clan is secure in the enjoyment of a share of the area.

262. Over the greater part of the Territory native custom with regard to land tenure is that within the recognised limits of a community (generally a village) each family cultivates its own separate holding. If there is waste land at the disposal of the community, these holdings can be extended or fresh holdings created; the individual who first clears and cultivates a part of the forest has an undisputed claim to it provided the forest is within the sphere of the community in which he is a member. Such an individual can cultivate his holding without restriction or sanction, and such holding becomes his individual property so long as he remains in occupation of it. On his death his heir inherits it. If, however, the holding is left unoccupied or expressly surrendered or pawned, it can be taken over by any member of the same community. As a general rule the new occupier cannot interfere with permanent crops such as palm or cocoa trees actually planted by the original owner, the produce of such trees remaining the property of the person who planted them, and the new occupier having the right to cultivate only the land between the trees. Should the newcomer be a stranger the consent, whether formal or implied, of the village as a whole is necessary. All unoccupied land is the property of the village community as against all other communities or members of other communities. It is doubtful if its control is vested particularly in the village head or elders, provided a stranger is not involved; it would seem rather that no one cares whether it is cultivated or not, or who cultivates it, always providing that no stranger trespasses on it. If another community or a member of another community seeks to establish rights over any portion of the village lands, the whole

village will protect the threatened interests of any of its members, and from the communal protection of village land against the trespassing stranger, or the improvident individual who seeks to give a stranger rights over his own holding without permission, originates the inexact use of the word "communal" in regard to local land tenure. Such tenure can perhaps be more accurately described as individual occupation within the boundaries of the lands of the village community.

263. All rights to land in the Territory are, with certain exceptions mentioned below, governed by the Land and Native Rights Ordinance. A copy of the Ordinance was printed as Appendix VI of the 1928 Report to the Council of the League of Nations. All land in the Territory (excepting areas over which title had been granted before the Ordinance was applied or, in the case of natives, prior to March, 1916), was declared by the Ordinance to be native land under the control and subject to the disposition of the Governor, without whose consent no title to occupation and use is valid. The Ordinance directs that the Governor shall hold and administer the land for the use and common benefit of the natives and that in the exercise of his powers he shall have regard to their laws and customs. As a result of the constitutional changes introduced on the 1st of October, 1954, the powers of the Governor are transferred to the Governor-General of the Federation in respect of land in the Southern Cameroons and the Governor of the Northern Region in respect of the remainder of the Trust Territory.

264. Any native or native community lawfully using and occupying land in accordance with native law and custom enjoys a right of occupancy protected by the Ordinance. No rent is paid in respect of such rights. In the case of all other persons, no title is valid which has not been conferred by the Governor-General or Governor, who is empowered to grant rights of occupancy for definite or indefinite terms, to impose conditions, and to charge a rent. The Ordinance lays down maxima of 1,200 acres for agricultural grants and of 12,500 for grazing purposes, and confers on the Governor-General or Governor power to fix compensation payable by the holder for damage done to native interests in the exercise of the rights granted to him. It enables the Governor-General or Governor to revise the rents from time to time, and reserves the power to revoke a grant in the event of breach by the holder of the terms and conditions of his title or if the land is required for public purposes. In the latter event compensation is paid to the holder.

265. The grant of a right of occupancy under the Ordinance is now the only method whereby non-natives may acquire a legal interest in land, but there are in addition certain areas already mentioned to which an absolute title was granted by the Imperial German Administration prior to the 1914 war. These titles, after proof, were recognised as conferring rights similar to English freehold under English law and may in general be transferred absolutely or on lease without restriction. The bulk of these have been re-acquired by the Governor-General or Governor, declared native lands, and leased to the Cameroons Development Corporation for operation and development in the interest of the inhabitants of the Territory as a whole.

266. The Land and Native Rights Ordinance provides that rights of occupancy granted by the Governor-General or Governor may be determined if the land is required for public purposes. These are defined as being exclusive Government or general public use, the carrying out of reclamations or sanitary improvements, the laying out of Government stations, the planning of rural development or settlement schemes, the control of land

contiguous to a port or to a railway, road, or other public work provided from public funds, the expenditure of which will enhance the value of such land, and requirements of the land for mining purposes. In the case of rights of a customary nature not held under formal grant from the Governor-General or Governor power to revoke derives from the general control vested in him by the Ordinance whereunder the use and occupation of all land is regulated according to the common benefit. The same control is exercised when waste or virgin land not being in the occupation of any native or native community, and over which therefore no right of occupancy exists, is set aside for public purposes. When rights of whatever kind are revoked the Ordinance specifies that compensation shall be paid for unexhausted improvements for disturbance.

267. There is, strictly speaking, no system of registration of title to land. Registration of instruments concerning land is, however, obligatory. Transfer of title, whether right of occupancy, freehold or leasehold, is in the case of non-natives by written instrument following the form of English law and conferring similar rights. Control over disposition of rights of occupancy is assured by a provision that no dealings in or under such titles shall be valid without the prior consent of the Governor-General or Governor.

268. For the small areas in the Trust Territory to which the Land and Native Rights Ordinance does not apply, i.e. those held under freehold or leasehold tenure mentioned above, acquisition can be effected under the Public Lands Acquisition Ordinance. By it, the Governor-General or Governor is empowered to acquire land absolutely or on lease for purposes identical with those mentioned above upon giving due notice and upon payment of compensation, the basis of assessment being the value of the land or interest in the open market.

269. The total area of the Territory is 34,081 square miles. Of this some 12 square miles are held by Government, and some 450 square miles are held by the Cameroons Development Corporation, trading companies, missions and non-indigenous inhabitants. All lands not so held are native lands. The Development Corporation's holdings amount to some 395 square miles. Trading companies, registered in the United Kingdom, have rather over 34,000 acres, the great bulk of it freehold, and individuals, all British, have just on 3,800 acres, all freehold but 3 acres. Missions have just over 4,000 acres, two thirds of it freehold, and more than half in the hands of the Roman Catholic Church.

270. The Eastern Region Production Development Board holds some 5,556 acres in Bamenda, of which 1,124 are for a Coffee plantation and the rest for cattle grazing. Some 1,200 acres were leased to the Basel Mission for the establishment of a Leper Settlement at Manyemen in Kumba Division. The greater portion is agricultural land for the production of foodstuffs for the inmates and export crops for the maintenance of the settlement.

271. During the year the Government set aside a small area of 1.4 acres in Kumba for the purpose of building a new Post Office. All but 3 of the native landowners accepted the terms of compensation for disturbance offered to them by the Government. The other three persons stated that they were dissatisfied with the Government's offer and chose that the question of compensation be settled by arbitration. An arbitrator mutually acceptable both to the Government and to the landowners investigated the claims and confirmed that the Government's offer was both fair and reasonable.

272. In Adamawa land was set aside for a Trading Layout at Micika consisting of four plots each of .92 acre. In Dikwa two sites at Bama of 12.855 acres and 2.754 acres were acquired for a Cottage Hospital and Junior Staff Quarters ; compensation was assessed at £3 per acre.

273. "Stranger natives" for the purpose of land-rights are legally the same as non-natives ; that is to say, they are on the same footing as Europeans or Asiatics. No figures are available of the land occupied by these "stranger natives", but it seems likely that in areas where pressure is developing steps may become necessary to regularise and control their holdings. Beyond this it is impossible to say what land is being cultivated and developed and what is not, and what the size of holdings is. There is no overall difference of quality between the lands held by the various sections of the population, nor is any section restricted to a particular part of the Territory.

274. Local problems of erosion, poverty of soil, and communication occur throughout the territory. The chief counter to erosion is contouring, which farmers are taught and encouraged to practise. In this connection an important step forward was achieved during 1953 when the largest Native Authority decided to adopt compulsory rules regarding contour farming. In the north, simple contour binding is demonstrated ; in Adamawa stress was laid on the need to revert to traditional contour terrace farming, which is still practised in Gwoza District. In the south, contouring is based on contour strips separated by grass covered banks at intervals of about five feet vertical height. Farmers are also instructed in the use of suitable fertilisers, and arrangements are made so that they can buy them at current market prices in their own neighbourhoods. Chiefly by demonstration, they are taught rotational cropping, and how to make and apply farmyard manure and compost. Native Authorities have made rules where necessary to restrict cattle grazing, and the territory's road system is being developed as quickly as possible.

275. The legislatures did not have occasion to discuss land problems during the year. Land disputes, almost invariably entailing litigation, are exceedingly frequent ; they range from quarrels between individuals over the gleaning of fallen palm fruit to issues such as that which provoked the Widekums' attack on the Balis. The owners of land which has to be acquired do not relish giving it up, except if it is to be used providing some amenity which appeals to them. The furthest, however, that they ever go in protest is to reject compensation absolutely. The legislatures have not concerned themselves with the landowners' position.

(b) Agricultural products

276. In the part of the territory administered with the Benue Province Q. 58 farmers are not much concerned with cash crops ; they do however cultivate some oil palms, and produce a little paste rubber. The Native Authority has established a nursery for oil palm seedlings. For their own consumption and for sale in local markets the people grow maize, guinea corn, and cassava, cassava in the uplands, near the villages, the other two crops in the valleys.

277. The valleys are high forest country. On a new farm, maize and guinea corn are planted together, often with peppers, and some bananas and plantains. Usually after two years the land is left to return to forest, but sometimes it is cropped for a third year by the women with groundnuts or sweet potatoes. The low places produce a little rice, and the Agricultural Department has begun to introduce suitable imported seed.

278. The farming system described is wasteful, as so often happens where there is plenty of land, and the constant clearing of new ground destroys valuable trees. It is difficult however to interest the population in better husbandry. The Native Authority established a herd of dwarf cattle a few years ago at Baissa to demonstrate the management of cattle; the local people keep no livestock larger than sheep. At first the herd attracted a good deal of attention, but it is ceasing to do so and all efforts to persuade farmers to use the manure have failed.

279. Land is also quite plentiful in the Adamawa districts generally. It is cropped for about three years on an average, then left fallow for a similar period, or sometimes for as much as ten years: the length of the fallow depends on how much land there is to spare, and farms remote from the villages get a longer fallow than those near at hand. The home farms are apt to be cropped very intensively indeed, but they are manured, as the outlying farms are not.

280. The Agricultural Department seeks to encourage mixed farming. It has demonstration farms at Mubi and Jada (the latter established in 1953) which use cattle drawn ploughs, as distinct from the traditional hand implements to which the ordinary farmer still clings, and at Mubi there is a citrus and guava orchard. Citrus in this part of the territory requires constant watering, and fruit trees are very scarce; as seedlings become available at the demonstration farms it is proposed to issue them to farmers. The process has already started, on a small scale.

281. Extension work on superphosphate fertiliser continued in Northern Adamawa. Progress is slow but there are signs that the farmers are beginning to realise its value and some 800 bags were sold during the year. Large free issues of superphosphates in past years had no really useful effect, because few farmers believe that what the Government gives them free can be worth anything. Now, demonstration plots at Mujara, Uba and Micika are being treated with fertiliser, so that the contrast between them and neighbouring privately-owned land may speak for itself. At Mujara, which is in the hills, there have also been practical demonstrations of contour farming.

282. Extension work on coffee on the Mambila plateau is being intensified and the demand for seedlings increasing. A Production Officer and two Government Assistants are now working in this area.

283. The Agricultural Department has distributed rice seed with some success, has started a coffee nursery on the Mambila plateau, and it is persevering in its efforts to develop the growing of cotton as an alternative cash crop to groundnuts.

284. In the south of the Dikwa Emirate the pagans cultivate their land most intensively, and make great use of manure. They grow foodstuffs almost exclusively, and their implement is the hoe. In the central part of the Emirate the Kanuri and Gamargu people grow millet, guinea corn, groundnuts, beans, and a little cotton, by shifting cultivation.

285. The northern part of the Emirate is the granary of Bornu. From it the Kanuri and Shuwa farmers export several hundred tons of dry season guinea corn a year to other parts of the Province. This grows in the black cotton soil, which is about 60 per cent. silt or clay and yields as much as 2,000 lb. of threshed grain to the acre. The success of the crop depends on the bunds which control the rainwater being properly maintained by the farmers, because the soil must be flooded for 30 days before planting. Off the cotton soil there are other varieties of guinea corn, some millet and

cowpeas, and a few groundnuts. The people near the shores of Lake Chad grow beans, tobacco, indigo, pepper, melons, pumpkins and cucumbers, which they plant as the lake floods go down; or they grow vegetables along the rivers which flow into the lake, by taking the river water with buckets.

286. The Agricultural Department is trying to persuade farmers to give up the hoe for ox-drawn ploughs, and where necessary to use manure and fertilisers. There are now some 60 "mixed farmers" in the Emirate. In the southerly parts of the Emirate it has begun to introduce cotton, rice, fruit trees and improved strains of cassava. Progress on the Wulgo Irrigation scheme continued and work on the flood dyke and the masonry control works is under way.

287. In Bamenda land is normally farmed three or four years running, then abandoned; this, with the inhabitants' reluctance to take to contouring even though the country is so hilly, entails a great deal of waste. The land however is fertile, and maize yields from it are as heavy as any in the Dikwa Emirate. The first crop is usually a root, yams in the lower country, and sweet potatoes or coco-yams elsewhere; in the second year comes maize, with, in many cases, beans or groundnuts, and in the third and fourth years groundnuts are often grown alone. Oil palms grow wild in the lower country, the oil being consumed locally, and the kernels sold. The areas above 4,500 feet produce well over 100 tons of arabica coffee a year, and the other export crop is castor seed, at the rate of about 80 tons a year.

288. As was stated in the reply to Question No. 50, the Southern Cameroons Department of Agriculture has now established two experimental stations, one in the Bamenda area to deal with the problems of the high grasslands and one in the forest country of the south. The objects of both these establishments are to introduce and test new varieties of crops for local use and for export, to build up suitable stocks of plant for issue to farmers and to investigate improved methods of farming, both arable and livestock, and to investigate measures of disease and pest control. In addition there are nine Demonstration centres where proved methods of crop improvement or of new varieties and techniques are demonstrated to the local farmers.

289. Soil conservation in the highlands is being practised. Although regulations were passed by the local authorities these were ignored by the farmers when planting but nevertheless a marked improvement has been noticed in the methods of farming in one area and the idea of farming on ridges on the contour is gradually becoming understood.

290. No crops that are new to the country have been introduced to the farmer but local crops have been introduced to areas where they were not cultivated previously. Yams and rice are two crops that have been grown by farmers for the first time in the remote areas of the highlands.

291. The growing of rice, coffee and cocoa has been stimulated during the year by Departmental activities which include the operation of a rice huller, the provision of coffee hullers and pulpers and the practical application of spraying against black pod diseases of cocoa. In addition the Department sold 55,000 coffee seedlings during the year, which by no means met the demand, and has raised 35,750 cocoa seedlings. 10,000 oil palm seedlings were raised and 65 acres of farm land planted through with palms.

292. Animal improvement has not been neglected and the joint Agricultural/Veterinary Livestock Improvement Scheme, whereby an improved bull of the Agricultural Department is run with Fulani owned cows brought in by the efforts of the Veterinary Department, has met with success.

293. At Babungo and Ndu there are farm settlements. The settlers, after leaving school, spend ten months at the provincial farm. At each settlement there are ten of them, each provided with four acres of arable land, two of coffee, a vegetable garden, fuel trees, a house, and two in-calf cows. All the arable land is mechanically cultivated with tractors and implements supplied by the Agricultural Department, and until the farms pay the settlers are to receive labourers' wages.

Q. 59 to
61

294. In the Victoria and Kumba Divisions there are, of course, the plantations belonging to the Cameroons Development Corporation and the United Africa Company. Leaving them aside, farming in those Divisions as well as in Manfe Division, is of a shifting type, encouraged by the fertility of the soil, and abundance of land; a farmer simply destroys a piece of forest, and puts seed into the ground. The chief crops are plantains and cocoyams, with maize, groundnuts, and egusi, and, as cash crops, cocoa and coffee. Cash and food crops are planted together. The Agricultural Department in the past has devoted itself largely to trying to improve the quality of the cash crops, and the co-operative societies already described have had an important influence in this respect.

295. Over the last half-dozen years, in the territory as a whole, more than 1,000 acres has been newly planted with coffee by peasant farmers alone. The crop is exceedingly profitable; for instance, the harvest from 30 acres, which is quite a normal holding, is about 6 tons; at 2s. a pound this brings in £1,344; the price is usually higher, and the farmer's costs are negligible, because he employs no one outside his own family.

296. The part of the Territory in the Benue Province is subject to periodical shortages of food; the only remedy is to make it more accessible, and the necessary roads are being built as fast as possible. In the Adamawa districts, as a precaution against cotton disease, the crop is restricted by order of the Native Authority to certain seasons of the year. For agricultural purposes the territory is well watered; wells and artificial catchment methods are used for domestic purposes almost exclusively.

CHAPTER 4. LIVESTOCK

Q. 62

297. Livestock in the territory consists of cattle, sheep, goats, poultry, pigs, horses, and donkeys. The cattle in the northern part are mainly White Fulani, with a few Red Longhorn, Adamawa, and some West African Shorthorn. In the southern part they are chiefly Red Longhorn, Adamawa, and some Montbelliard Crosses. The sheep, goats, poultry, and pigs are not of good quality, and most of them are of no recognisable strain; here and there are the slow beginnings of improvement, brought about by the Veterinary Department.

298. The cattle are almost exclusively owned by Fulani, except for the few West African Shorthorns in the northern hill villages and in the forest country of the south. The Fulani breed and keep their cattle under range conditions; there are some 150,000 on the Mambila Plateau and 220,000 in the Bamenda, Wum and Nkambe Divisions. Generally speaking there is no shortage of grazing but there is control of stock movement onto the two plateaux. Kikuyu grass has also been introduced there with excellent results and it grows well with the local clover, the predominant strain of which seeds profusely.

299. The efficiency, by African standards, of the livestock industry, is high and the local breeds are fully able to utilise the grazing available. Cattle owners dispose of barren females, surplus bulls and bullocks to meet needs of money for tax, cloth, salt and corn. Some are slaughtered locally but there is a considerable export to Nigeria, particularly the Eastern Region. Hides and skins are exported overseas.

300. An F.A.O. Pasture Mission visited the Territory during the year and offered much valuable advice. The report is awaited.

301. The Veterinary Department also demonstrated the close rotation of grazing, using dry stone walls. This is unsuited to the nomadic Fulani cattle owners, who own land, but natives of the Bamenda Province are interesting themselves in cattle to an increasing degree. From the close rotation system it would be an easy step to true mixed farming. In various places the Veterinary Department has made small dams for watering stock.

302. The Department is hoping to stabilise a new cattle breed of approximately three quarters Adamawa blood and one quarter Montbelliard. In its efforts it has reached the second generation of interbreeding of the hybrids, without marked diversity of type, and should soon be able to embark on the multiplication phase. The new breed weighs 150 lbs. more than the Adamawa, at three years old, and the milk average is 50 per cent. greater. The Department is trying to produce a larger type of goat, by cross breeding and castrating undesirable males, and during 1953 it imported some North Country Cheviot sheep.

303. The Veterinary Department is responsible for the control of disease and for promoting improvements in the preparation of hides and skins. A large proportion of the cattle population received the new blackquarter vaccine, gamatox was widely used to control ecto-parasites, and experiments were conducted with new trypanocidal drugs which, if successful, might enable livestock to be kept in the tsetse infected country of Gashaka and Toungo.

CHAPTER 5. FISHERIES

304. Powered fishing trials were carried out in co-operation with the Q. 63
Cameroons Development Corporation. It is unlikely that the Territory's fisheries will ever be economically important, or provide the ordinary inhabitant with an important part of his diet. Where people can catch fish, they eat most of them and sell the rest, but the rivers are not fished at all intensively and even along the coast the fishing communities are small and poor.

305. As regards sea fish, there are bonga (*ethmalosa*) and sawa (*sardinella*), which in the season are abundant between the Rio del Rey estuary and Batoke. In the Rio del Rey estuary there are shrimps and prawns, and sharks and saw fish are common all along the coast. Near Victoria there are bottom fish, mostly spadefish (*aephippidae*), in considerable quantity, but they are poor eating.

CHAPTER 6. FORESTS

306. In the northern part of the Territory, forests are of two main types, Q. 64 to
closed High Forest Outliers and open Savannah Woodland. The Forest is the 66
source of large constructional timbers whereas, in general, the savannah woodland consists of a continuous grass cover with small, usually malformed, trees set amongst it. Of great local importance for the provision of fuel, simple native building materials and thatching grass, this savannah woodland has a wider economic importance in that it provides large areas of grazing lands. Remoteness and absence of communications has prevented even the closed high forest outliers from being exploited other than for purely local purposes.

307. From time immemorial the forests of both types have been used by the native inhabitants for the provision of firewood, simple building materials and minor forest products for food, medicines and other domestic purposes. Though the ancient use of the forest for the construction of dwellings lay chiefly in the provision of simple poles, as a framework for

mud walls, and the *Raphia* palm for rafters and roofing mats, yet another use of the forests for timber was in the making of hollowed out trunks for dug-out canoes.

308. The forests also played, and still play, an important role as the source of considerable quantities of animal protein. They provided also the fertile soil necessary for the growth of food crops, areas round villages being periodically felled, burnt and farmed for a short while.

309. As the farms became worked out fresh areas were farmed and the old allowed to revert to forest fallow. As villages themselves not infrequently moved to fresh localities the effect upon the vegetation was vast and it is doubtful whether today any forest which is more than a century old or so could be found except upon the most inaccessible hilltops.

310. Such has been the picture for many years and the picture is hardly, even today, altered. It has not been possible, owing to shortage of staff, to spare the full time services of a Forest Officer solely for the northern portion of trust territory. Consequently such progress in the acquisition and management of a Forest Estate has been made with the limited resources of the Native Authorities and with but the scantiest of technical supervision and advice.

311. In the Southern Cameroons the Victoria, Mamfe and Kumba Divisions are forest country; the rest of the territory is generally quite well wooded but in parts, such as the Bamenda highlands, timber is very scarce. The woodlands provide fuel and building poles, the forests timber for bridging and other heavy construction, and for export. In addition some trees have medicinal properties, some, like the calabash, provide utensils, and the raphia palm affords roofing material. In the Victoria and Kumba Divisions many houses are walled with planks from the *pycnanthus kombo*, a soft wood, locally called karraboard. Canoes are made from hollowed-out trunks, and tough, light wood is required for paddles. The long canes from climbing palms make hammock bridges, while other forest plants yield basket withies, fibres for matting, and resins, gums, and spices.

312. Because of the improvident farming methods already described there is little if any forest in the territory more than a century old. Timber exports began under German rule, one of the most highly valued being ebony from the Mamfe Division, which was taken down the Cross River by canoe to Calabar. In the Southern Cameroons there are 2,272 square miles of forest reserve.

313. The Forestry Ordinance of 1938 applies throughout the Territory and empowers the Governor-General or a Native Authority to constitute forest reserves and to make forestry regulations. In practice there are no Government reserves, all having been made by Native Authorities. When a reserve is constituted a thorough inquiry is held by a specially appointed Reserve Settlement Officer and judgment is given detailing what rights the landowners have proved and may exercise in the reserve. These usually include hunting, fishing, and collecting fuel and building stocks, in fact all the customary practices except clearing farms, which would nullify the reserve's purpose. Great care is taken to see that every village is left with abundant farming land, and there is no question of alienating the land from its owners: the forest reserve remains their property, with the sole condition that it shall be permanently set aside and managed as forest. The owners, however, usually object strongly to this even though it is in their own interest.

314. Originally the Government regulations made under the Forestry Ordinance applied to the whole territory though they were never enforced

in the former Bamenda Province. These regulations chiefly required anyone who wished to fell a protected tree to take out a permit. It was understood that any Division which had set aside an adequate area as permanent forest would be freed of these general restrictions. The regulations are now only applied to forest reserves and to the Kumba and Victoria Divisions. The Northern part of the Territory is subject to the Forestry (Northern Provinces Native Authorities) Rules of 1942, which protect certain species of trees and require the farmer to leave specially scheduled "Farm Trees" when clearing land for farming.

315. Since it is only possible to organise management in forests which are being systematically and fairly completely exploited there are no more than 13 square miles under proper working plans. Accordingly, little of the forest has been regenerated. There are $1\frac{1}{2}$ square miles of plantations, and, encouraged by the Forestry Department, extensive plantings of eucalyptus in the Bamenda Division, by private farmers.

316. There was virtually no export of timber from the Southern Cameroons in 1954. Within the territory iroko, the mahoganies, and idigbo (*terminalia ivorensis*) are more and more replacing karraboard for building purposes; they are also favoured for making canoes.

317. Owing to difficulties of communication export of timber and other forest products from the Northern Cameroons is negligible.

318. Firewood is the commonest domestic requirement throughout the Trust Territory. For this purpose almost any kind of wood which is conveniently available is used. Most of the wood used as firewood comes from the clearing of areas in the normal indigenous farming.

319. In the north, other than occasional felling of timber for local consumption, there is no organised exploitation of the forest estate and it is in the domestic utilisation of the minor forest products that the forests play their most important part. The uses to which various minor forest products are put are too numerous to mention individually but they include such uses as fruits and leaves for foodstuffs, spices, medicines, thatches, honey, beeswax, fishpoisons, wrapping leaves, cord, gums, resins, fibres for mat-making, sponges, basket-withies, bamboos, oil nuts, chewsticks, etc.

320. As soon as a minor product becomes the subject of cultivation, e.g. in plantations, it is regarded as an agricultural crop and ceases to be a forest product. No account, therefore, is taken here of rubber, cocoa or the products of the oil palm.

CHAPTER 7. MINERAL RESOURCES

321. There are no known mineral resources of commercial value in the territory. Section 3 of the Minerals Ordinance vests all minerals in the Crown. Legislation consists of the Minerals Ordinance (Chapter 134 of the Laws of Nigeria), the Minerals Regulations (No. 4 of 1946), the Safe Mining Regulations (No. 5 of 1946), the Explosives Regulations (No. 6 of 1946), the Mineral Oils Ordinance (Chapter 135 of the Laws of Nigeria), and the Radio Active Minerals Ordinance (Chapter 190 of the Laws of Nigeria). Q. 67 to 69

CHAPTER 8. INDUSTRIES

322. Beyond some up-to-date plant for processing palm oil and rubber, the Territory has no manufacturing industry, though the output of the Ombe River Trade Training Centre should have an important effect in a few years' time. Meanwhile there is no food industry, other than farming and livestock Q. 70 to 73

rearing. Local handicrafts are a cottage industry, on a small scale, at which families work in the dry season (they farm during the rains); they do not use paid help, but will take on learners. The local handicrafts include spinning and weaving locally-grown cotton into widths of up to 24 inches (though usually narrower), indigo dyeing, using the local indigo, the making of clothes and ornaments, tanning and dyeing of local skins and working them up into harness, shoes, cushions and other useful or ornamental objects, and working local iron ore or scrap into hoes, bits, swords and knives. The Higi and Fali and the tribes of Bamenda cast imported brass and copper into small ornaments; others make iron arrow heads and various types of utilitarian pottery, and make mats from grasses and raffia. The products of these crafts are almost all absorbed locally.

323. In existing conditions there is no prospect of any significant tourist traffic. There are no hotels and, though the road system is improving, many beautiful parts of the Territory are still difficult of access. For those who make the journey from Nigeria or elsewhere the Cameroon Mountain, the crater lake of Barombi near Kumba, and the Bamenda Highlands provide as attractive scenery as is to be found anywhere in Africa.

Q. 74

324. The only fuel produced in the territory is wood. Besides small scattered plants each serving no more than a few buildings, there is a 750 kw. hydro-electric station on the Njoke River, a 700 kw. station at Malale, and a 225 Kw. diesel operated station at Bota. The old hydro-electric power station at Luermanfall near Ekona on the Koke river is being rehabilitated by the Electricity Corporation of Nigeria who hope to re-commission it within the first half of 1955. The Corporation have announced their intention of installing a large diesel plant in the Victoria area for peak load purposes and for standby in case of shortage of water at Malale and Njoke hydro-electric stations. In the transmission system there are approximately 40 miles of 22,000 volt line. The number of users is uncertain since for some of its plantations the Cameroons Development Corporation receives a bulk supply, and the development of power in the Territory is still in its very early stages.

CHAPTER 9. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Q. 75 to
77

325. The territory has six post offices with full facilities, and an increasing number of postal agencies for the sale of stamps and postal orders, and the receipt and dispatch of ordinary and registered correspondence. Postal agencies, however, are in the charge of local people who have other occupations as well, and sometimes have to be closed for long periods because there is nobody willing to attend to them. In the Southern Cameroons there is a mail service by four-wheel-drive Austin lorries, daily between Buea and Victoria, and three times a week to Kumba, Mamfe, and Bamenda. A once-weekly mail service has been introduced between Yola and the Postal Agencies at Mubi and Jada in Trust Territory. There are public telephone exchanges at Victoria, Tiko, Buea and Kumba. Victoria exchange is of the Central Battery Type, the others are magneto. Intercommunication between the exchange is by overhead open wire line on which are superimposed the telegraph circuits. No charge is made for local calls. The minimum trunk call charge is 1s. 3d., maximum trunk call charge 1s. 6d. for 3 minutes. About 200 subscribers are served and there are public call boxes at Victoria, Tiko, Buea and Kumba. Rates of subscription for Business subscribers and "Residential" subscribers are £5 and £2 10s. 0d. respectively per quarter. During the year an up-to-date post office building was completed and opened at Bamenda. The building is designed to accommodate the modern telephone exchange which it is proposed to instal.

326. There are telegraph offices at Victoria, Buea, Tiko, Kumba, Mamfe and Bamenda with the following telegraph circuits:—

Victoria—Tiko	} Land Lines
Tiko—Buea—Kumba	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tiko—Lagos	} Wireless Telegraphs
Mamfe—Lagos	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mamfe—Enugu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bamenda—Lagos	...	...	...	...	...	...

327. During the year it was found necessary to suspend the Buea-Douala telegraph circuit as it proved to be impossible to maintain this adequately. Negotiation has taken place with the French authorities and agreement in principle has been reached to adopt V.H.F. radio as the means of communication between the Territories. Telegraph charges for destinations within the Territory and Nigeria are 1s. 0d. for nine words and 1d. for each additional word subject to the minimum charge of 1s. 0d. There is a radio telegraph/telephone station at Buea which is part of the Eastern Region of Nigeria Police network. Telephone facilities provided by this circuit are not of the trunk type.

328. During the year new Radio Telephone equipment was fitted at Yola and thus the whole of Adamawa Trust Territory brought into closer contact with world communications. The equipment fitted included a Cossor 1509 transmitter, Marconi-Siemens Radio-Telephone Terminal and a Marconi type 150 receiver. The following Radio Telephone Schedules are now kept daily:—

Yola—Lagos	...	...	...	...	...	4 hours
Yola—Kaduna	...	...	...	...	...	4 hours
Yola—Garua (French Cameroons)	...	...	...	...	...	1 hour
Yola—Enugu	...	...	...	...	...	1 hour

329. To meet the urgent need of connecting the telephone trunk network of the Southern Cameroons to that of Nigeria a Radio Trunk is also being established. The Cameroons Terminal will be Buea and the Nigerian Terminal will be Enugu. The equipment has arrived and installation is in progress. To provide telephone and telegraph services on a more ambitious and reliable scale a multichannel V.H.F. system is being projected between Buea and Calabar, but due to the difficulty of selecting suitable sites for the necessary repeaters due to mountain obstruction progress is limited.

330. All telecommunications systems, with the exceptions of a few licensed private telephone systems, are owned and operated by the Government of Nigeria. External telecommunications services are the subject of agreement between the Territory and the Cameroons under French Trusteeship. This agreement limits exchange of traffic to that originating in Nigeria, the Territory and the Cameroons under French Trusteeship, respectively, does not admit of a reply-paid service and allows each Administration to retain its own charges.

331. The southern part of the Territory is included in the Eastern Region of the Nigerian Broadcasting Service, and the northern part in the Northern Region; the service is maintained by the Government of Nigeria. The regional transmissions are from Enugu and Kaduna, respectively, and transmissions from Lagos serve the Territory as a whole.

332. The Northern Regional Programme of the Nigerian Broadcasting Service is now much more clearly received than heretofore because of the much more powerful transmitter installed at Kaduna early in 1954. There

is a wireless set provided by Adamawa Native Authority at every District Headquarters within (and without) Trust Territory. A few private sets are also owned.

333. During the first half of the year air services from Logas to Tiko operated three times per week, on Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. In June the West African Airways Corporation which provides all the air services introduced Bristol Wayfarers to this route; these aircraft are considerably larger than those formerly employed and by carrying an increased number of passengers on each journey it was found possible to decrease the number of services by cutting out the Thursday aircraft. The introduction of the Wayfarer also brought about a decrease in fares, the new rates being:—

					£	s.	d.
To Benin	...	...	...	...	10	1	0
Calabar	...	...	...	...	4	0	0
Enugu	...	...	...	...	6	16	0
Lagos	...	...	...	...	14	0	0
London	...	...	...	...	139	0	0
Port Harcourt	...	...	...	...	6	16	0

The weekly aeroplane service between Kano and Yola has again become a bi-weekly service. From Kano several international airlines operate regular services throughout the world.

334. As regards meteorological services there are synoptic reporting stations at Tiko and Mamfe, and climatological stations at Kumba, Santa, Bambui and Mubi. The total number of rainfall stations is eighty-one, sixty-one in the Southern Cameroons, one in the Benue Province, five in Adamawa, and fourteen in Dikwa. There are no railways, apart from the narrow gauge plantation tracks.

335. Messrs. Elders and Fyffes maintain a steamship service between Tiko and the United Kingdom for bananas, mail and first class passengers. The ships run at four- or five-day intervals. Messrs. Elder Dempsters maintain a monthly service between Nigerian ports and Victoria throughout the year. In addition there is a weekly mail service to Calabar by the Cameroons Development Corporation's motor barge. Vessels of Messrs. Elder Dempster Lines, Palm Line Limited and Messrs. John Holt and Company Limited occasionally visit Victoria to and from the United Kingdom via Nigerian ports. The cabin class fare to Lagos is about £11 and to Calabar just over £4; deck passages cost 35s. 6d. to Lagos and 16s. 6d. to Calabar.

336. At Victoria there is anchorage for large vessels in Amba Bay with lighterage for cargo and passengers. The pier at Victoria is condemned but there is a 200-ft. launch pier at Bota erected by a German plantation company and a 5-ton crane. The wharf was widened by the Cameroons Development Corporation in 1949. The new wharf at Tiko which was completed in September is capable of dealing with vessels of up to 14,000 tons capacity. At Rio del Rey there is a river anchorage with a maximum draught of 21 ft. spring and 20 ft. neap tides. Lighthouses are placed at Debundscha and Nachtigal. The Mungo and Meme rivers are navigable up river from Tiko and Rio del Rey by shallow draught craft only, and launches only at the high river season. The Cross river from Mamfe to Calabar is navigable at the height of the rains by small paddle steamers or coasters, and by 4-ton lighters for the greater part of the rest of the year, except during February and March when cargoes have to be loaded into canoes to pass the rapids eight miles below Mamfe. The River Benue is an important communication artery for the northern part of the Territory.



Mixed Farming—Northern Trust Territory.



Cameroon Mountain in Eruption.



Picking cotton—Northern Trust Territory.



KIMBE River Bridge, on the BAMENDA Ring Road.



Corn Mill bought co-operatively by the women of a BAMENDA village.



New road from Tombel Wharf to TOMBEL.

337. In Adamawa an all season road, now almost complete has been under construction between Mubi and Bukulo in the French Cameroons during the year. Work has continued on the Yola-Wukari road which is now complete as far as the Taraba river at Beli, about 3 miles from the Trust Territory. During 1954 a 90 ft bridge over the Wurkam river and a 240 ft. bridge over the Kam river were completed. This means that the Southern Adamawa section of the Trust Territory is within much easier all-season communication with the rest of Adamawa and the sea by way of the Benue river shipping. Work on the road and the Taraba Bridge continues. Work on the Numan-Gombe road has continued and is nearing completion. These two roads will shorten the distance between the northern part of the Trust Territory and the sea and the railhead at Jos respectively when they are complete. A survey for an all-season road from the south bank of the Taraba on the Yola-Wukari road to Serti in Gashaka District in Trust Territory is in hand. Construction work is due to commence shortly. A motorable road from the headquarters of the Southern Adamawa section of the Trust Territory—Gembu—to the Bamenda Province Boundary is under construction. Surface improvements have been made on the network of dry season roads within that part of the Adamawa section of the Trust Territory which lies to the North of the Benue.

338. In the Benue Province the Takum-Bissaula road was under construction during the early part of the year, but had to be temporarily abandoned in August. The track is passable with care to within eight miles of Bissaula during the dry season. The Federal Government has undertaken to complete the work. This road, reported by the International Bank Mission to be one of the most important in the Region is intended to go through to Bamenda Province and link the Cameroons Region with the Northern Region, extending from Takum to Jos via Ibi. Takum is also on the Makurdi-Yola route.

339. The Donga-Abong road entered the Trust Territory during the year and reached Baissa. This is 60 miles from the end of the Trunk A road at Donga. This section is now motorable at all seasons by light traffic and in the dry season by heavy traffic. The construction was being financed from Cameroons Development Corporation profits until early 1954 when political changes deprived the area of further allocations from this source. The Northern Regional Government has since accepted the liability. The forest was cleared by voluntary communal labour and some £1,520 spent on construction of the section within the Trust Territory during the year. Maintenance costs about £30 per mile per annum. The road is graded B.III. Bridges are of rough timber.

340. In Dikwa work continued on the Yedseram Bridge on the Maiduguri-Bama road. Eleven miles of dry season road were made by Village Councils.

341. In the Southern Cameroons the road from Victoria to Bamenda is tarred as far as Kumba, a distance of 62 miles. The section between Bota, Victoria and the rail-head at Tiko is being tarred and the old 12 ft. strip is being replaced with a 20 ft. wide Bituminous surface. The section of the road between miles 12 to 17 on the Victoria to Kumba section has already been widened; when completed a total of 23 miles of road will have been treated with a 20 ft. Bituminous carpet.

342. A contracting firm is engaged on replacing all Bridges between Kumba and Badchu-Akagbe with permanent structures, designed to carry heavy loading. This entails 3,123 lineal feet of Bridging and when completed all bridges between Victoria and Mamfe will be of equal standard.

343. The same contracting firm is also replacing twelve bridges on the Badchu-Akagbe to Widekun section of the Mamfe to Bamenda road. The Bridges chosen for replacement by permanent structures are those most likely to fail in the near future. In addition one permanent bridge was built on the Widekun to Bamenda section of this road by the Public Works Department, making a total of seven permanent Bridges built by direct labour on this section. A further programme of replacement is being drawn up.

344. The Bamenda ring road remains motorable throughout its length and work on the replacement of four Temporary bridges with permanent structures is in hand by the Public Works Department.

345. The construction of the Cross River Suspension Bridge will ease the flow of traffic between Mamfe and Bamenda when it is completed in July, 1955.

346. The Southern Cameroons road system is linked to that of the French Cameroons at Tombel and Santa. Road widening, resurfacing with laterite and improvements to the drainage on the Tombel road are at present being undertaken by the Public Works Department. There is a Ferry across the Mungo River, capable of taking 8 tons gross. A bridge at this point is envisaged in the future.

347. Three and five ton lorries, mostly belonging to African transport owners continue to form the backbone of the road transport services within the territory. Passengers and freight are carried simultaneously. Pack donkeys are in universal use in the north. Camels are commonly used in the northern part of the territory in the dry season, retiring northwards with the onset of the rains.

348. Apart from the ordinary customs and port health formalities there are no restrictions on the movement of passengers or of goods. Everybody in the Territory may use, own, operate and service the existing means of transport and communication, if they have the necessary technical qualifications where such are required. As far as recruitment goes, there are almost always more applicants than there are vacancies, so if a vacancy is not filled by promotion it goes to somebody on the waiting list. There are no facilities in the Territory or in Nigeria for qualifying as a civil engineer, say, or an air pilot; if a man wanted employment of that kind he would have to equip himself for it overseas first. Such considerations apart, most vacancies are filled by promotion from staff which has been trained by experience.

CHAPTER 10. PUBLIC WORKS

Q. 78

349. The public works mentioned elsewhere in the Report were almost all undertaken by Native Authorities or by the people themselves in community development schemes. As in the past few years emphasis in the Southern Cameroons has been mainly on roads, and the best work has again been done in the Bamenda, Wum and Nkambe Divisions. The limiting factors there have not been the energy of the people, which is admirable, but technical, financial and economic. Expert technical staff is insufficient to ensure that roads are constructed on the best alignment. Financial resources both of the Government and of Native Authorities are insufficient—in proportion to other financial commitments—to enable bridge construction to keep pace and to provide the necessary recurrent maintenance costs. Grants to such roads must therefore be related to the technical possibilities of such roads being useable by any class of vehicle, and to their economic value. At the same time assistance is still given towards roads suitable

for Land Rovers only so that sick persons can more easily be taken to hospital and to enable touring officer's to reach more remote districts quickly. In Victoria Division also minor roads have been started to link up outlying villages with each other and with motor roads, and there is no Division in the Territory where the people are not prepared to work to a varying extent to this end. It is regrettable that similar energy is not devoted to the construction of village school buildings, the poor state of which continues to form a drawback to educational advance at the essential primary stage.

350. The following is a summary of Public Works projects for the year 1954 in the part of the territory administered with Adamawa Province:—

(a) *Completed Projects*

Leprosy Segregation Village Michika.
Dispensary at Mayo Nguli.
Dispensary at Serti.
Extension to Mubi Market.
Water Conservation dam at Jada.
Sub-Treasury, Jada.
Veterinary Centre, Michika.
Kabri Pagan Court.
Kakara Pagan Court.
Slaughter Slab, Michika.

(b) *Projects under construction*

Vi Pagan Court House.
Mubi—Bukulo road.
Mubi—Maiha—Zummo—Sorau road improvement.
Yola—Karlahi road.
Gembu—Yang Bamenda road.
Meat stall at Michika.
Market drainage, Jada.

(c) *Projects Planned*

Elementary School, Mayo Nguli (2 classrooms).
Boys Senior Primary School, Michika.
Boys Senior Primary School, Jada.
Boarding huts at Vi Elementary School.
Meat Stall at Sorau.
Elementary School at Sorau.
N.A. Police Charge Office, Mubi.
Hides and Skins improvement shed, Mubi.
Permanent latrines, Mubi Market.
Piped Water Supply, Mubi.
Prison extensions, Mubi.
Police and Warders' Barracks, Mubi.
Works Store at Mubi.
District Office and Court, Gulak.
Lock-up, Gulak.

351. At Bissaula a dispensary with model quarters for the dispensary attendant was completed.

352. The following works were completed by the Dikwa Native Authority:—

- School
- Dispensary
- District Office
- District Court
- Native Authority Rest House
- Two Prison Cells
- Agricultural Office.

In addition to these works a number of markets have been improved by District Councils from their funds.

353. Public Works projects in the Southern Cameroons were the following :—

(a) *Completed*

- Magistrates Court, Tiko.
- Wireless Station Building, Buea.
- Wireless Station Building, Mamfe.
- Post Office and Quarters, Bamenda.

(b) *In progress*

- Magistrates Court, Mamfe.
- P. & T. Junior Service Quarters, Tiko.
- Bridges Bamenda/Yola Road.
- Construction of 6No. Senior Service Quarters, Buea.
- Construction of 40No. Junior Service Quarters, Buea.
- Construction of Temporary House of Assembly, Buea.
- Construction of first Temporary Office Block.
- Construction of Station Roads, Buea.
- Rehabilitation of existing quarters.
- 1No. Senior Service Quarter, Victoria.
- Community Hall, Victoria.
- Township Road, Buea.

(c) *Projected*

- Construction of C.R.H., Buea.
- Construction of Reservoir, Buea.
- Construction of second Temporary Office Block.
- Prefabricated Quarters, Buea.
- Extension to Water Supply, Buea.
- Extension to Electricity Supply, Buea.
- Extension to P.W.D. Office, Victoria.
- Aerodrome Improvements, Tiko.
- Post Office, Kumba.
- P. & T. Garages.
- Customs Barracks, Kumba.
- Post Office, Buea.

PART VII

Social Advancement

CHAPTER 1. GENERAL SOCIAL CONDITIONS

354. The various races that inhabit the northern plains have all acquired Q. 79 a superficial similarity of social structure through the influence of Islam, which in its local form countenances sufficient breaches of its strictly religious aspects to be able to absorb without difficulty many who still remain pagan at heart. The outward signs of the Moslem faith are everywhere to be found, but its inward meaning is honoured by comparatively few. In the past the Moslems of the plains regarded the pagans as inferior beings, mainly useful as a source of slave labour. This great social and religious cleavage between the Moslem of the plains and the more primitive animist of the hills is, with the constant supervision of the Administration and more frequent contact through improved communications, tending to disappear, and will continue to do so as more pagans obtain the benefits of education and a less parochial outlook.

355. Moslems and pagans stand equal in the eyes of the law, but an increasing number of district or kindred group courts, administering the local native law and customs, are being set up, with entirely beneficial results to the more backward communities, who thus gain confidence in the management of their own affairs. The Fulani, having received first the benefits of their own educational system and then of modern education, still retain many of the higher posts in the native administration, though an increasing number of pagans are now entering it. The present practice is that the people of a hamlet choose their own head, who represents them in choosing a village area head: no district head, who is appointed by the Emir, can long remain in office unless he establishes and maintains cordial relations with the village heads. The district heads, and for that matter the Emir, come in most cases from old-established ruling families, and to this extent only can there be said to be a privileged class.

356. The hill pagans have enjoyed no such unifying element as Islam and, although they exhibit a striking similarity of language, customs, social organisation and religious beliefs, each clan asserts that it is separate and independent, and that each group has no connection with any other. The kindred groups in the area acknowledge a common cult of their founder to whom annual celebrations are made by the members of the whole group, and at which the chief of the senior kindred group takes precedence as the religious head. As ancestor worship and fetishism are inseparable from their temporal life this religious head is *ipso facto* temporal clan chief, even though in practice he cannot exercise much power over the peoples of other kindred groups owing to their inherently independent character and their limited allegiance to him.

357. Their customs do not appear to recognise any political organisation wider than the exogamous kindred, and councils and courts where representatives of different tribes meet and work together with their District Head are new conceptions to them. As education spreads amongst them, however, and peace gives them greater opportunities of visiting and learning

from other peoples, their outlook is broadening and more and more individuals are making openings for themselves outside the narrow confines of their hills.

358. In the greater part of the Southern Cameroons the social organisation is based on the family and there are no wide social or religious groups. There is a tendency for converts to Christianity to associate with one another, due to the bond of a common belief, and to the fact that in general the Christian element is the educated element, but this has not led to any general cleavage between Christians and pagans within the family, clan or tribe. In the "Chieftanship" areas the chiefs and their families receive from their people the personal respect and the duty due to their offices.

- Q. 80 359. The Missions are exceedingly active in the social sphere, and inhabitants of the Territory form the bulk of their staff. In the southern part of the Territory village, town, and tribal Unions are gaining more and more influence. They are usually formed on the initiative of the younger, relatively well educated men, but the older generation has considerable weight in them. They concern themselves with every aspect of life, from individual and communal disputes, through local sanitation and education, to Nigerian politics. How great, and how useful, a part each plays depends on the characters of those who control it: some are mere sounding boards for cranks and malcontents; others constitute a force with which the Administration, and the elected representatives in the legislatures, have increasingly to reckon. All in all, they represent a welcome tendency towards the development of an effective public opinion. In addition to the village and tribal unions, social and sporting clubs are encouraged by the Government, the Cameroons Development Corporation and by the large commercial firms. There has also been a healthy increase of membership of such associations as the Boy Scouts and Girl Guides. Clubs and associations of such types are particularly helpful in breaking down social and tribal barriers.

CHAPTER 2. HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS

- Q. 81 360. In securing human rights and fundamental freedoms for the people of the Territory the Administering Authority is guided by the terms of Article 76 (c) of the Charter and the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. In particular the Administering Authority aims at the protection of these freedoms which it has been taught by its own history to regard as precious, and to which it attaches particular importance in the world today. These freedoms are freedom of expression, freedom of religion and freedom from arbitrary arrest. The answer to later questions will deal with the press and with religion.

361. The whole population is subject to the same laws with regard to the safety of persons and property. It has in no instance during the year been considered necessary in the interests of public order to impose restrictions on the personal freedom of any of the inhabitants of the Trust Territory. The laws governing the power of arrest are set out in Sections 3 to 30 of the Criminal Procedure Ordinance. These sections specify persons who may be arrested by a public officer without a warrant, conditions of arrest by private persons, the form of warrants of arrest to be issued on a complaint on oath and conditions of release on bail. Paragraphs 398 to 400 of the Report for 1952 give details on these subjects.

- Q. 82 & 83 362. There is neither slavery nor any kindred practice in the Territory. Any person convicted of slave trading is liable to be imprisoned for 14 years. There were no important judicial or administrative decisions concerning

human rights during the year. The Declaration of Human Rights has appeared in pamphlets issued by the Public Relations Department, but only a few of the territory's numerous languages are written: into the great bulk of them the declaration has not been translated, and it is not generally displayed in schools, but the more educated members of the population are as familiar with it as their counterparts in other countries; it is freely quoted, and discussed by study groups and kindred organisations.

363. The exercise of the right to petition may be, and is, freely exercised by all members of the community in the Territory. The rules of procedure for the Trusteeship Council, including Rules 76 to 93 on the subject of petitions, were published as Nigeria Gazette Extraordinary, No. 50, of 2nd September, 1947. Rules regarding petitions from Government servants on matters concerned with Government service are set out as Appendix E to Nigeria General Orders, and petitions from the general public are regulated by Government Notice No. 1235 in Nigeria Gazette, No. 53, of 21st October, 1943. This Notice was annexed as Attachment E to the Report for 1947.

364. The customs authorities confiscate any pornographic literature that they come across, and to deal in it is an offence under the Criminal Code. The Government has power to prohibit the circulation of literature on security grounds, but did not use it during the year. During the year an Order in Council was published prohibiting the import of certain subversive publications.

365. The principal newspapers circulating in the Territory are:—

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<i>Paper</i>	<i>Where Published</i>	<i>Proprietors</i>
<i>Daily</i>		
Daily Times	Lagos	Daily Mirror and Sunday Pictorial Publications Ltd.
West African Pilot	Lagos	Zik's Press Ltd.
Daily Comet	Kano	Comet Press Ltd.
Nigerian Spokesman	Onitsha	} Zik's Press Ltd.
Eastern Nigeria Guardian	Port Harcourt	
Daily Service	Lagos	Service Press Ltd.
Nigerian Daily Standard	Calabar	Okon and Co.
<i>Weekly</i>		
Eastern Outlook & Cameroons Star (since the 1st of October 1954, Eastern Outlook)	Enugu	Eastern Region Information Service
Nigerian Observer	Port Harcourt and Aba	Ennitonna Educational Stores
Nigerian Citizen	Zaria	Gaskiya Corporation
Gaskiya Ta Fi Kwabo (in Hausa)	Zaria	Gaskiya Corporation
Ardo (in Fulfulde)	Zaria	Gaskiya Corporation

366. Although none of these newspapers is owned or operated by inhabitants of the Cameroons, many of them have representatives in the Territory whose duties include the stimulation of sales and the transmission of news items. The columns of Nigerian newspapers are of course open to Cameroons readers wishing to express their views.

367. Provided that he does not offend against the laws of libel and sedition, the editor of any of these newspapers may publish what he pleases and comment freely on it. The Newspaper Ordinance provides for the signing of a bond by the proprietor, printer and publisher of a newspaper in the sum of £250 to ensure that any claim for libel will be met, and forbids any criminal prosecution for libel without the consent of the

Attorney-General. The signatory of the bond is not required to put up this £250 in cash, but simply to produce persons who will undertake that if he is obliged to pay £250 in a libel suit, that £250 will be forthcoming. All the newspapers which circulate in the Cameroons publish reports on current developments of local and international significance, but many of them give very inadequate accounts of current events outside Nigeria and the Territory. They receive some material on international events from agencies and the Federal Information Service. The most influential newspapers at present are probably the "Daily Times", the "Daily Service", the "West African Pilot", and, in the north "Gaskiya Ta Fi Kwabo". The missions run bookshops in the more important places.

368. Mobile cinema vans operated by the Information Services pay occasional visits to the Territory and show educational films on a variety of subjects, including many concerned with local problems, particularly with health and agriculture. There is a commercial cinema at Victoria, and the Cameroons Development Corporation arranges frequent performances for its staff, providing some of the film itself, and borrowing some from the Information Services.

369. The only broadcasting facilities are those of the Nigerian Broadcasting Service, a Government owned organisation shortly to be converted to a Public Corporation. During 1954 the N.B.S. operated a National Programme broadcast from the stations at Kaduna, Ibadan and Enugu. The National Programme broadcast on short wave, with a power of 20,000 watts, is well received in both northern and southern Trust Territory. The North Regional station at Kaduna is easily received in the northern Trust Territory as is the Enugu station in the Southern Cameroons.

370. The National Programme, as the name suggests, is designed to appeal to listeners throughout Nigeria, while the Regional programmes, particularly that of the Northern Region, have a more local and sectional appeal. For this reason much of the National Programme is broadcast in English although the news can be heard in Hausa, Ibo and Yoruba and there are frequent talks in some of the more widely spoken vernaculars and programmes of Nigerian music are popular. In contrast, the bulk of the North Regional Programmes is broadcast in Hausa, the lingua franca of the North, and both Kanuri and Fulfulde, the languages most widely spoken in the northern Trust Territory are used for news broadcasts. None of the many languages of the Southern Cameroons is widely enough understood to justify its use in broadcasting. News items from the Southern Cameroons are frequently used in the National programme. Recordings of music from the Southern Cameroons have been made and have proved popular, and programmes of Southern Cameroons music have been given when artists were available in Lagos.

371. Plans for 1955 include a Southern Cameroons broadcasting station on short-wave with a power of 2,500 watts. It will be equipped with full facilities for local programme production.

372. The extent of the audience for the broadcasts of the N.B.S. varies greatly with the degree of advancement of the locality. In the towns of the Southern Cameroons sets are fairly common, while in the remoter areas they are rare. It is true, however, to say that the reading room wireless set gathers an interested throng in even backward areas.

373. Programmes contain regular news broadcasts and talks about current developments of international significance and a weekly United Nations programme is broadcast in the National Programme. The Commissioner of the Cameroons made a recording on his return from the meeting of the Trusteeship Council in February, 1954.

374. Full freedom of conscience and free exercise of religious worship Q. 87, 88 and instruction are ensured to all inhabitants. The leading missions are :—

- The Roman Catholic Mission.
- The Cameroons Baptists Mission.
- The Basel Mission.
- The Sudan United Mission.

375. Missionaries are not permitted, for reasons relating to the maintenance of public order, to operate within the “Unsettled Districts” of the Territory. Otherwise they may operate wherever their activities are welcome to the inhabitants, save that in Moslem areas, when they are granted land, there is a clause by which they undertake not to preach in public places or to carry out house-ho-house visiting among Moslems for missionary propaganda except on the invitation of householders. All approved mission schools and teachers’ training centres may receive a grant-in-aid from the Government in accordance with the regulations.

376. The best available figures of Missionaries and Mission adherents are as follows :—

Mission	Part of the territory	Missionaries	Nationality	Adherents
Roman Catholic ...	Southern Cameroons	49	Dutch ...	58,533
		19	British...	
		11	Italian ...	
		3	Irish ...	
	Adamawa ...	4	Irish ...	950
Cameroons Baptist ...	Southern Cameroons	2	British...	13,231
		34	American ...	
	Adamawa ...	4	Canadian ...	453
Basel ...	Southern Cameroons	2	American ...	52,036
		2	British...	
		2	French ...	
Sudan United ...	Adamawa ..	48	Swiss ...	130
		4	Danish ...	
		1	Canadian ...	
	Dikwa Emirate ...	2	British...	97
Church of the Brethren	Benue Province ...	3	American ...	Unknown
	Adamawa ...	4	American ...	195

These figures do not include catechumens.

377. Indigenous religions, Mohammedanism, and Christianity are safeguarded by Sections 204 and 206 of the Criminal Code, which forbid insults to religion or the disturbing of religious worship. A mission which transgressed the bounds of correct behaviour would soon find itself in conflict to its detriment with the Native Authority. Indigenous religions are controlled by Sections 207 to 213 of the Criminal Code, which prohibit trials by ordeal and specify offences in relation to witchcraft, juju and charms. The Governor-General may, by Order in Council, prohibit the worship or invocation of any juju which appears to him to involve or tend towards the commission of any crime or breach of peace, or to the spread of any infectious or contagious disease. It has not been found necessary to prohibit the invocation of any juju within the Trust Territory. No new indigenous religious movements have arisen.

378. The law does not provide for adopting children. The family is still Q. 89 so closely knit that when a child’s parent or guardian dies there is always somebody with the inescapable duty of looking after it, and willing to do so.

Again, if a man has more children than he can afford, his family will help him. Ill-treatment of children is virtually unknown, and would outrage public opinion.

Q. 90

379. The residential qualification for naturalisation as a citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies has already been described. All Police Officers of gazetted rank are Assistant Immigration Officers, responsible as such to the Principal Immigration Officer in Lagos, who in his turn is responsible to the Nigerian Government, through the Inspector-General of Police. It is impossible to say how many immigrants came into the Territory during the year under review, and what their nationalities were, because movement to and from Nigeria is entirely unrestricted, and as far as Africans are concerned there are very few restrictions indeed on movement across the frontiers with neighbouring French territory. The question of admitting displaced persons or refugees has not arisen, but the Nigerian Government is not a party to the International Convention on the Status of Refugees.

CHAPTER 3. STATUS OF WOMEN

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380. The status of women in the Territory as in most of Africa is very different from that in the West and many other parts of the world. Polygamy is an accepted custom and though there are no legal restrictions on the occupations women may take up, in fact the great majority of them spend their lives in looking after their homes and children and in work on the land. Further, a woman is subordinate to her husband and is in theory expected to render him obedience. But it would be a great mistake to imagine that the women of the Territory, apparently humble as their position may be, are only of small influence and importance in society. Husband and wife work for a common end and make decisions in their respective fields of activity. The wife has the chief responsibility for looking after the home, for the care and discipline of children and for the growing of crops and food. The husband's job is to render assistance in heavier farm work and provide necessities such as clothes, tools, oil, salt and medicine. In countries where polygamy is the rule it is naturally very closely woven into the social system, and to abolish it without disrupting the system would be impossible. The Administering Authority subscribes to the views on the subject expressed by the 1949 Visiting Mission, in its report, and policy is framed accordingly.

381. A woman may sue and be sued in the courts as though she were a man, and a married woman is in this respect in the same position as a single woman. The status of single women has never been essentially different from that of men in any branch of the law of property. A married woman is now capable of acquiring, holding and disposing of by will or otherwise any real or personal property as if she were a single woman and any earnings and property acquired by her are her separate property. This is the result under English law, which applies in this matter, of a series of Married Women's Property Acts, the last of which was passed in 1882. Similarly, under the law administered in the Supreme and Magistrates' Courts, a husband is liable for debts contracted, for contracts entered into, and wrongs done by his wife before marriage to the extent of any property he acquired from her by reason of the marriage. A husband is liable for the contracts of his wife for necessities suitable for her condition of life, as she is presumed to be his agent. A wife is not liable for the contracts of her husband nor the husband for those of his wife otherwise than as referred to above. Local law and custom vary, but generally speaking they do not make husband and wife responsible for one another's debts.

382. Where the people are not Moslems the women grow most of the food, and what they grow is looked upon as their property; the men are traders, but not in food unless it is to be taken far afield; they hunt and they cultivate cash crops. Among Moslems only a few lower class women do farm work; they grow a little rice, guinea corn, or beniseed, or a few groundnuts, for pin money. The women's handicrafts among Moslem and pagan alike are chiefly cotton spinning, weaving broad cloth, and making pots. In the Southern Cameroons there is a trend towards an increasing independence for women which has the encouragement of the Southern Cameroons Government. Women were eligible to vote and to stand for election during the elections held to determine members of the House of Representatives whilst certain of the Native Authorities make special provision for a woman representative. The recently appointed Southern Cameroons Scholarship Board has one lady member who possesses equal authority and responsibilities with the male members of the Board.

383. In professional activities there are an increasing number of women entering Government or commercial firms as nurses, clerks, teachers and telephone operators; the Southern Cameroons Government recently engaged its first female clerk who had been selected in preference to a large number of male applicants. Women employed in the salaried professions are granted identical conditions of service to their male counterparts.

384. In consequence of this tendency for women to exercise a greater degree of independence than heretofore, some of the lesser educated women are drifting away from their villages and the traditional way of life and seeking an easier and more comfortable existence living with workers on the plantations. This trend has caused a difficult social problem in those areas where men already outnumber women and no solution has yet been found.

385. The legality of a marriage is evidenced by the acceptance of "bride price",* presents, labour service or some other obligation by the family of the bride from the suitor or from his family. This transaction is regarded as resulting in the transfer of the bride from her own group to that of her husband, and it is customary that when her husband dies she remains in his group and becomes the wife of some other male member of it. In some of the northern areas of the Territory this obligation is considered to be cancelled after the woman has given birth to one or two children. She is then at liberty to return to her own family, choose her own mate and any children that she may bear thereafter belong to her and her family. So long as a woman remains with her husband's family, it is their duty to maintain her. It is customary for a widow to choose which of the members of her late husband's family she will marry, and if there is a person outside the family sufficiently anxious to marry a widow as to be prepared to refund the bride price to the family no difficulty is usually placed in his way.

386. The custom of bride price does not extend to Moslems among whom inheritance follows Mohammedan law and wives inherit shares in their husband's property. In the pagan areas a suitor will begin to pay bride price on a child but she will remain in her own family until she has reached puberty, paying occasional visits to her future husband's compound where her behaviour is assessed by his relatives and she has an opportunity of estimating his character. Should she express marked dislike of her betrothed neither the parents nor the proposed husband are likely to be too insistent about the

* The term "bride price" is used here and below instead of "dowry" because it is well established, but it should not, of course, be taken to mean that women are bought and sold, an impression which, as many African anthropologists and sociologists have pointed out, is quite common but totally wrong.

marriage. Her refusal to accept the husband chosen for her by her parents will be unpopular, however, as it involves them in a refund of the money received and for this reason a certain amount of moral pressure will be brought to bear upon her to accept the existing arrangement. The fact, however, that the parents are aware that they will be compelled to refund the bride price if their daughter deserts her husband after marriage has a steadying effect on their choice, and they realise that parental control over grown-up girls is no longer strong enough to ensure the permanence of an ill-assorted marriage. Every tribe, primitive or otherwise, must be given credit for delicacy of feeling about such matters and for natural affection between parents and children.

387. In Moslem areas the law only permits coercion into marriage by a parent in the case of a girl who has never been married. Marriage is a civil contract between the two families and although custom permits a parent to cause the marriage ceremony to be performed, annulment is in all cases possible before consummation and many Moslem parents, notably among the Fulani, would not force on a daughter a union which was distasteful, recognising that she would not long remain faithful in such circumstances. Though physical coercion may be resorted to in very rare instances, anxiety lest a girl should run away to seek a less permanent form of union generally restricts coercion to moral suasion, and such discomforts as result from acute parental disapproval.

388. Native courts will always make an order for an adult woman to return to her family or husband, but no court to-day would endeavour to enforce such an order, and if it were disobeyed would substitute for it an order for payment of bride price or the equivalent. The latter order would be made against the male responsible for the woman's breach of custom, not against the woman herself. Administrative Officers exercise constant supervision of all native court cases and invariably hold that an adult woman is bound only by such agreements as she herself has voluntarily made. Child marriage does exist, and is permitted by native law and custom in the Territory as in other parts of Africa. In practice nobody expects the child wife to perform her marital functions until her parents consider her old enough. In spite of the obvious difficulties of introducing legislation concerning marriage customs followed by the vast bulk of the population, the Nigerian Government introduced a Bill in 1950 which, *inter alia*, would have made it a criminal offence for a man to have carnal knowledge of a wife under 15 years of age. These clauses of the Bill aroused strong opposition, mainly by Moslem Chiefs and representatives, and were deferred.

389. The parts of this report which deal with education, labour, and public health describe numerous measures designed to give women a place in the community akin to that which they occupy in more developed countries. The Roman Catholic Mission has a teachers' training centre for women at Kumba, and there are several domestic science centres in the southern Cameroons. At the Mubi Elementary Training Centre there is a class under a Woman Education Officer for students' wives, one of the objectives being that when their husbands leave the Centre the wives should teach others what they have learned.

390. Prejudice against the education of women dies hard, but the number attending school is increasing gradually throughout the territory. Some go to the Women's Training Centre at Maiduguri, which produces teachers and health workers. The buildings of the Senior Primary School for girls at Yola are nearing completion and a European Woman Education Officer has been appointed as Principal of the school and has taken up duty. In the southern Cameroons there are three full range primary schools for girls,

and two new Junior Primary schools were started during the year. Adult education classes for women have been instituted in many parts of the Victoria Division, and they are common also on the Corporation's plantations, where they are associated with sewing classes. From the general attitude of the women concerned it seems unlikely that there will be any really widespread interest in domestic science until the standard of education is higher; to the uneducated the old ways are good enough.

391. Nonetheless, the model house at Muea continues to be an effective means of instruction. It is close to the ante-natal and welfare clinics, and the three function in harmony. The Victoria Division is well served with mobile clinics for women and children, and the staff of the clinics where appropriate visit patients in their homes. Three women from the Cameroons are known to be receiving training in the United Kingdom, two in domestic science and one in general education.

392. The census figures indicate that in the Victoria and Kumba Divisions, with a combined total population in round figures of 224,000 there are 42,000 more males than females. The abnormality of this situation is illustrated by the following summary of the population figures, by sex, of the administrative divisions of the former Cameroons and Bamenda Provinces:—

Division				Males	Females	Excess Females	Excess Males
Bamenda	...	...	...	123,000	137,000	14,000	—
Wum	...	...	...	36,000	42,000	6,000	—
Nkambe	...	...	...	39,000	42,000	3,000	—
Mamfe	...	...	...	48,000	52,000	4,000	—
Kumba	...	...	...	77,000	61,000	—	16,000
Victoria	...	...	...	56,000	30,000	—	26,000

It is not surprising that the census should have revealed some surplus of males over females in the Kumba and Victoria Divisions, since these include the plantation areas where there is a considerable influx of unmarried male labourers. What is disquieting is that the number of unmarried labourers from outside the two Divisions in question does not nearly account for the striking deficiency of females in the population, which argues the existence of a real disbalance in indigenous society. The administration is fully alive to the social problem implied if the figures are proved to be reliable. The facts and reasons are already under expert examination by a team of sociologists working under the auspices of the West African Institute of Social and Economic Research, and complete data are hoped for very soon. Meanwhile responsible members of the indigenous public have been urged to give attention to the problem, its possible causes and the possible remedies.

CHAPTER 4. LABOUR

393. Since the great bulk of the Territory's population consists of farmers Q. 98 and herdsmen, this chapter has mainly to do with wage earners in the Development Corporation's employ and it seems appropriate to give an account of their working conditions in detail. The Corporation employs some 80 per cent. of the Territory's plantation labour force. The conditions which it offers may be regarded as obtaining also on the plantations of the other two main

employers, namely, the United Africa Company (Pamol) Ltd., and Messrs. Elders and Fyffes.

Wages (Daily Paid Workers)

<i>Designation</i>	<i>Commencing Rate</i>	<i>Increments</i>
	s. d.	
General Labour	2 4	1d. at 4 yearly increments to a maximum of 2s. 8d.
Special Labour, Grade III	2 5	1d. at 4 yearly increments to a maximum of 2s. 9d.
Special Labour, Grade II	3 2	At 3 yearly intervals to 3s. 4d.—3s. 7d.—3s. 9d.
Special Labour, Grade I	4 2	At 2 yearly intervals to 4s. 6d.—4s. 9d.—5s. 1d.
Artisan Class III	6 0	At yearly intervals to 6s. 6d. 7s. 0d.—7s. 6d.—8s. 0d.—8s. 6d.
Artisan Class II	9 0	At yearly intervals to 9s. 6d. 10s. 0d.

Wages (Monthly Paid Workers)

Intermediate Service

There are 31 persons in this category whose wages vary from £230 to £660 per annum.

Junior Service

This category comprises 1,141 workers whose rates vary from £60 to £622 per annum.

394. An attendance bonus of 6s. a month is paid to all daily paid workers who work a minimum of 24 working days per calendar month. In addition the following commodities are provided for the workers on the scale shown:—

<i>Ration per month</i>	<i>Price paid by Workers</i>	<i>Local Market Price</i>
Palm Oil—3 bottles	6d. per bottle	1s. 6d. per bottle
Kerosene—2 bottles	4d. per bottle	1s. 1d. per bottle
Salt—4 cups	3d. per 4 cups	3d. per cup.

395. The Corporation provides other basic foodstuffs and essentials, when available, at cost price or below it. The improvements to the Bamenda road enabled a wider range of Purchases to be made and the diet improved accordingly.

396. All members of the Senior, Intermediate, and Junior Services, as well as many monthly paid employees, are members of the Corporation's Provident Fund to which they contribute a minimum of 10 per cent., or a maximum of 15 per cent., of their salaries. The Corporation contributes 15 per cent. and the fund is managed by a Committee representing all three Services. Employees who are not members of the Provident Fund and have served the Corporation continuously for at least five years are eligible for retiring gratuities, calculated in accordance with rules approved by the Governor-General when they retire on account of old age or infirmity. A sum amounting to £12,018 5s. 1d. was paid to employees who were

eligible for retiring gratuities, calculated in accordance with the rules approved by the Governor-General. Those employees who worked on the plantations prior to the formation of the Corporation and who retired during the year received £3,282 2s. 4d.

397. All sections of the staff and labour force participate in some form of recreation during leisure hours, and athletic meetings, association football, boxing and tribal dancing receive continued support. With assistance and training from members of the Senior Service, standards are showing a marked improvement and enthusiasm runs high. There are sports fields at 36 places, with facilities and equipment for football and athletics. There are 52 teams in the football league and subsidiary divisional leagues, and interest in boxing is developing rapidly.

398. Cinema performances remain very popular. Once again, during the rains, it was sometimes impossible for the Mobile Cinema Units to reach the more remote estates, but in this respect a Jeep equipped as a cinema unit brought about a considerable improvement; in all, there were 835 performances attended by 262,000 people. The cinema units also provided music for dances.

399. The photographic developing and printing service instituted in 1952 has been extremely successful, and the community halls and clubs were as much used as ever, for as wide a variety of purposes. The number of sewing and adult education classes for women increased, and the Corporation's news sheet doubled its circulation.

400. The Corporation provides free primary education for the children of African employees, at schools built and managed by the Corporation, or at schools provided by the Corporation but managed by various Missions at the Corporation's expense, or by paying the school fees of children attending other schools.

401. During the year three new Junior Primary Schools were opened by the Corporation at Tombel, Ekora and Mambanda; these are in addition to the five schools already operating at Tiko, Bota, Matute, Idenau and Mabeta. Free primary education is provided for 793 children at these schools and there are now nine first year classes, eight second year classes, six third year classes and two fourth year classes. In addition to the schools managed by Missions (where there are some 300 pupils) fees are paid in respect of children attending other schools. It is estimated that there are about 3,100 children of African employees of the Corporation obtaining free primary education.

402. Thirty-eight children of the Corporation Staff are now receiving higher education at secondary schools, the Corporation bearing the full cost of all fees. There are now 28 scholarship holders; ten in the United Kingdom, four at the University College, Ibadan, four at the University College of the Gold Coast, three at Fourah Bay College in Sierra Leone, two at the Nigeria College of Arts and Technology and one at the Ibadan School of Arts and Technology and at the Kumasi College of Science and Technology. Seven of them are studying education, three commerce, three the arts, two medicine, two science, two engineering, two domestic science, one dentistry, one agriculture, one economics and one nursing. The Area Education Committees have continued as a valuable link between the staff and the Corporation's educational authorities.

403. It has not yet been possible to provide the whole of the staff with free quarters, but over 80 per cent. have them. Leave with pay is granted to all employees on the following scale:—

General Labour	7 days per annum
Workers receiving below £190 per annum	15 days per annum
Workers receiving from £190 to £299 per annum	30 days per annum
Workers receiving above £300 per annum	45 days per annum

Hours of work are :—

Mondays to Fridays	6.30 a.m. to 9 a.m. 9.30 a.m. to 3 p.m.
Saturdays	6.30 a.m. to 9 a.m. 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon.

Any hours worked in excess are paid for at overtime rates.

404. The main problems affecting labour in the territory are unsatisfactory trade union organisation, and a shortage of skilled workers. Much has been done to improve the standard of trade union leadership, and the consultative committees continue to work satisfactorily. Under Chapter V of the Labour Code Ordinance the Commissioner of Labour may issue a permit to an employer in a given part of the territory to recruit labour in another, and such permits prescribe safeguards as to the duration and termination of the contract, wages and advances of wages, quarters, medical attention, payment during sickness, and repatriation.

405. During the year there were 138 students at the Ombe Training Centre. Fifteen were taking courses as fitter machinists, fourteen as Cabinet makers, eleven as carpenters, eighteen as motor mechanics, sixteen as blacksmiths and welders, eighteen as sheet metal workers, fifteen as electricians, fifteen as bricklayers and fourteen as painters and decorators. The duration of the courses varies from two and a half years for painting and decorating to four and a half for motor mechanics. Food, working clothes, and recreational facilities are provided free, and each student receives 10s. a month pocket money, rising by 10s. a month for every year at the Centre. Students must have the Standard VI educational qualification, pass an entrance examination, and satisfy the Principal at an interview that they are otherwise capable of profiting from the training.

406. Anybody who wishes may leave the Territory in search of work, but there is no recruitment within the Territory for employment outside it, and no considerable outflow. A large number of the labourers in the Victoria and Kumba Divisions come from other parts of the southern Cameroons; probably about 27 per cent. of the Development Corporation's labour force comes from the former Bamenda Province. That would represent an insignificant fraction of the Province's population, and men who leave their villages to find work return home at frequent intervals. There is no evidence that labour migration dislocates village life, but the West African Institute of Social and Economic Research is conducting an enquiry into the matter, related to its social and economic survey of the plantations. The Corporation is paying 30 per cent. of the cost of the survey, which is expected to be completed in 1955.

407. At any given time the Cameroons Development Corporation has seven or eight thousand workers from outside the Territory, but they come on their own initiative, so it is impossible to give exact figures. The bulk

of them are from Nigeria and the neighbouring French Trust Territory. They take up the same kinds of employment, under the same conditions, as workers from inside the Territory, and receive the same protection under the law. If they care to bring their families to join them, at their own expense, they may do so ; they may send money home, if they wish, subject to restrictions on the export of currency explained elsewhere in this report, and if they choose they may settle permanently in the Territory.

408. Under Part III of Chapter VI of the Labour Code Ordinance, as amended by Ordinance No. 34 of 1950, it is lawful for any native authority or such authority as may be prescribed to require the inhabitants of any town or village within its jurisdiction to provide labour for any of the following purposes :—

- (i) the construction and maintenance of buildings used for communal purposes, including markets, but excluding juju houses, and places of worship ;
- (ii) sanitary measures ;
- (iii) the construction and maintenance of local roads and paths ;
- (iv) the construction and maintenance of town or village fences ;
- (v) the construction and maintenance of communal wells ;
- (vi) other communal services of a similar kind in the direct interest of the inhabitants of the town or village : provided that—
 - (a) no such labour may be required unless the inhabitants of the town or village or their direct representatives have been previously consulted by the native or other authority in regard to the need for the provision of the service proposed and a substantial majority of such inhabitants or their representatives have agreed ;
 - (b) any person who does not wish to execute his share of any labour required under the provisions of this section may be excused therefrom on payment of such sum per day while such labour is being done, as represents the current daily wages for labour.

Provision further exists for the Governor-General to exact labour from anyone in the event of war, famine, earthquake, violent epidemic or epizootic disease, invasion by animal, insect or vegetable pests, flood or fire, or in the event of any such calamity being threatened, or in any other circumstances that would endanger the existence or the well-being of the whole or part of the population of Nigeria.

409. In the circumstances described above the Governor-General may exact forced labour from anyone, Native Authorities only in so far as law and custom allow. In practice the powers of Native Authorities do not entail the use of carriers, properly so called, or employment away from home, and it is impossible to recall when the Governor-General's powers were last invoked. If they are, those responsible on the spot must do what the emergency permits to make sure that they do not impress people who are physically unfit, or take those impressed a long way from their homes ; the normal procedure with carriers, impressed or not, in the absence of a regular gang, is to take them no further than a day or two's unloaded journey, then engage new ones. Restrictions on the weight of loads would be purely academic : in the parts of the Territory where carriers are necessary there would be only rough and ready means of weighing, what a man can carry varies considerably with the nature of the going, and within reason the balance of a load matters much more than its weight.

Q. 99 410. Indebtedness is not widely prevalent. There is however evidence that it exists to some degree among plantation labourers, mainly owing to their having to pay exorbitant prices to petty traders for imported commodities which are scarce. This is being gradually eradicated by the opening of shops on the plantations, and the sale of essential imported articles such as kerosene, gari, and stockfish at reasonable prices. There is no indebtedness to employers.

Q. 100 411. Attachment F to this report shows how far International Labour Conventions were applied within the Territory during the year under review. The most important labour laws are the Trade Unions Ordinance (No. 44 of 1938), the Trades Disputes (Arbitration and Inquiry) Ordinance (No. 32 of 1941), the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance (No. 51 of 1941), and the Labour Code Ordinance (No. 54 of 1945). Chapter III of the Labour Code Ordinance deals with all aspects of those contracts which do not need to be in writing, e.g. provision of transport or an allowance in lieu for workers who reside nine miles or more from their normal places of employment, hours of work and overtime, the duty of an employer to provide work, the payment of wages, and the termination of a contract by notice, on payment of wages in lieu. Chapter IV of the Ordinance deals with contracts that need to be in writing, and implements the provisions of the Contracts of Employment (Indigenous Workers) Convention, No. 64, of 1939. It provides for the attestation of such contracts, deferment of wages, medical examination of workers, contracting ages, period of service, termination of contracts, repatriation, transport, transfer, and contracts for service outside Nigeria. Chapter XV of the Ordinance provides that a magistrates' court may determine all cases of breach of contracts and disputes other than trade disputes. It may order the payment of such sums as it finds due by one party to the other, award costs or damages, order fulfilment of a contract or rescind it in such aspects as is thought just.

412. Any combination, whether temporary or permanent, the principal purposes of which are the regulation of the relations between workmen and masters, or workmen and workmen, or between masters and masters, is permissible provided it is registered under the Trade Unions Ordinance. The benefits of such registration include protection against civil actions for breach of contract, and for tort in respect of acts done in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute.

413. Under Chapter II of the Labour Code Ordinance any contract of service which provides for the remuneration of a worker in any form other than in legal tender is illegal, null and void. Labour Advisory Boards may be appointed to enquire into the rates of wages and the conditions of employment in any occupation, in connection with any or all classes of persons employed in such occupation. Under section 166 of the Labour Code Ordinance no juvenile may be required to work for a longer period than four consecutive hours or permitted to work for more than eight hours in any one day.

414. No special legislation exists as regards housing and sanitary conditions in places of employment, but certain places in the territory, including the plantations leased to the Cameroons Development Corporation, have been declared "labour health areas" under regulations 33 and 38 of the Labour Regulations of 1929, which require that if an employer in such an area provides housing for more than twenty-five workers in any one place he must furnish the District Officer with plans and comply with any reasonable directions given by him. No new buildings may be erected until the plans

have been approved by the District Officer, who may cause any houses built without authorisation to be demolished. Chapter I of the Labour Code Ordinance provides that an authorised labour officer may enter, inspect and examine, by day or night, any labour encampment, farm, factory or other land or workplace whatsoever, where any worker is employed.

415. The three major employers in the territory (Cameroons Development Corporation, Messrs. Elders & Fyffes and Pamol Ltd.) have continued to devote a great deal of attention to the provision of permanent quarters for their employees. The majority of these quarters have now been completed at Bota, Middle Farm, Mohive, Likomba and Lobe. One result has been to encourage workers to have their families with them. Sanitary conditions in the camps are very good, this has been promoted by the appointment of camp wardens and the institution of camp garden competitions. The joint Cameroons Development Corporation and Messrs. Elders & Fyffes water supply scheme at Tiko has been completed and serves all camps in the Tiko area ; that for Bota is nearly completed.

416. Chapter IV, Part II of the Labour Code Ordinance requires that every worker shall be medically examined at the expense of the employer before he enters into any written contract. There is at present no provision for medical examination on completion of employment. Chapter V, Part II, provides that the Commissioner of Labour may require recruited workers to be medically examined both before departure and on arrival at the place of employment. The Commissioner of Labour must also ensure that all necessary measures are taken for the acclimatisation and adaptation of recruited workers, and for their immunisation against disease. Under the Labour Regulations of 1929, it is obligatory on the part of employers in a labour health area to provide adequate medical facilities for their workers.

417. The Cameroons Development Corporation and Messrs. Pamol Ltd. continue to provide improved medical facilities for their employees. Some dispensaries on outlying plantations have been converted into auxiliary hospitals which serve as collecting stations where the more seriously sick are treated before being passed on to the main hospitals at Tiko and Bota. The remote areas are served by well equipped mobile units now under the supervision of trained medical personnel. Anti-natal clinics and maternity homes are attached to Bota and Tiko Hospitals where female workers and wives are given free pre- and post-natal care. Legislation remains the same.

418. Provision exists under the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance for compensation for injuries suffered by accident arising out of and in the course of employment. In fatal cases, compensation is payable to dependants of deceased workmen. The Ordinance also provides for periodical payments in cases of temporary incapacity. No legislation has been made expressly with regard to rehabilitation of workmen, other than disabled ex-servicemen.

419. Chapter IX of the Labour Code Ordinance covers the employment of women. This law contains restrictions regarding the place of employment of women on night work or underground. Part II of Chapter IX covers maternity protection to women, and provides, *inter alia*, for absence from work, payment of wages during absence to the extent of twenty-five per cent. after six months' continuous employment, and prohibition of serving a notice of dismissal during absence. The Commissioner of Labour may by order specify such contracts as may be concluded by women either generally or in respect of any particular undertaking or group of undertakings, or in respect of any particular type or types of employment.

420. Chapter X deals with the employment of children and young persons. Under this chapter, a "child" is a person under twelve years old, a "juvenile" is a person under sixteen, but over twelve, and a "young person" is a person under eighteen. Child labour is prohibited, and the employment of a juvenile under the age of fifteen in any industrial undertaking is prohibited also. Juveniles may only be employed on a daily wage and on a day-to-day basis, and must return each night to the residence of their parent or guardian, or other person approved by the parent or guardian. The contract must be in writing and no juvenile may be employed

- (a) to work underground,
- (b) on machine work, or
- (c) on any statutory public holiday.

The maximum time during which a juvenile may be employed is eight working hours in any one day, and no person may continue to employ a juvenile against the wishes of the parent or guardian. No young person may be employed during the night except that those over sixteen years may be employed in specific industrial undertakings, or in cases of emergency which could not have been controlled or foreseen.

421. Chapter V of the Ordinance covers recruitment of labour for employment both within and without Nigeria, and conforms as closely as possible to the Recruiting of Indigenous Workers' Convention, No. 50 of 1936. The chapter on written contracts is linked with contracts for the recruitment of labour. The law prohibits recruiting save under licence and lays down the procedure under which any person may recruit for work within Nigeria. Provisions are made for the suspension or withdrawal of licences, records, age of recruitment, advance of wages, families of recruited workers, medical examination, measures for acclimatisation and adaptation, expenses of the journey to the place of employment, and repatriation of recruited workers and their families. Under the special provisions relating to recruiting for employment in Nigeria in Part III of this Chapter, no native recruit may be employed until he has been medically examined and passed fit to perform the work for which he has been recruited, and until an authorised labour officer has satisfied himself that the recruit understands and agrees to the terms of employment offered and has not been subjected to illegal pressure or recruited by misrepresentation or mistake and that all the requirements of the law have been complied with.

422. Special provision relating to recruiting for employment outside Nigeria is made under Part IV of Chapter V. No native may leave Nigeria under contract to serve as a worker unless he has been medically examined and passed fit to perform the work for which he was engaged, and an authorised labour officer has satisfied himself that the provisions of the law have been complied with. Every contract must include terms of engagement, remuneration, and rest period, particulars of clothing, blankets, cooking utensils, fuel and housing accommodation to be furnished at the expense of the employer, free medical attention and transport and particulars as to the procedure in case of death, desertion or other casualty to the worker. Provisions are also made in regard to the duration of the contract, medical examination prior to engagement, and attestation of the contract by an authorised labour officer.

423. There is no legislation restricting the movement of workers within the Territory, or requiring them to possess labour passes or workbooks. Chapter VIII of the Labour Code Ordinance deals with contracts of apprenticeship, and conforms with the Apprenticeship Recommendations of 1939, made at the twenty-fifth session of the International Labour Conference.

Provisions are made in regard to contracts of apprenticeship of persons over twelve and under sixteen years of age, where such persons have relatives, and where they have none, contracts of apprenticeship of persons over sixteen, and for attestation of such contracts by an authorised labour officer. Every apprentice must be medically examined before employment, every contract must include terms of remuneration and sick pay, and in cases where the apprentice is unable to return to his home at the conclusion of each day, the contract must ensure that the apprentice is supplied with food, clothing, accommodation and medical attention. There is no legislation on industrial homework.

424. The Labour Department exercises powers under the Labour Code Q. 101 Ordinance, the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance, the Trades Disputes (Arbitration and Inquiry) Ordinance, the Trade Union Ordinance and the Employment of Ex-Servicemen Ordinance. Its main functions include:—

- (a) enforcement of labour legislation ;
- (b) review of conditions of employment in all areas and occupations ;
- (c) advice to the Government on all aspects of labour matters ;
- (d) guidance and education of trade unions ;
- (e) improvement of industrial relations by the maintenance of constant contacts with both employers and workers and provision of all possible assistance in matters of negotiation and conciliation ;
- (f) prevention of trade disputes ;
- (g) assisting in orderly settlement of those disputes that cannot be prevented ;
- (h) the operation of employment exchanges.

425. There are separate branches in the central office of the Department which specialise in particular aspects of its work. Outside the central office, there are twelve offices dealing with general labour matters and six dealing with industrial registration and labour supply. The labour officer stationed in the Territory at Buea is, since the coming into operation of the Nigeria (Constitution) Order-in-Council 1954 (see the answer to Question 11) responsible to the Federal Commissioner of Labour. Trade Union activities, previously the responsibility of an officer at the capital of the Eastern Region are now the responsibility of the Senior Labour Officer (Trades Unions) at the Federal Capital. There is a registration office at Victoria.

426. Methods other than legislation used in dealing with labour problems Q. 102 are:—

- (1) Visits to establishments by labour officers and settlement of complaints on the spot.
- (2) The amicable settlement of all genuine complaints lodged by trade unions, groups of workers or individuals.
- (3) Assistance in the formation and organisation of consultative committees in various industrial establishments in the country.
- (4) Encouragement of appointment of labour and personnel managers in large industrial establishments.
- (5) Influencing the labour policy of non-Government employers through the Government's policy in the treatment of its employees.

- (6) The adoption by Government of a fair wages clause in all contracts, thus ensuring that fair wages, hours and conditions are reasonably observed in all contracts entered into by or on behalf of the Government of Nigeria, and in contracts entered into with assistance from Government by way of grant, loans, subsidy or other forms of aid.

Q. 103 427. The Trade Unions Ordinance has been mentioned already, in paragraph 415. Besides safeguarding the right of association, and protecting unions, in certain circumstances, from civil actions, it secures to them the right of peaceful picketing, and prohibits intimidation; it requires their officials to keep accounts, and to send copies of such accounts yearly to the Registrar of Trade Unions. There is a list, in Attachment G to this report, of trade unions in the territory, showing their numerical strength, where they operate, and their affiliations outside the territory.

428. Two trade union officials won U.N.E.S.C.O. fellowships to study trade union activities abroad. The Secretary of the Cameroons Development Corporation Workers' Union attended the International Seminar on Adult Education in Rural Areas held at Frederiksborg in Denmark in August, and attended a trade union course organised in Calcutta by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, Asian Trade Union College. The General Secretary of the Likomba Plantation Workers' Union attended a trade union course in the United Kingdom.

Q. 104 429. The Trades Disputes (Arbitration and Inquiry) Ordinance provides for the settlement of trade disputes either by conciliation, arbitration, or board of inquiry. The Commissioner of Labour with the object of promoting settlement may enquire into the causes and circumstances of any dispute, appoint a conciliator or take such other steps as may seem expedient. The Ordinance provides further that where necessary, the Governor may, with the consent of both parties, refer the dispute to settlement by arbitration. This power has been delegated to the Commissioner of Labour (Public Notice No. 115 of 1950). The findings of the arbitrator are, however, not legally binding on the parties concerned. The right to strike is recognised subject to the provisions in the Criminal Code, which makes the malicious breach of a contract an offence if it endangers human life or public health or the safety of valuable property or the supply of water and electricity, and subject to the Emergency Powers Order in Council which make it an offence to attempt to seduce from his duty a worker in certain industries and services essential to the life and health of the community. The list in Attachment H to this report gives details of industrial disputes during the year which occasioned stoppages of work.

CHAPTER 5. SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE SERVICES

Q. 106, 108 430. As far as this chapter is concerned, the questionnaire is inapplicable to the Territory at its present stage of development. Nigerian social security and welfare legislation is for the benefit of large heterogeneous towns such as Lagos, Aba, and Port Harcourt. In the Territory there is no insurance or assistance for the unemployed, because when a man leaves paid employment, if he has nothing more profitable to do, he goes and works on his family's land. No family would think of neglecting its aged, disabled, or epileptic members, and a widow who feels that she is not getting her rights is quick to assert them in the Native Court; but she seldom has to do so. For practical purposes there is no such thing as an orphan, because somebody in the family is always both bound and ready to represent the father.

That a child might be abandoned is inconceivable to the ordinary inhabitant of the Cameroons, those who are handicapped are treated with special solicitude, and, as might be expected in the circumstances, juvenile delinquency is extremely rare. In such communities there is no call for organised self-help, mutual aid, or small loan services. There are in the Territory neither official services nor voluntary organisations specifically concerned with social welfare, and there has been no important research specifically in that sphere. Paragraphs 498 to 506 of the report for 1952 contain a detailed account of the training in citizenship which the establishment at Man o'War Bay sets out to give.

CHAPTER 6. STANDARDS OF LIVING

431. While the report already mentioned on the national income of Nigeria Q. 109 did not deal specifically with conditions in the territory, it will serve as a point of departure for local studies by the Government Statistician. The statistical appendix to this report contains figures of retail prices, and other available information suggests that a man can keep himself in health on one and sixpence a day, for food; but there are no means at present of expressing the average family's budget in terms of cash. The section on labour in this report deals fully with the conditions under which the bulk of the employed part of the population lives. Briefly, the lowest paid worker can earn £3 14s. 0d. a month, by working 24 days. He can buy a monthly allowance of palm oil, kerosene, and salt for two shillings and fivepence, which is four shillings and a penny below the market price, and he has access to shops where the price of garri, for instance, is a third of that which he would have to pay elsewhere. Generally speaking, he has free housing, free medical treatment and free social and recreational facilities for himself and his family, free primary education for his children, and free secondary education if they are capable of profiting from it.

432. The ordinary dress of a labourer at work consists of a pair of drill shorts, a cotton singlet, and sandals, commonly made out of motor tyres. An overseer will probably be wearing a hat, a shirt instead of a singlet, stockings, and boots. Clerks wear shirts and ties, trousers, socks, and shoes. In their free time most labourers wear coloured cloths from waist to ankle, shirts, socks and shoes. Overseers and clerks wear European clothes, or flowing robes in token of nationalist sympathies. Women wear cloths or dresses, varying in style and quality with the occasion, handkerchiefs or hats, and on the whole they are more apt than men to go barefooted, presumably from dislike of high heels. Off the plantations, clothes, housing and diet vary according to custom and local resources: in the northern parts of the Territory, for instance, walls are mainly of mud and roofs of thatch, while near the coast roofs are of woven palm leaves, and walls of the same material, of mud quite commonly, or of karraboard. A notable, in the southern districts, will have cement block walls, a corrugated iron roof, and two storeys. In a few places throughout the Territory there are bricks and local stone. The more educated classes favour imported food as a luxury, but the normal diet consists almost exclusively of local produce, and exorbitant prices prevail only in markets near plantations.

433. Men at work wear loincloths or drawers, and women generally wear cloths, although in certain parts they go naked. Out of working hours there is a very wide range of dress, illustrated to some extent by the photographs in this and previous reports. Pagans in the northern Cameroons, whose traditional dress is exiguous, are more and more copying that of the Moslems, while in the southern parts the tendency is towards European attire.

European footwear is increasingly common, but it is not worn for any substantial journey on foot, from motives of economy as well as of comfort. Every activity of the territorial government has as one of its chief aims the improvement of living standards.

CHAPTER 7. PUBLIC HEALTH

(a) General : organisation

434. This chapter describes what advances there were in the field of public health in 1954. There was no new legislation during the year.

435. Until the 30th September, 1954, the organisation of the Medical Services was as stated in paragraph 309 of the report for 1953. On the 1st of October, 1954, the Cameroons Medical Division, previously directly responsible to the Medical Headquarters of the Eastern Region, ceased to exist as such and the Medical and Health Services of the Southern Cameroons came under the direction of a Principal Medical Officer whose position is similar to that of a Regional Director.

436. The Roman Catholic, Basel, Baptist, and Sudan United Missions all provide medical services, in the form chiefly of maternity homes, and general treatment. The Cameroons Development Corporation has a medical service for its own workers, and there are hospitals on the United Africa Company's Pamol estates at Ndian, Bai and Lobe. The Corporation caters for the staff of Elders & Fyffes, and of the Pamol estate at Bwinga. Elders & Fyffes and the United Africa Company contribute towards the cost of the Corporation's services, and Elders & Fyffes paid a proportion of the capital expenditure on the Tiko hospitals. The Native Administrations provide rural dispensaries.

437. In the Dikwa Division at Bama there is a branch of the Sudan United Mission including a doctor and his wife who is a Nursing Sister. In Bama they run clinics for general medical and surgical conditions and for leprosy. There is a ward of four beds in Bama for emergency cases. The doctor also holds Leprosy Clinics at Gwoza. At Sugu there is a Welfare Centre staffed by Sisters of the Roman Catholic Mission. The Native Administration made a maintenance grant of £900 to this centre last year.

438. Good progress was made during the year in building the Joint Native Administration Roman Catholic Mission Hospital at Nkambe. The Leper Settlement at Manyemen was opened.

439. The Principal Medical Officer supervises all medical institutions, however owned.

440. There is a regular interchange of visits between representatives of the Medical authorities in the British and French Trust Territories and from neighbouring French territories. With them and with the neighbouring Spanish territories also there is a periodical exchange of reports on infectious diseases. All vessels entering Cameroons ports comply with International Sanitary Conventions, and aircraft using Tiko airport comply with the International Convention for Aerial Navigation.

441. The Medical Officer in charge Medical Field Unit and his Field Superintendent spent four weeks at Nsukka studying the organisation of an Anti-Yaws Campaign in preparation for a campaign in the Territory, starting in the Bamenda Area early in 1955.

442. There are no local boards of health, but the inhabitants of the Territory participate in the work of the health department through the Native Authorities. Table shows the relationship between expenditure on public health and expenditure generally, as far as the territorial government is concerned, and table gives Native Administration expenditure. The missions do not contribute money: they receive grants in aid from the Government for medical work; and there is no money from philanthropic organisations. Q. 115
Q. 116

(b) Medical facilities

443. There are 21 dispensaries in the northern Cameroons of which three are run by Missions and the remainder by the Native Administration. There is a Government Hospital at Mubi. At Bama there is a doctor with four emergency beds at his disposal. In other areas people have to rely on the Government Hospitals at Maiduguri, Yola and Wukari or the Mission Hospitals at Lassa and Numan each of which, although situated outside Trust Territory, receives in-patients from the appropriate area. Maternity and Child Health facilities are available at the Sugu Welfare Centre.

444. In addition to the leprosy clinic held by the doctor at Bama special clinics for leprosy are held at Sugu, Gurum, Baissa and Bissanla Road. There are Segregation Villages at Bama and Gwoza. Leprosy patients requiring special hospital treatment are admitted to the corresponding Provincial Leprosy Settlement outside Trust Territory.

445. A Medical Field Unit has been operating in the Wulgo area engaged on the prevention and treatment of Bilharzia amongst labour employed in agricultural development. The facilities described above are equally available to each section of the community in the area concerned. All important diseases can be treated in the Hospitals and by the doctor at Bama. Simple treatment for the common tropical diseases and for venereal disease is available at all the dispensaries.

446. In the Southern Cameroons there are Government hospitals at Victoria, Kumba, Mamfe and Bamenda. The Victoria General Hospital has two annexes: a Senior Service Hospital (Albert Nursing Home) at Victoria and a Cottage Hospital (Sick Bay) at Buea. The reconstruction of the General Hospital at Bansa administered by the Cameroons Baptist Mission has been completed and the new hospital has been opened. The Cameroons Development Corporation have hospitals at Tiko, Ekona, Bota and Mukonje and the United Africa Company have hospitals at N'dian, Lobe and Bai. Rural Dispensaries are maintained by Native Authorities; they are in the charge of a Dispensary Attendant and under the supervision of the Medical Officer in Charge, Area. A malaria control unit is maintained by the Cameroons Development Corporation: the same corporation in the year under review started a survey with a view to planning a Sumulium Control Programme. The Leper Settlements at Mbingo and Manyemen are now both in action. Q. 117

447. The No. 3 (Bornu) Medical Field Unit has its headquarters at Maiduguri, and is available and used anywhere in the Province. There is another Unit with headquarters at Makurdi, available for the Ndoro, Tigon, and Kentu Districts. During 1953 the No. 2 (Cameroons) Unit continued to carry out regular epidemiological surveys, treating such diseases as yaws, and sleeping sickness, and performing mass vaccinations. Surveys were also carried out in Bakweri villages for the purpose of studying the fertility rate. There is a Sleeping Sickness Dispensary Attendant at Fontem, in the Mamfe

Division. All medical and hospital facilities are available to the whole population. The hospitals cater for any form of tropical disease, and for venereal disease as well. For sleeping sickness there is also the Nigerian Sleeping Sickness Service and a team carried out a follow-up survey in the Tiko-Misellele areas.

Q. 118 448. The Helminthiasis Research Team based at Kumba continued their research in Filariasis. A survey to study Onchocerciasis in relation to Eye Affections was carried out in two villages, Bonjongo and Bimbia.

Q. 119 449. The maternity and child welfare mobile unit, in the Victoria Division, is in the charge of a Nursing Sister, fully trained not only as a nurse but as a midwife and Health Visitor. She has under her a Nigerian midwife and a number of Cameroons girls who are learning to be community nurses; they receive instruction in midwifery, general hygiene, elementary nursing and health visiting. All government and Mission hospitals carry on pre-natal and maternity work, and at many of them there are regular child health clinics. The Government Health Visitor in Adamawa travels extensively and makes the welfare of mothers and children her especial concern, instituting clinics in the larger villages, and training staff for them. Besides the Roman Catholic Maternity Home at Shisong now recognised as a training school for Midwives, the new Baptist Hospital at Banso has a very well-planned Maternity Unit with 14 beds.

450. In the north the Maternity Clinic held by the Medical Officer at Mubi offers facilities for pre-natal treatment and advice on child health. The Government Health Sister from Yola holds regular maternity and child welfare clinics at Mubi, Nichika, Madagali and Jada and similar clinics are held by the Sister in Charge of the Welfare Centre at Sugu. Medical attention at confinements can normally only be obtained at Mubi, but skilled nursing attention is also available at Sugu. Abnormal cases reported to the Health Sisters can, of course, be transferred to the nearest hospital for treatment.

451. The Midwives Ordinance governs midwifery practice. Midwives have to be registered, and for that purpose they must hold certificates granted by the Board which the Ordinance set up, or certificates issued by the Director of Medical Services before the Ordinance came into force (in 1931); or they must have qualified in other countries. A woman who pretends to be a registered midwife when she is not is liable to be fined £5, and a registered midwife must give the Board notice of her intention to practise before she starts to do so. She must also inform the Board if she changes her professional address. She is not by law authorised to practise medicine or surgery, outside a midwife's ordinary duties, and she may not grant any medical certificate, or any certificate of death or still-birth; nor may she take charge of cases of abnormality or disease in parturition. These general restrictions apart, she is subject to the Midwives Rules, in Volume VIII of the Laws of Nigeria. There is no school medical service. There is a comprehensive tariff for medical services, set out in the Hospitals Regulations, 1951. The Regulations do not apply to dispensaries, where treatment is either free, or subject to a small fixed charge.

Q. 120

Q. 121 452. The holder of any diploma recognised by the Medical Registrar as a guarantee of the requisite knowledge and skill may practise medicine or dentistry. Pharmacists must be licensed by the Nigerian Pharmacy Board after examination, or satisfy the Board that they have sufficient skill and knowledge, or have qualified as chemists and druggists in the United Kingdom.

Nurses must pass the final examination of the Nursing Council of Nigeria or, if they were trained elsewhere, have received training and passed examinations which, in the opinion of the Council, were of the standard prescribed by the Registration of Nurses Ordinance.

453. Unqualified practitioners are allowed to carry on their trade, if they do not infringe the Medical Practitioners and Dentists Ordinance, or the Criminal Code, which, apart from dangerous acts in general, specifically forbids the administration of noxious drugs. These practitioners are partly herbalists and partly professed magicians, and the territorial government views them with reserve in either capacity; many achieve a measure of success by knowledge of herbs, and by faith healing. Their influence and the extent of their activity depend largely on communications: where a village is cut off so that the people are ignorant, and frightened of the outside world, unqualified practitioners can and do impose on them easily; in any event, a sick person's relatives have not much choice, when to get the patient to hospital alive would be virtually impossible. As communications improve irregular practice declines, but there is always a tendency to resort to it in chronic disease, when proper medical treatment is having no easily perceptible results. The problem as regards the strength of the medical staff and its distribution is again one of communications: until they improve, every qualified person can serve only the relatively small number of the Territory's inhabitants to whom he or she is accessible, or whom that person can reach, with adequate professional resources. The efforts made to improve communications are dealt with elsewhere in this report. Q. 122

(c) Environment sanitation

454. *Disposal of Excreta.* In the few larger towns, where sanitation is controlled by government and native authority sanitary staff, the disposal of human and animal excreta is by shallow trench, Otway pits, and, in a few places, septic tanks. Composting is in use in some towns. In rural areas there is little or no control, but where Moslem culture prevails there are deep pit latrines. Public latrines are provided in the larger towns, but not in the villages. The streets of towns are adequately drained; villages, however, have little or no drainage, though there are water channels to prevent flooding of houses in some cases. In larger towns and villages there are incinerators for rubbish. Elementary sanitation is taught in schools, and it is the staff's duty to see that school premises provide object lessons. Public latrines were built in a number of markets during the year, and in the Bamenda Division all the principal markets have salga latrines. At Victoria, Buea, and Bamenda there is pipe borne water, but elsewhere it has to be carried from rivers and streams, or from wells. In the circumstances it is obviously impossible to give figures of water sources, or to say what proportion of the population is served, nor are the water supplies systematically analysed. They are inspected as thoroughly and as often as may be, by the health staff, in the course of its ordinary duties. Q. 123 Q. 124

455. In urban areas, stagnant pools are either drained and filled in, or oiled, and in some cases treated with Paris Green. Measures are taken to eliminate the breeding places of mosquitoes by oiling and drainage, and to control flies by the proper disposal of excrement and refuse and residual spraying with D.D.T. compounds. In a few towns where qualified health staff is available, all food sold to the public is supervised by sanitary inspectors who carry out inspection of markets and foodstalls. All meat slaughtered in slaughter houses is inspected for signs of disease, and meat Q. 125, 126

found unfit for human consumption is disposed of by burning. In the case of tinned food, the commercial firms co-operate with the health authorities, and where goods are found unfit for human consumption they are destroyed.

(d) Prevalence of diseases

- Q. 127 456. There are no figures of the incidence of diseases apart from those for Nigeria as a whole. In paragraph 536 of the report for 1952 is a list of the diseases prevalent in the territory. Malaria is hyperendemic; the malignant tertian predominates but the quartan type is not uncommon. Intestinal helminthiasis, dysenteries, yaws, ulcers, scabies, venereal disease, schistosomiasis, hookworm, and leprosy are all common. There is sporadic sleeping sickness and at intervals there are epidemics of smallpox, cerebro-spinal meningitis, pneumonia, and measles. There being no registration of births or deaths, it is impossible to say what the principal causes of death are. Malaria and respiratory infections are common ones; so are nutritional anaemias among adults in the northern part of the territory, inanition diarrhoea among infants, and measles and smallpox among children. Health and epidemiological statistics are unsatisfactory but there are no means of improving them in the territory's present stage of development, although the Medical Field Units' activities will build up a body of information as time goes on.
- Q. 128, 129

(e) Preventive measures

457. Anybody in the territory who wants to be vaccinated can be, without inconvenience or expense, by a vaccinator at one of the numerous centres, by a Medical Field Unit or, if there is one in the neighbourhood, by a Sleeping Sickness Team; none has any excuse for not knowing of these facilities or for being unaware that vaccination is desirable. Inoculation against yellow fever is available at Victoria and vaccination against rabies at all hospitals. Measures against malaria are part of the Medical Department's ordinary duty and the Cameroons Development Corporation has established venereal disease clinics at Tiko, where the incidence is believed to be highest. Infectious lepers are segregated in villages built for the purpose unless they are seriously ill, when they are taken to settlements.

(f) Training and Health Education

- Q. 131 458. Provisions for training the inhabitants within and outside the Territory are:—

Registered Physicians.—Five-and-a-half years at the University College, Ibadan, or at medical schools overseas.

Dentists.—Five years at dental schools in the United Kingdom and elsewhere.

Nurses with Senior Training.—Three years at the Schools of Nursing in the United Kingdom.

Certificated Nurses.—Six months plus three years with Middle IV educational certificate, 12 months plus three years with a Middle II educational certificate, and the Government Preliminary Training School for nurses and Government Hospital, Victoria, or at the Cameroons Development Corporation Preliminary Training School for Nurses and Development Corporation Hospital, Tiko, in the southern part of the Territory; in the northern part of the Territory at the Government Preliminary Training School for nurses at Kano followed by training at any recognised training hospital in the Northern Region of Nigeria.

Midwives with Senior Training.—Two years, or one year for United Kingdom State Registered Nurses, at the United Kingdom Training hospitals for Midwives.

Certificated Midwives.—Two years at the Midwives' Training Hospitals in Nigeria; or at the Mission Maternity Hospital at Shisong in the Bamenda Province.

Sanitary Inspectors.—Three years at the Schools of Hygiene, Aba and Kano, for the southern and northern parts of the Territory respectively.

Laboratory Technicians.—Six months' preliminary training course at the General Hospital, Lagos, then three probationary years under Laboratory Superintendents in laboratories of the larger General Hospitals in Nigeria.

X-Ray Technicians.—Six months at the General Hospital, Lagos, followed by three years' probation under a qualified Radiographer at one of the larger hospitals in Nigeria.

Pharmacists.—Three years at the Schools of Pharmacy at Lagos and Zaria for the southern and northern parts of the Territory respectively.

459. Medical Officers on tour and Medical Units during their operations in various areas discuss health matters with village and district heads as do visiting Administrative Officers. All Government and Native Authority Schools have hygiene as a subject in their curriculum, and inspecting health staff give advice and instruction. Sanitary Inspectors endeavour by propaganda to improve existing conditions and enforce the adoption of sanitary measures considered suitable to the prevailing circumstances. Progress is slow, owing largely to apathy and illiteracy, but the response to Health Weeks in various parts of the territory was encouraging. Q. 132

460. There is little or no serious malnutrition of the sort that causes beri-beri, scurvy, and pellagra, but vitamin deficiencies are common, particularly as regards vitamins A and B. The diet consists mainly of cocoyams and plantains, with palm oil in small quantities, groundnuts, and maize and sweet yams in season. Meat generally is eaten once or twice a week at the most, and then only in small quantities. It is difficult to induce farmers in the southern part of the territory not to rely on cocoyams as a main food crop; the food value of the cocoyam is low but it is very easy to grow. Q. 133
to 135

461. As stated in past reports the Northern Regional Production Development Board has made a grant for agricultural settlement at Gwoza. The Development Corporation continues its efforts to persuade its workers to adopt a better standard of diet. The domestic science centres at Victoria, Buea, Kumba, Bamenda and elsewhere teach the young the advantages of a balanced diet, while the students from the teachers' training colleges at Kumba and Mubi, on their dispersal to all parts of the Territory, are in a position to instruct others as to the value of correct nutrition from their personal experience and knowledge of the best methods of production and preparation of the various foodstuffs. At most schools, vegetable gardens and fruit trees are maintained to supplement the children's diet and to teach them the protective value of such articles of food. Better communications will help to improve distribution of meat to the southern parts of the Territory. Almost all animals are used as food. These include antelope of various kinds, wild pig, rodents, monkeys, snakes, iguana, birds, crickets and grubs.

462. Fish of all kinds is eaten by the coastal population, and those who live by rivers and lakes. It is usually dried but is sometimes eaten fresh. The leaves of the baobab are widely used as an ingredient of soup, the fruits of the desert date, tamarind, jujube, wild pawpaw, tsada, shea nut and ebony trees are eaten, and so are kuka leaves and seeds. In the Cameroons Province, mangrove seeds, heart of elephant grass and the leaves of a shrub called masango are used as food. On the whole, the inhabitants of the Territory tend to feed largely on a diet of carbohydrates. The only staple food that the Territory has to import is salt. Nursing mothers receive no supplementary feeding, but more and more schools are beginning to provide midday meals.

CHAPTER 8. NARCOTIC DRUGS

Q. 136, 138 463. The import, export, external trade in, manufacture, sale and use of opium, coca leaves, and Indian hemp, of prepared opium, tincture of Indian hemp, cocaine, morphine, and morphine derivatives, is regulated by the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance (No. 12 of 1935). The disposal of poisons, restrictions on the sale of poisons and control of patent and proprietary medicines is controlled by the Pharmacy Ordinance (No. 56 of 1945).

464. The population of the Territory is not addicted to the use of narcotics. With the exception of small quantities administered in hospitals, over the supply of which strict control is maintained, it is believed that no opium, marijuana or other dangerous drugs were consumed in the Territory during the year, and no measures have been taken to regulate traffic in them. The Opium Convention signed at The Hague on the 23rd January, 1912, and subsequent connected agreements, were applied to the Territory on the 20th July, 1922; the Convention relating to Dangerous Drugs, with a Protocol signed at Geneva on the 19th February, 1925, was applied on the 17th February, 1926, and the Convention limiting the manufacture and regulating the distribution of Narcotic Drugs signed at Geneva on the 24th September, 1931, was applied to the Territory on the 17th February, 1937.

CHAPTER 9. DRUGS

Q. 139 465. The Pharmacy Ordinance governs the manufacture, production, sale, export, import, labelling, and distribution of drugs and pharmaceuticals.

CHAPTER 10. ALCOHOL AND SPIRITS

Q. 140, 141 466. The sale of alcoholic liquor is regulated by the Liquor Ordinance (Chapter 131 of the Laws of Nigeria). The whole of the northern area, the Bamenda Province and the Mamfe Division of the Cameroons Province are "prohibited areas", that is, areas in which intoxicating liquor may not be sold except under a licence, and in which the sale of spirits to, and the possession of spirits by, natives is prohibited. The Kumba and Victoria Divisions of the Cameroons Province are "licensed areas", that is, areas in which intoxicating liquor may not be sold except under a licence.

467. The use of alcohol, imported or native-made, is of course forbidden by their religion to all Moslems. The pagans of the northern areas of the Territory consume large quantities of home-brewed beer made from the local guinea-corn, while the natives of the south drink palm wine made

from the fermented sap of *raphia vinifera* or *elaeis guinensis*; this is as much a food as a drink, and palm wine is the accepted source of necessary vitamins. It is also used at marriage feasts and religious festivals. No figures of the quantity consumed are available.

468. The Victoria, Bakweri, Balong and Mamfe native authorities have made rules to control the sale of native liquor, which includes palm wine and any kind of fermented liquor usually made by natives of Nigeria or the adjacent Territories. The rules require all sellers of native liquor to be licensed. Illegal importation is kept to a minimum by the Eastern Preventive Service, a customs preventive force which operates along the land boundary. Illegal importation along the coast is controlled by the customs preventive launch "Vigilant", which is under the command of a Marine Officer who is an acting Collector of Customs whilst in command.

469. Imports during 1954 were as follows:—

Commodity	Quantity	Value
	liq. gal.	£
Ale, Beer, Stout and Porter	213,417	97,168
Cider and Perry	121	78
Brandy	30	125
Gin	1,949	2,820
Rum	116	168
Whisky... ..	1,862	3,988
Wine, Still	527	1,205
Wine, Sparkling	18	54

There were no licensed distilleries or breweries in the area, and there is no information as to the quantity of liquor consumed during the year.

470. The import duties on liquors are as follows:—							£	s.	d.
(a)	(i)	Brandy, gin, rum, whisky, bitters and liqueurs	...	the gallon	...	...	4	10	0
	(ii)	Other distilled potable alcoholic beverages, including spirits of wine and pure alcohol but not including medicinal prep- arations	...	the gallon	...	...	4	10	0
				or ad valorem	66 $\frac{2}{3}$	per centum, whichever is the higher.			
(b)	Wine								
	(i)	Sparkling	...	the gallon	...	...	3	2	6
	(ii)	Still	...	the gallon	...	...	18		9
(c)	Ale, beer, cider, perry, porter and stout						...	3	0

471. Under Section 33 of the Customs Ordinance (Cap. 48) as amended, no liquor containing more than 24·5 per cent. of pure alcohol is deemed wine, and no liquor containing more than 10 per cent. of pure alcohol is deemed ale, beer, cider, perry, porter or stout. All liquor containing more than

24·5 per cent. of pure alcohol, all liquor other than wine containing more than 10 per cent. of pure alcohol, and all liquor other than wine, ale, beer, cider, perry, porter or stout containing more than 1 per cent. of pure alcohol is deemed spirits. There is an excise duty of 1s. 3d. a gallon on beer brewed in Nigeria of a specific gravity of 1,055 degrees, other than local liquor, and the duty varies with the specific gravity.

CHAPTER 11. HOUSING AND TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING

Q. 142 472. The main legislation as regards town and country planning is the Town and Country Planning Ordinance. Besides that, there is the Building Lines Regulation Ordinance, and Native Authorities make rules from time to time.

473. The type of rural housing throughout the Territory is still purely traditional, and often primitive. In the urban areas it is being gradually modified, though traditional designs and materials predominate. On the plantations conditions vary. In some, good brick and tile houses, with proper sanitary, cooking, and washing facilities have been built for plantation employees and labour, and the intention is to improve the remainder as early as possible. These latter are of traditional design and materials. The programme will cost several million pounds. The small houses in the northern areas of the Territory are generally round, built of mud or stone (in the hills), with thatched roofs, and surrounded by a compound wall of mud, stone or grass mats. Each wife has a separate hut and there are huts for the master of the house, his sons, a kitchen, and small houses for hens or domestic animals.

474. Household equipment matches the type of building. The ordinary village farmer has very little: a fire between stones on the floor (the smoke helps to make palm leaf roofs waterproof, and keeps insects away), a ledge of earth against the wall on which to spread sleeping mats, a few rough wooden stools, earthenware pots and calabashes, and raffia bags; a wooden chair or two, perhaps, and wooden boxes, for clothing and other belongings. Clerks, schoolmasters, plantation overseers, and people of that sort usually have more in their houses than there is comfortably room for: wooden chairs and tables, made by local carpenters, iron bedsteads, cushions with covers, curtains, tablecloths, floor mats, cutlery, and crockery; and there is a market among all classes for enamel utensils.

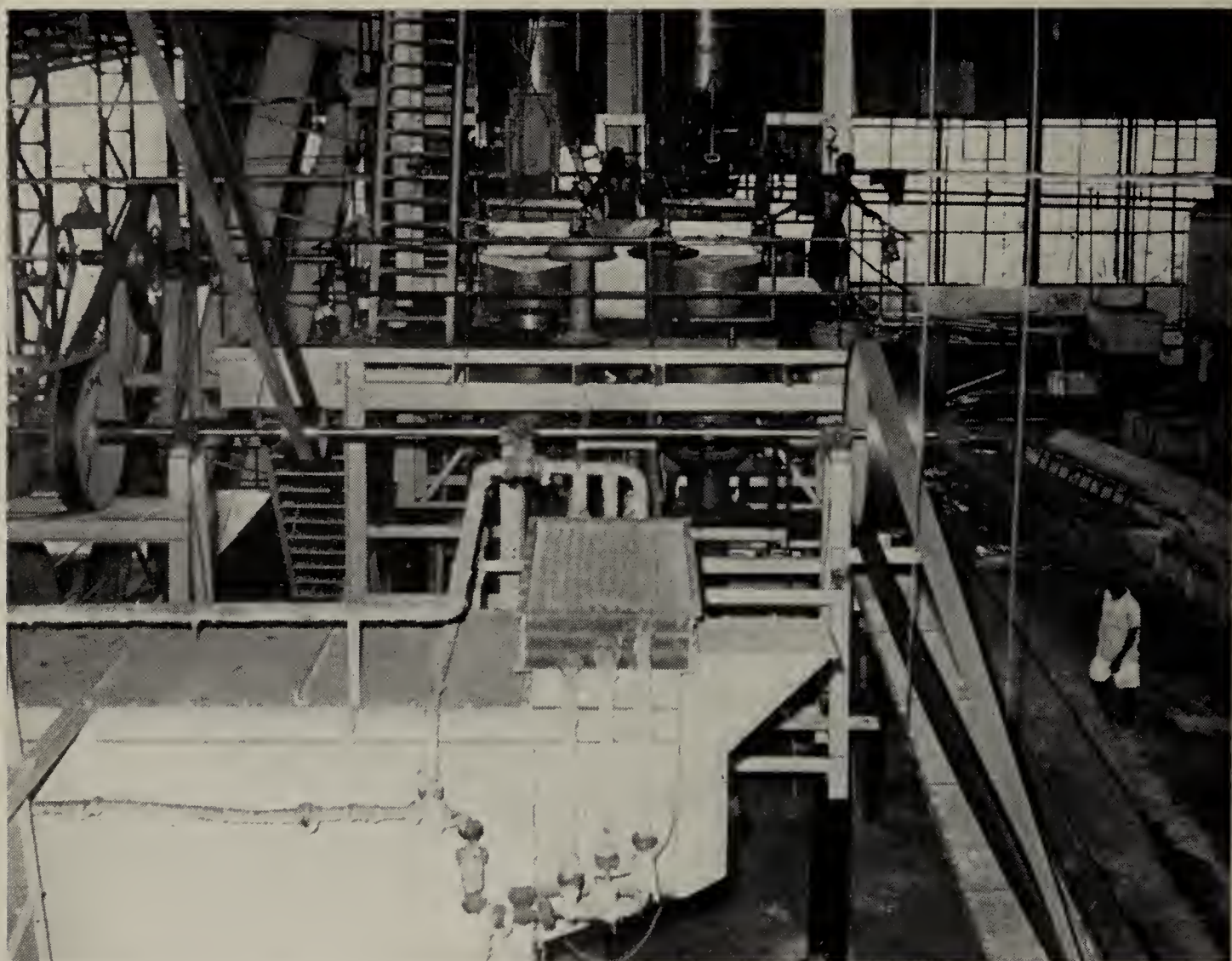
475. Further attempts have been made to resolve the differences between those concerned with the Abakpa at Bamenda; some progress has been made but agreement is not yet complete. It is hoped shortly by means of the Control of Settlement Regulations to permit planned building in the new lay-out at Mamfe. A survey has also been made for a similar reorganisation at Tiko.

476. In Dikwa three villages and four markets have been replanned during the year and most of the work in improving them has been done by the villagers concerned. Further work has been carried out in improving the old quarter of Bama, its market, and in general town drainage.

477. Adamawa Native Authority employs two Land Settlement officers trained at Kano Survey School in elementary survey work. They are employed mostly in doing contour surveys and pegging new commercial and village layouts. The last are very popular in Adamawa Province. In 1954 a new District Headquarters for Madagali District was planned and pegged and building was begun at Gulak. The streets of the village of Ganye in the Chamba area have been replanned and considerably widened.



Members of the Federal House of Representatives elected in the Southern Cameroons.



Cameroons Development Corporation Oil Mill, BOTA.



Cameroons Development Corporation New Wharf extension, TIKO.



The MAFAW OF FONTEM greets the Commissioner.



The District Head of MAIHA DISTRICT with his family.



Cameroons Development Corporation banana plantation, Powo.

478. A Technical Education Officer has been appointed to Yola Junior Secondary School during the year. He instructs in Masonry, Carpentry and Metal Work. The Native Administration Works Department trains more apprentices each year as its activities grow. Vacancies in the Nigerian College of Arts, Science and Technology which has begun to function at Zaria, and the Bukuru Trade Centre exist. Experiments in "Land-crete" block construction with various mixtures of laterite, clay and cement continue at Yola and Mubi.

CHAPTER 12. PROSTITUTION

479. Prostitution in the territory is on an insignificant scale, and the facilities for treating venereal disease, readily available at all hospitals, are sufficient. Q. 143

CHAPTER 13. PENAL ORGANISATION

480. The most common criminal offences in the Territory are stealing, assaults, burglary, and receiving stolen goods, but there is little really serious crime; at any given time there are only between three and four hundred people in custody. There are four prisons maintained by the Government. These are at Buea, Kumba, Mamfe and Bamenda. The first mentioned is a convict prison, which receives all classes of prisoners irrespective of sentence; the others only receive persons with sentences of less than two years. The Director of Prisons is ultimately responsible for the administration of all prisons in the Cameroons, but the immediate responsibility rests with certain Administrative Officers who have the statutory powers of prison Superintendents. They are assisted by Chief or Senior Warders who supervise the routine work and maintain discipline. The prisons are inspected annually by the Inspector of Prisons, Eastern Region, and as often as possible by the Director. Statutory visiting committees, consisting of non-officials, visit the prisons regularly, and they have the right of direct approach to the Governor if the prison regulations are not duly observed or if abuses come to light. No complaints were received during the year. Q. 144
Q. 145

481. Male recruits to the Prison Service must be at least 5 feet 9 inches in height, and have at least a Standard V certificate of education. The female staff must be similarly qualified as regards education and character. The pay is equivalent to that of the police. Recruits spend three months at the Warders' Training School in Enugu, where they learn prison administration in all the aspects which will affect them when they begin their duties. They enlist for six years in the first instance, and thereafter subject to satisfactory conduct may re-engage for three years at a time.

482. Normally a warder works for eight hours, and his duties are mainly of a supervisory nature. All clerical work in the Cameroons Prisons is done by Warders and no civilian clerks are employed there. Free quarters for warders and wardresses are normally provided, but where this is not possible an allowance is given in lieu. The Senior Service is open to men of outstanding ability, and there are at the moment nine Africans (excluding a cadet) in the higher posts in a Nigerian Senior Service strength of twenty-five.

483. Prison administration is governed by the Prisons Ordinance. Technically, most prisoners are sentenced to hard labour, but the term has almost no literal significance; they are employed on cutting grass, carrying firewood and water, building and generally keeping the neighbour- Q. 146,
147

hood tidy. The ordinary working day is $6\frac{1}{2}$ hours, and less than five on Saturdays. On Sundays there are only essential domestic duties within the prison. Most of the work is outside, but never for private employers. Warders go with the gangs, and are responsible for the safe custody of the prisoners and the supervision of their work. After two years of a sentence a prisoner earns two shillings a month, half to spend on luxuries, in the shape of food or tobacco, half to save until he is discharged.

484. There was no new prison legislation during the year. Prisoners live mainly in association cells, with at least 360 cubic feet of space each. Each has three blankets, a bedboard, and prison uniform. Structural difficulties preclude the division of prisoners into many classes, but every effort is made to segregate first offenders. Male and female prisoners are kept strictly apart. For the latter there are wardresses, and women prisoners work chiefly as cooks. Unconvicted prisoners are kept apart from the rest. Criminal lunatics are transferred to Calabar or Port Harcourt, where there are asylums.

485. Whipping as a punishment is used only for mutiny, incitement to mutiny, and assault on prison officers. During 1954 there were four cases. Any prisoner with a sentence of one month or over may have up to a third of it remitted for good behaviour, and for bad behaviour is liable to forfeit all or part of this privilege; that is by far the most common sanction. Others are reduced rations and solitary confinement. Violent prisoners, and those likely to try to escape, are put in leg irons, not as a punishment, but as a precaution.

486. The Visiting Committees already mentioned are drawn from all sections of the community. Medical Officers visit the prisons regularly, and when necessary prisoners are removed to outside hospitals. Most prisoners put on weight. During the year four died, and on an average just over six were receiving medical treatment every day. Those with venereal disease are treated with sulphonamide drugs, and many are cured. There are bucket latrines, and nightsoil is disposed of in pits. The prison at Buea has piped water. Prisoners bathe daily, after work, and wash their clothes once a week. They are allowed to receive and to write letters regularly, but lose this privilege if they misbehave. Warders write for those who cannot do so themselves. Every prison has a library. Ministers of any denomination may pay visits and hold services.

487. Officers in Charge of Prisons have funds at their disposal to assist destitute prisoners on discharge. The latter are repatriated to their homes or places of conviction at Government expense, and they are given a few shillings to tide them over until they reach their destination. The amounts vary, but a long term prisoner may be given substantial pecuniary aid on discharge or the tools of the trade he learned in the prison. Prisoners are not sent outside the Territory for confinement, except that suitable long term prisoners are occasionally transferred to a Nigerian Convict Prison for training in trade. As already implied, prisoners in the Bamenda and Cameroons Provinces with sentences of two years or more are all sent to Buea.

Q. 148 488. Besides the arrangements at Bamenda for literate prisoners to teach the others, and, at Buea, for women prisoners to learn handicrafts and receive a general education, which were mentioned in paragraphs 696 and 686 of the report for 1951, warders at Buea in 1952 started adult education classes for the prisoners. The prison undertook boot and shoe repairs, with a shoemaker warder to teach prisoners the trade. No juveniles were sent to prison during the year; on the rare occasions when they are they

Q. 149

go to the Approved School at Enugu, or the Borstal Section of the prison at Port Harcourt, both of which are outside the Territory. In either establishment they get a general education, and some knowledge of a trade.

489. There is a system of probation in Nigeria which is in use particularly for juveniles in certain large towns such as Lagos and Calabar. There are no Probation Officers in the Territory. When a boy is discharged from the Approved School or the Borstal Institution the District Officer of the Division to which he goes keeps an eye on him, and gives him what help he can. The term "juvenile delinquent" is used here, to mean any boy or girl who has committed a criminal offence; very few of them do, and there is no special legislation for them, nor are there special courts.

PART VIII

Educational Advancement

CHAPTER 1. GENERAL EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

Q. 150 490. The laws, ordinance and regulations relating to the educational system of the Territory are as follows:—

The Education Ordinance, 1952.

Schedule A of the above Ordinance, being Grant-in-Aid Regulations.

Schedule B of the above Ordinance, being the Education (General) Regulations, 1952.

Rules for the Award of Retiring Allowances to Non-Government Certificated Teachers.

491. The Education Ordinance deals with the establishment, conditions and functions of a Central Board of Education for Nigeria, the establishment, constitution and functions of Regional Education Boards; the registration of teachers, the establishment of new schools and the power to withhold consent to open new schools, the power to close schools, the establishment of local education authorities and local education committees, the grant of loans for building purposes, and the various regulations which the Governor-General may make on the recommendation of the Central Board.

492. The Grant-in-Aid Regulations prescribe the manner in which the Governor of a Region may, with the advice of the Regional Director, make grants-in-aid to any school or Teachers' Training Institution or in furtherance of educational purposes in the Region to any Voluntary Agency approved by the Inspector-General, or to a local authority. The Education (General) Regulations, 1952, prescribe the functions of Supervisors and Visiting Teachers, the powers of a Regional Director to refuse to accept a Proprietor or Manager of a School, the duty of a Manager as to books and records, attendance periods, categories of teachers and conditions for their enrolment, and requirements as to the removal of names from the register of teachers, the staffing, accommodation, records, returns, hours of attendance, medium of instruction, and curriculum of schools.

493. Table I and other Tables of Schedule A of the Ordinance have been revised under the Education (Grant-in-Aid) (Amendment) (No. 2) Regulation, 1952, published as Regulations made under the Education Ordinance, 1952, No. 1 of 1953, in the Nigeria Gazette No. 2 of 2nd January, 1953. Regulations No. 7 of 1953, published in the Nigeria Gazette of the 19th February, 1953, laid down salary scales for vocational teachers, and under Regulations No. 13 of 1953, published in the Gazette of the 16th April, a loan fund was established to help voluntary agencies build new schools or teacher training institutions or enlarge existing ones.

494. By the Adaptation of Laws Order, 1954, made under the Nigeria (Constitution) Order in Council 1954, the Education Ordinance was amended so that powers previously vested in the Inspector General of Education and the Central Board of Education for Nigeria devolved upon the Director of Education for the Northern Region so far as the northern part of the Territory is concerned and upon a Chief Education Officer and newly created

Board of Education for the Southern Cameroons, which was removed from the administrative supervision of the Director of Education of the Eastern Region. The Education Ordinance was applied to the Southern Cameroons as if it were a Region and references to a Regional Director were declared to mean, in such application, the Chief Education Officer for the Southern Cameroons.

495. The main objectives of educational policy were defined in the memorandum on Educational Policy in Nigeria, Sessional Paper No. 20 of 1947. These objectives are:—

- (i) To provide a four-year junior primary school course for all children who want it, and a further four-year Senior Primary school course for those who can benefit from it.
- (ii) To give an opportunity for the able child to proceed from a primary school to a secondary school, and thence to a training institution or other institution for post secondary studies.
- (iii) To extend literacy amongst the adult population.

496. The inhabitants of the territory take part in formulating educational policy through the elected members of the legislatures and also through Parents Committees, Local Education Committees, Provincial Education Committees and as members of the Boards of Governors of the major schools and training centres. No Local Education Committee in the Territory yet has executive powers but their advisory powers extend to the opening and closing of schools and the fixing of fees and their opinions carry great weight. The Regional Boards of Education include members of the Education Department, representatives of the Voluntary Agencies operating in the Territory, representatives of Native Authority Education Committees, members for girls' education, and members from the Union of Teachers.

497. The Education Department throughout the Territory is under the supervision of the Chief Federal Adviser on Education in Nigeria. The Regional Director of the Northern Region is responsible to him for that part of the Territory situated in the Northern Region, and since October, 1954, the responsibility previously exercised by the Regional Director of the Eastern Region has devolved upon a Chief Education Officer for the Southern Cameroons stationed at the Administrative Headquarters in Buea. Q. 151

498. Education Officers, whose duties are mainly concerned with administration and inspection are located at Bamenda and Buea along with subordinate staff, both male and female. All schools are inspected by Education Officers and by Supervising and Visiting Teachers who maintain close contact with Mission Supervisors and Managers. Each of the two Secondary Schools in the southern part of the Territory is administered by a Board of Governors, of which Education and Administrative Officers, and representatives of the local community, are members, besides the representatives of the Mission which conducts the school. As stated in the preceding paragraph, provision will be made for the establishment of a Southern Cameroons Board of Education which will advise upon educational matters in the Territory.

499. All Divisions in the southern part of the Territory now have Divisional Education Committees which meet regularly. The chief duty of the Committees is to control the growth and spread of education. All applications to open new schools, and the development of Junior Primary schools into Senior Primary schools, must be approved by the Committee before the Education Department will grant its approval. In this way friction between the various Agencies is reduced to a minimum, and there is planned development. In addition, the Committees discuss and advise on all aspects of

education, such as adult education, domestic science, education rating, fees and so on. There are similar equally effective committees in the northern part of the Territory.

500. There are a Provincial Educational Officer and a Provincial Woman Education Officer based in Yola. They are directly responsible to the Director of Education in Kaduna. The Provincial Education Officer is responsible for supervision and inspection of Native Authority Schools up to Senior Primary level and similarly for the inspection only of Mission Schools. Teacher Training Institutions are inspected by the Inspector of Education for the North-Eastern Area based at Jos. The Provincial Woman Education Officer does similar work to the Provincial Education Officer, but entirely with reference to girl pupils.

501. Besides the supervision and inspection by officers of the Education Department, Voluntary Agencies participate in the supervision of schools, through their Supervisors, Managers, Supervising Teachers and Visiting Teachers; Native Administrations participate too. Every approved Supervisor is required to render an annual report to the Chief Education Officer on the educational work of the year. The Manager of a school is required to visit the school at least once in every half year, see that the books and records prescribed by the Education Regulations are properly kept, and record the result of his visit in the log book.

Q. 152

502. The governing factor in the development of primary education in the Southern Cameroons is still the lack of genuine demand but every encouragement is given to the opening of schools in areas where any interest is shown, and it is gratifying to be able to report that there are now signs of an increase in tempo. In the area administered from Buea 35 new schools were given permission to open during the year, and in the last three months of the year applications were received to open no fewer than 25 new schools in Bamenda.

503. In Adamawa the first aim both for long and short term planning is to staff every school properly and then to expand Primary Education by opening schools where the need is indicated by Local Education Committees and teachers can be made available. Eventually, the long term objective of free compulsory education will be achieved. The main obstacle to immediate progress is the lack of trained teachers, due in turn to a small enrolment in the past, though in the future, finance may be a problem. In this event, some form of Education Rate may have to be levied. In Dikwa the short term policy is to increase the number of primary schools as fast as the supply of certificated teachers permits, at the same time expanding facilities for Senior Primary Education at the Bama Senior Primary school. The long term policy is the same. This year a third class was added to the Senior Primary School.

504. The financing of the primary system continues to present a formidable problem and as a result of the inadequacy of the local contribution towards the rising costs of education, a severe strain is being placed upon the limited resources available to Government. In Bamenda Government bears, on an average, 85 per cent. of the cost and in the area administered from Buea, an average of 79 per cent. In an attempt to narrow the gap between Government and local expenditure it is proposed to revise the rates of Assumed Local Contribution, which have remained static in the Southern Cameroons since 1949, and to continue with the policy of raising local education rates. For a rate to be effective the policy must be understood and accepted by the community contributing, and in the present state of development in the Territory a great deal of preliminary propaganda is required. The efforts

made so far have however been attended with some measure of success. Wum Division has raised a rate which it is expected will next year cover the gap between expenditure and income from grants and fees, and a rate is also being levied in Nkambe Division. Rates are also being raised in parts of Mamfe and a rating scheme is in preparation in Kumba. This system can spread only slowly, but it is the policy of the Government to expand the system as rapidly as may be until ultimately funds from education rates bridge the gap between expenditure and grant-in-aid income.

505. In 1954 a total of 15,432 children were attending schools in Bamenda, Wum and Nkambe Divisions. Of these 2,095 completed the Junior Primary course and 544 completed the full Senior Primary course. In the area administered by the Education Officer Buea primary enrolment reached 22,186 during the year. 2,541 of these children completed the Junior Primary course and 1,118 completed their full eight year course of primary education.

506. In Adamawa the Roman Catholic Mission opened seven schools in the Trust Territory at Lendu, Sapeo, Santassa, Kiri, Kofa, Mbiang and Wuro Ngande this year. The Provincial Girls' School at Yola will open in January, 1955. A Woman Education Officer to be in charge has been appointed and the buildings are practically finished.

507. The establishment and operation of non-governmental schools is governed by the provisions of the Education Ordinance. The opening of schools is dealt with under section 19 of the Ordinance. Schools are operated by the Government, the Native Administrations and the Voluntary Agencies (including the Cameroons Development Corporation and Messrs. Elders and Fyffes). There is one private school. Q. 153

508. Government schools are financed directly by the Government. The proprietors of all other schools are responsible for the finance of their own schools, and the Native Administrations and Approved Voluntary Agencies are assisted by Government Grants-in-Aid if their schools reach a certain standard of staffing and efficiency. The conditions under which Government finances schools are set out in the Grant-in-Aid Regulations which form Schedule A to the Education Ordinance. The actual amount of grant payable is calculated by deducting the "Assumed Local Contribution" (a figure which represents the expected income from fees, and varies in different areas according to the ability of the community to pay) from the "Recognised Expenses" to a school, this latter figure being made up of the total salary bill together with an allowance for other expenses.

509. In the north, local Education Committees discuss and recommend the planned opening of any proposed school whether Native Authority or Mission. The agency concerned then submit a formal Application to the Director of Education through the Provincial Education Officer who adds his recommendations. The Director only may give or refuse permission to open a school. After the school has operated for 2 years, it may be approved for Grant-in-Aid by the Director if inspection shows it to be efficient. Grant-in-Aid Regulations are to be found in the Education Ordinance.

510. All schools are open to children irrespective of race, colour or creed. Q. 154,
It is a regulation that one of the subjects in the curriculum shall be religious 155
instruction, but that children whose parents or guardians do not wish them to receive religious instruction shall be given other tuition during the periods assigned to that subject. The Administration distributes information about the United Nations. The Public Relations Department also distributes Q. 156
papers and magazines direct, and through the Education Department.

Children are taught the history and principles of the United Nations, and are required, in the examination at the end of the primary course, to answer questions on the implications of trusteeship. Visual aid methods prove most valuable.

Q. 157

511. There is no compulsory education, but in the Dikwa Emirate, by virtue of a Native Authority Order, if a child enrolled in a school fails to attend the parent or guardian may be punished. The Cameroons Development Corporation has continued to expand its free education system and 800 children have now been enrolled in the ten schools managed by the Corporation. In addition a further 2,750 children of Corporation employees attend Voluntary Agency schools where their fees are paid for them. In all therefore 3,550 pupils are now profiting from the Cameroons Development Corporation scheme. Messrs. Elders & Fyffes have increased the number of their schools to seven. Both these firms now provide a free meal service in their schools. In no case is any difference made as between boys and girls.

512. In Adamawa Native Authority schools charge no fees, while Mission Schools charge only token fees and not in all schools. The work of the Provincial Woman Education Officer is gradually breaking down the prejudice against the education of girls.

513. In the south local law and custom does not restrict girls' education, but parents usually prefer to spend their money on educating boys, and see comparatively little advantage in sending their daughters to school. There are no differences between the education of girls and that of boys, except that the girls often take Domestic Science instead of Rural Science, and usually do needlework and local women's crafts in place of the crafts normally pursued by boys. Nearly all schools are mixed schools, that is boys and girls in all classes together.

514. In the Southern Cameroons, except in the vernacular schools all Missions charge school fees, very low in many cases, the rate varying with different areas. Native Authorities and Voluntary Agencies have equated their fees, the amounts being based on a classification of areas into "primitive", "poor", and "wealthy". In practice the Voluntary Agencies sometimes allow infants in the more backward areas to attend school free. There is also the growing practice whereby a community pays a lump sum to the Manager for a class, particularly as regards infants. Primary School fees are as follows:—

<i>Government Schools</i>					per annum	
Junior Primary	...	...	...	...	12s.	6d.
Senior Primary	...	...	...	...	25s.	0d.
<i>Voluntary Agency Schools</i>					per annum	
Infants I and II	...	...	...	...	3s. 4d.	12s. 6d.
Junior Primary:						
Standards I and II	...	...	...	...	7s. 6d.	17s. 6d.
Senior Primary:						
Standards III and IV	...	...	...	...	20s. 0d.	30s. 0d.
Senior Primary:						
Standards V and VI	...	...	...	...	30s. 0d.	40s. 0d.

Fees at St. Joseph's Secondary School were £21 per annum for board and tuition and £3 per annum book fee. In Bamenda the charge at Bali College was £16 per annum for board and tuition and newly enrolled pupils were expected to provide an additional £4 for books.

515. The Government grants scholarships for primary school children to Government Secondary Schools in Nigeria. Scholarships to secondary schools in both Nigeria and the Cameroons are provided by Native Authorities and Missions. A Southern Cameroons Scholarship Board has been constituted during the year and administers both its own funds and those formerly under the control of the Cameroons Development Corporation. The Corporation does however continue to award its own scholarships to children of its non-Cameroon employees. During the year the Board awarded 50 Secondary School Scholarships to Cameroons boys and 10 to girls.

516. No organised school transport system is possible as, owing to the nature of the terrain, children are compelled to follow bush paths from their houses to the schools.

517. The primary schools in the towns are usually built in permanent materials, brick or concrete walls, concrete floors and corrugated iron roof. In the country the schools are chiefly built of local materials, such as mud, or stone, with mat or grass roofs. Most Native Administration schools, and many full primary schools, have at least one permanent building. Similarly equipment varies from the minimum requirements of blackboards, easel, benches, teachers' tables and chairs, to individual desks, varied apparatus, wall charts and sliding blackboards. All assisted schools receive a small grant for equipment and kindred purposes. The Teachers' Training Centres, secondary schools, and technical trade centres are built in permanent materials, and well equipped. The elaborate machinery being installed at the Government Technical Trade Centre at Ombe, the excellently equipped laboratories at Sasse College, and the Assembly Block at Bali College deserve special mention. Q. 158

518. The following particulars again relate only to buildings in permanent materials and provide an indication of the rate of progress.

BUILDINGS COMPLETED IN 1954

Roman Catholic Mission

Sasse College	Senior Service Staff Quarters.
Girls' Training Centre, Kumba	One latrine and ablution.
Likomba School	Double classroom block.
Kumba School	Infants' School extension.
Bangem School	Double classroom block.
Mbonge School	Four classroom block.
Molende School	Double classroom block.

Basel Mission

Mokundange School	Double classroom block.
	Four Teachers' houses.
	Four kitchens and bathrooms.
	Latrines.
Victoria School (Girls)	Latrines.
Victoria School (Boys)	Three Teachers' houses.
Buea School	One Teacher's house.
Kumba School	Roofing of two classrooms.
Tombel School	Three classrooms.
Batibo Training Centre	Office and staffroom.

Baptist Mission

Lus School	...	...	..	Double classroom block.
Soppo School	...	...	...	Four classroom block.
Motengene School	...	...	...	Three double classroom blocks.
Victoria School	...	...	...	Four classroom block.
Kumba School	...	...	...	Single classroom block.

Cameroons Development Corporation

Seven junior primary schools.

Elders & Fyffes

Two double classroom blocks.

Government Trade Centre, Ombe River

Two Senior Service Quarters.

One hostel.

Victoria N.A.

One double classroom block.

Government Training Centre, Kumba

One Senior Service Quarter.

One petrol store.

Kumba N.A.

One four room classroom block.

BUILDINGS IN PROGRESS, 1954

Roman Catholic Mission

Girls' Training, Centre, Kumba				Two tutors' Quarters.
Kumba School	...	...	...	Extension of Senior School.
Nyandong School	...	...	...	Junior Primary School.
Mamfe School	...	...	...	Junior and Senior Primary Schools.
Kembong School	...	...	...	Junior Primary School.
Widikum School	...	...	...	Junior and Senior Primary Schools.
Mbetta School	...	...	...	Senior Primary School.
Banso School	...	...	...	Junior and Senior Primary Schools.

Basel Mission

Kumba	...	...	...	Visiting Teacher's house.
Mwebboh	...	...	...	Double classroom block.
Mbengwi	...	...	...	Four classroom block.

Cameroons Baptist Mission

Belo School, Wum	...	...	...	Four classroom block.
Binka School, Nkambe	...	...	...	Double classroom block.
Soppo School, Victoria	...	...	...	Four classroom block.

Cameroons Development Corporation

One junior primary school.

Government Trade Centre, Ombe River

One hostel.

Drying shed for apprentices.

BUILDINGS PLANNED

Roman Catholic Mission

Sasse Secondary School	...	Four junior service quarters. Two dormitories. Installation of a water hydrant. Eight ablutions and toilets.
Girls' Training Centre, Kumba		Library. Store. Bathroom and latrine.
Baseng		Girls' Junior Primary School.
Muyuka		Elementary Training Centre.
Kumba		Preliminary Training Centre.
Victoria		Girls' Junior Primary School.
Bangem		Senior Primary School.
Ikassa		Dormitory.

Basel Mission

Buea School	One Teacher's house.
Kumba School	Double classroom block.
Bali Secondary School ...	One tutor's house.

Baptist Mission

Ndu School, Nkambe	Double classroom block.
Belo School, Wum	Four classroom block.
Kumba School	Single classroom.
Bamenda School	Double classroom block.

Cameroons Development Corporation

Five junior primary schools.

Elders & Fyffes

Four junior primary schools.

Government Trade Centre, Ombe River

Junior Service Quarters.
One Senior Service Quarter.
Paint spray shop.
Petrol store.
Vermin proof ration store.
Garages for Senior Service Quarters.

Government Teacher Training Centre, Kumba

One load store.
Library.

Victoria N.A.

Muea School	Four classrooms.
Tiko School	Two classrooms.
Muyuka School	Two classrooms.
Mudeka School	Two classrooms.

519. It is the duty of the Manager of a school to see that text books, Q. 150 and record and exercise books, are available. The Manager or children can buy from the local bookshops, or order from bookshops in Nigeria or the United Kingdom. The Basel Mission has bookshops at Victoria,

Kumba and Bamenda. Three smaller bookshops in up-country Mission compounds supply the needs of the local Mission communities, but are not widely patronised by the general public. There are standing arrangements for the free distribution to Senior Primary Schools of the Nigerian "Children's Own Paper". Publications such as "Today", "Child Education", and "Pictorial Education" are supplied to Government Schools, and the Woman Education Officer arranges for sewing and illustrated knitting booklets to be forward to the Domestic Science Centres. Among teachers the quarterly magazine "Nigeria" and "The Nigerian Teacher", find ready sales. Text books are in English, though there are a few readers available in Duala and Bali. The Government Primary schools maintain small libraries, as do a few other schools, but most schools are limited to a few reference books for the teachers and a few supplementary readers for the Standard VI children. In the Bamenda Province 14 per cent. of the schools maintain their own libraries. There is an excellent new Community Library in Bamenda but as yet there has been little public interest in it. To all intents and purposes the reading habit as known in Europe does not exist; children and teachers generally, read only those books which they consider will be of direct value to them in their studies.

520. In the north, School Readers are published by Gaskiya Corporation. Text books in Hausa are plentiful, those in Fulani are about to be published. English is becoming the medium of instruction in more schools. Reading Rooms in bigger towns such as Jada and Mubi have quite a number of books which are in regular demand. Some Reading Rooms are equipped with battery wireless sets. Yola Middle School and Mubi Vernacular Teacher Training Centre have good libraries.

Q. 160 521. There are Boys' Brigades in the territory, and during the last three years interest in the Boy Scout and Girl Guide movements has greatly increased. There are over thirty scout troops, containing approximately 1,000 registered scouts, cubs, and rovers. The Scout movement has not been particularly successful in Bamenda where isolated attempts to start Boy Scout Troops have for the most part failed. At Yola and Mubi however there are successful troops. The Girl Guide movement continues to be active in the Southern Cameroons.

CHAPTER 2. PRIMARY SCHOOLS

Q. 161, 522. In the Southern Cameroons, political changes have not yet had 162 time to affect the general pattern of education and the primary system is still organised as formerly. Junior Primary schools consist of an Infant section of two classes (Infants I and II) and a Junior Primary section of two classes (Standards I and II). The Senior Primary schools consist of four classes (Standards III to VI). There are a few Vernacular schools run by the Basel Mission. These are usually a one-class school of infants conducted by the village catechist. Infants from the Vernacular school usually proceed to the Junior Primary school.

Q. 163 523. The aim of the Junior Primary course is to provide the basis of permanent literacy for those who complete the course, and who make an effort to keep up their reading after they have left school. Those who complete the eight-year course, that is the Standard VI pupils, receive a First School Leaving Certificate, which is taken as the minimum qualification for most salaried jobs by employers such as Government, trading firms and Missions, as well as being the stepping stone to secondary and further technical education. The curriculum for each type of Primary school

is given in Appendix A to D of the Education Regulations (No. 17 of 1952). The Curriculum Committee of the Central Board of Education, with sub-committees for the various types of courses, review the syllabuses regularly.

524. The curriculum of all schools includes physical training and organised games, the games being based upon African songs and dances. All children do Rural Science, including practical farmwork, and learn the use of better tools, and how to build better houses. They normally keep accurate farm accounts in the upper classes. Most of the schools follow an approved system of crop rotation. In the Junior Schools the children grow flowers and vegetables, raising annuals from seeds and learning the different methods of propagating herbaceous plants and shrubs. Some Senior schools, such as that at Ndop, cultivate fruit trees as well as the normal farm crops. The correct use of manures is an important feature of Rural Science teaching in the Bamenda Province, where cattle are common. The Native Administration school at Ndop keeps dairy cattle, and other schools are taking an interest in this rural industry. Compost making from vegetable matter is taught in the Cameroons Province, which is mostly forested. The Government School at Kumba, in the heart of the cocoa growing country, has started a cocoa farm, with the cocoa trees interspersed with bananas. At Belel and Jada the schoolchildren run sugar crushing plants, and sell the sugar cakes in the markets, putting the money which they get for them into their school sports funds. As far as staff is available the agricultural activities of schools are in the charge of trained Rural Science teachers. All teachers have to qualify in handicrafts before obtaining the Teachers' Certificate, Grade III.

525. Girls often do Domestic Science instead of farmwork, especially in the senior classes. The Government runs five Domestic Science Centres in the Southern Cameroons, of which four are in permanent buildings and fully equipped. These are attended by girls from the neighbouring schools. The Native Administration have five, the Roman Catholic Mission two, and the Cameroons Development Corporation have equipped domestic science classrooms for individual Primary schools. A model house has been built at the Native Administration School at Muea for training schoolgirls and the local women. If successful it is hoped that this scheme will spread to other schools. Handwork is done in all schools, and is based on the crafts of the area; it provides opportunities for the children to apply their work to the real needs of home and farm. Owing to the multiplicity of vernacular languages in the Southern Cameroons, it is not possible to use any one as a medium of instruction. At the few remaining vernacular schools in the Victoria and Kumba Divisions, and in some Junior Primary Basel Mission schools, Duala is used as the medium of instruction. Similarly the Basel Mission has attempted in the past to make Bali a lingua franca for the Bamenda Province, without success. All other Agencies use English as a medium of instruction, and in all schools English is taught as a subject.

526. The Northern Provinces Syllabus is followed by both Mission and Native Authority Schools in the north of the Territory. This is a basic 4 years Junior Primary Course from the age of 7 or 8. The Vernacular is used as the language of instruction and English is usually begun in Junior Primary Class III. The Senior Primary Course begins at the ages of 11 or 12 and lasts three years.

527. The policy is to provide basic literacy in the vernacular or Hausa in the Junior Primary Course. In addition, fundamental Arithmetic, some Geography, History etc. are taught to help broaden the child's background.

In the Senior Primary school this background is extended. The child is meant to have enough English to tackle the lower grades of technical work, nursing or clerking.

528. Curricula are as laid down in the Department's Syllabus. Boys leaving Senior Primary School may go for further training at Trade Centres or Teacher Training Centres. The Native Authority in Yola run a Handy-men's Class for ex-Junior Primary IV boys for training in Carpentry and Masonry.

529. Most schools use Hausa as the initial language of instruction. The Church of the Brethren Mission use Marghi where necessary. The Native Authorities use Fulani or Hausa. Arabic and English are also taught.

Q. 164

530. Children enter the Junior Primary school, into Infants' I, normally from five to six years old, and into the Senior Primary school, in Standard III, at nine or ten. The age range is wide, particularly in backward areas, where children are sometimes admitted into Infants' I between the ages of six and ten. As a result children may enter Standard III between nine and fourteen years old, and complete the course between the ages of thirteen and eighteen. The age range varies widely according to the state of education in particular areas. In some schools children of 9 and 14 years of age may be in the same class and in Standards V and VI in the more remote areas it is not uncommon to find pupils of 19 or 20 years of age. In general, however, children are entering school much earlier than they did a few years ago and the problem of the mature boy and girl in the primary school should largely disappear in the near future.

531. Poor attendance is caused chiefly by lack of interest and enthusiasm for education. Inability to pay school fees, and the desire to have the boys for work on the farms, especially during planting and harvest, or for fishing, and the girls for work in the house or on the farm and for looking after the babies, are further factors. The disparity in attendance in primary schools is caused chiefly by the difference in attitude of the local committees towards education. For instance in backward parts parents cannot see the advantages derived from sending their children to school. In towns there is much more enthusiasm for education, and town schools are usually full.

CHAPTER 3. SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Q. 165

532. The Territory has two secondary schools, both in the Southern part; pupils from the northern area obtain their secondary education in Nigeria. St. Joseph's College, Sasse, near Buea, is conducted by the Roman Catholic Mission. There are six classes and boys enter the Preparatory class, stay for six years and leave in Class V. The school has a double stream up to Class III. Bali College in the Bamenda area is run by the Basel Mission and provides a six year course leading, as in the case of St. Joseph's, to the Cambridge School Certificate examination. The aim is to provide an education which, while complete in itself, will fit students for responsibility, and provide the groundwork for further training if they are suitable.

Q. 167

533. The curriculum for secondary schools is laid down in Appendix E of the Regulations (No. 17 of 1952). In Secondary Class V or VI the boys take the Cambridge Overseas School Certificate with emphasis on English, both language and literature, Mathematics, Science, History and Geography. The course provides opportunities for entering the higher professions, and for further training, but does not provide occupational training in the narrow sense of the word. The medium of instruction is English, and no indigenous language is used. French and Latin are taught.

534. The prevalent lack of interest in primary education makes for a wide age range in the secondary schools. There are always a large number of applicants for admission to both Colleges, but entrance examination results reveal that many are below standard academically and there is difficulty in obtaining sufficient boys of the right type who are young enough to commence a six-year course. A balance has to be maintained between the Territory's urgent need of educated people and the equally vital necessity of maintaining standards. It is therefore impracticable to insist upon the ideal admission age of twelve or thirteen. In the bottom class the average age is thirteen but there are a number of exceptions and it is by no means uncommon to find boys of sixteen years old commencing their secondary education. This age disparity naturally continues through the school with the result that in the top class, where the average age is seventeen or eighteen there are a number of students who are twenty or twenty-one years old. There are now 284 boys on the roll at St. Joseph's College, an increase of 31 over the previous year. Bali College is a single stream school with an enrolment of 141, nine more than were attending last year. At St. Joseph's thirty boys completed their course in 1954 and seventeen finished the complete secondary course at Bali.

CHAPTER 4. INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

535. There are no higher educational establishments in the Territory. Q. 169
Men and women from the Cameroons may enter the University College at Ibadan, or Universities overseas, in the same way as students from Nigeria. During 1954 twenty-four holders of Southern Cameroons Scholarships were studying at Universities overseas and a further two were being financed at institutions of higher education overseas by the Cameroons Development Corporation. Seven Southern Cameroons scholars are attending University College, Ibadan.

536. The University College at Ibadan, and all the universities in the United Kingdom, charge fees which vary with the university and the subjects studied. Monetary regulations do not in practice make any difference to whether a student can go abroad. The universities in the United Kingdom Q. 170
between them cover all fields, and they are equipped for basic research. Teaching at Ibadan is in English. There are faculties of Arts, Science, Medicine, Agriculture, and Veterinary Science. Research is directed especially into fields which concern Nigeria and the Cameroons.

CHAPTER 5. TECHNICAL EDUCATION AND OTHER SCHOOLS

537. There are no schools for children below school age, for the physically Q. 171
and mentally handicapped, or, within the Territory, for juvenile delinquents. Chapter 4 of Part VII in this report contains an account of the Ombe Technical Trade Centre; people from the northern part of the Territory get professional and vocational training in Nigeria, at the Government Trade Centre in Kaduna for instance, and there will soon be such a Centre at Bukuru, much nearer the Adamawa districts. Chapter 13 of Part VII refers to the Approved School at Enugu, and the Borstal establishment at Port Harcourt.

CHAPTER 6. TEACHERS

Q. 172

538. The professional qualifications of teachers are enumerated in paragraph 634 of the report for 1952. Teachers are registered as certificated, vocational, or uncertificated, under the Education Ordinance. In the northern part of the territory there is a training establishment at Mubi; beyond that, teachers go for training to Nigeria. The three Elementary training centres for men, and one for women, in the Southern Cameroons were training 215 teachers in 1954 and 36 teachers were receiving Higher Elementary training at the Government Teacher Training Centre at Kumba. A further 39 Cameroons students were being trained in Higher Elementary Colleges in Nigeria. The output from these Colleges is sufficient to maintain an adequate flow of certificated teachers for elementary education but there is still a shortage of teachers with higher elementary certificates. It is planned to increase the flow of this latter class of teacher by establishing a fourth elementary training centre and converting the Government Centre into a double stream institution specializing in the training of higher elementary certificated teachers. A similar course for women will be organized by the Roman Catholic Mission at Kumba and thus all teacher training courses for the Southern Cameroons will in future be concentrated within the Territory.

539. Probationary teachers are recruited mainly from those who have had a full primary education in an approved school and have got the First School Leaving Certificate issued in Standard VI. After a minimum probationary period of two years they are eligible for registration as uncertificated teachers. At the end of the two years' probation the more promising are selected for professional training. Following a year in a Preliminary Training Centre they proceed to a two-year course in an Elementary Training Centre where they get the Teachers' Elementary Certificate. After at least one and usually two further years' teaching the more capable of the Elementary Certificated teachers are selected for a further two years' Higher Elementary course culminating in the Teachers' Higher Elementary Certificate examination. Teachers who pass the latter examination are considered fit to teach Standards V and VI.

540. There are the following Mission Elementary Teacher Training Centres in the Territory: the Roman Catholic Elementary Training Centre at Bambui; the Elementary Training Centre, Batibo (Basel Mission); the Roman Catholic Girls' Elementary Training Centre, at Fiango, Kumba; and the Government Teachers' Training Centre, at Kumba. The latter trains teachers for both the Teachers' Elementary and Higher Elementary Certificates. Being the only Higher Elementary Training Centre, it takes teachers from all Agencies, from the Native Administrations, and from Government. As regards the Elementary course it caters particularly for the Agencies which do not have their own centre, that is for the Native Administrations, the Cameroons Baptist Mission, the Cameroons Development Corporation, Elders and Fyffes, and the Government.

541. Some teachers are sent to Nigeria for Higher Elementary Training, particularly women for whom no local facilities exist; some men are sent to the Government Training Centre at Uyo, and the Roman Catholic Higher Elementary Training Centre at Ogoja. The Government Rural Education Centre which was established at Bambui in 1953 trained 14 Rural Science specialists in 1954 for Voluntary Agencies and Native Authorities in the Southern Cameroons. The aim of the course is to provide teachers fully able to run a school farm on approved lines and keep farm accounts, with a relatively advanced knowledge of rural science teaching.

542. Full details of teacher training curricula are given in the Nigeria Gazette of the 15th May, 1952. Besides theoretical subjects, which aim first at giving the teacher a more general education and widening his background, and secondly at training him professionally in teaching methods, considerable emphasis is laid on practical work. The qualifying examinations for the Teachers' Certificates include two parts, one practical and the other theoretical. The practical part consists of teaching, handwork, and farmwork tests, and a test in conducting physical training. The teaching language is English.

543. Refresher courses are held for teachers, often but not always at the Training Centres. They are organised by the Missions and Government. The Managers are responsible for supplying their teachers with professional reading material. Teachers learn to make teaching apparatus and visual aids while in training, and the apparatus then made is taken out to their schools, where they are supplied when necessary with material for making further apparatus.

544. In the northern part of the Territory, the lowest grade of teacher is Probationary Vernacular Teacher; these are ex-Junior Primary IV boys who do a year's probation before being tested for entrance to Mubi Vernacular Teacher Training Centre. After a 4 year course at Mubi the teacher obtains a Vernacular Teacher's Certificate but may not normally teach English. Next come Grade III teachers, ex-Senior Primary VI boys, who do a 3 year course at a Teacher Training Centre and are qualified to teach English. Grade II teachers—either boys from Secondary School or Grade III teachers with several years experience—do a 2 or 3 year course at a Higher Teacher Training Centre and are qualified to teach in Senior Primary Schools. Lastly, Grade I teachers who do a 3 or 4 year course after School Certificate and are qualified to teach some Secondary Classes.

545. The quality and number of Vernacular Trained Teachers is improving with each new output from Mubi Vernacular Teacher Training Centre. The supply of Grade III teachers only just covers wastage, likewise Grade II teachers—though, in the latter case, the wastage is apparent rather than real as most of these go on Scholarship awarded courses for higher training.

546. Refresher courses are held regularly at Mubi and Toro Vernacular Teacher Training Centres and at Bauchi Teacher Training Centre for teachers.

547. All salaries both for Government and Voluntary Agency teachers **Q. 173** were revised with effect from the 1st April, 1952. The old and new salary scales are shown below :—

GOVERNMENT TEACHERS

	<i>Old Scale</i>	<i>New Scale</i>
Ungraded Teachers	£42-£120	£55-£155
Teachers Grade III and IV...	£84-£170	£124-£220
Teachers Grade II	£180-£250	£230-£314
Teachers Grade I	£265-£350	£340-£448
Supervising Teachers	£360-£450	£465-£615

VOLUNTARY AGENCY TEACHERS

	<i>Old Scale</i>	<i>New Scale</i>
Probationary Teachers (Standard VI Pass)	£24	£40
Probationary Teachers (Secondary IV)	£24	£58
Uncertificated Teachers	£36-£60	£56-£114
Uncertificated Teachers (Secondary IV)	£42-£60	£42-£60
		(+ 12½ per cent.)
Uncertificated Teachers (Secondary VI)	£68-£72	£102-£128
Uncertificated Teachers (Special)	£68-£84	£100-£148
Uncertificated Teachers (Higher School Certificates) ...	£90 and up	£156-£266
Uncertificated Teachers (Intermediate)	£90 and up	£156-£266
Elementary Certificated Teachers	£68-£120	£100-£180
Higher Elementary Certificated Teachers... ..	£84-£200	£132-£326
Senior Certificated Teachers	£96-£250	£230-£470
Ministry of Education Certificated Teachers	£170-£300	£210-£470
Yaba Diploma	£170-£300	£254-£470
Graduates	£240-£480	£420-£700

548. Teachers in the last four categories who are chosen for specially responsible posts in secondary education, teacher training, or the supervision and administration of primary education, may be promoted to the new scale of £570—£1,290.

CHAPTER 7. ADULT AND COMMUNITY EDUCATION

Q. 174 to 176 549. The precise extent of illiteracy, that is to say, inability to read or write any language, is unknown, but it is probably between 80 and 90 per cent. overall. Plans for combating it, and for adult education throughout Nigeria and the Cameroons, are set forth in the Nigerian Government Memorandum on Educational Policy (Sessional Paper No. 20 of 1947).

550. In the northern part of the territory great strides have been made with adult literacy. In Dikwa Emirate there are 196 classes, and at the last session of 1954 662 certificates were issued, the total attendance being 5,900. In Trust Territory administered as part of Adamawa Province there are 233 classes with approximately 15,000 pupils, of whom 2,898 were awarded certificates. In the whole of the Northern Trust Territory 6,000 literacy certificates have now been awarded as a result of the campaign. The Adult Education Organizer employed by the Native Administrations in Victoria has re-organized the adult literacy work in his area, and 600 illiterates, of whom unfortunately very few are women, are receiving instruction in 17 centres. Under the general direction of the Principal Education Officer of the Cameroons Development Corporation seven full time Adult Education Organizers have enrolled 1,400 adults who attend 188 classes at 89 Centres. Pamol are now setting up an adult education organization on their Lobe estate in Kumba, but in this Division, as in Mamfe, the absence of roads makes the task of co-ordination extremely difficult. During the year the Bamenda area has also been re-organized by the Adult Education Officer and there is now one Government Organizer for each Native Administration. Interest is very marked and the stage has now been reached when the number of classes is restricted only by the number of teachers available. At the close of the year there were 95 Adult Education Centres with classes functioning in 106 villages. An interesting development during this period has been the issue of a quarterly news letter, 300 copies of which are distributed round the classes and to others interested in Adult Education.

551. As already stated, money provided for general development purposes is used to foster community development, and there is a great deal of activity of this sort. Much of it, though locally important, is on a small scale, and to give a detailed account of it is impossible. Its nature obviously varies with what the people concerned want, which is not always the same as what they need; in the southern Cameroons road building and the improvement of water supplies attract most support, while in the north there has been more interest in replanning villages. Half of every course at Man O'War Bay is devoted to community development.

552. The circumstances of the territory do not make it easy to promote intellectual and cultural activities. The traditional cultural activity is dancing. Broadcasting arrangements, and the cinema performances provided by the Development Corporation, have been described already. The Dikwa Emirate shares a mobile cinema with the Bornu Province at large and is visited at times by a mobile cinema from the Regional Public Relations Department. The Native Authority has installed a wireless set at every district headquarters. The Development Corporation has a library service with 18 boxes, each containing about 50 books, which are interchanged periodically.

553. Before cultural activities can be developed amongst the people it is necessary to make them literate and then to give them the requisite leisure. This applies particularly to the women who after working in the fields during the hours of daylight, have to grind corn for the evening meal when they return to their homes. With the object of lightening their labours, especially in this latter respect, 15 hand corn mills were purchased by the Education Department and Corn Mill Societies were formed in certain villages. The members of these Societies (and all women may join) may use the mill on payment of one penny. When the money received from these payments equals the cost of the mill (£15) it becomes the property of the Society and another mill is purchased for another village. The concept of a Society is quite familiar to the women and it is hoped that one of the chief results of this scheme will be to increase the leisure time of women and that collectively the members of the groups will be able to voice their own opinions on matters on which they are individually very little consulted at present. The Department has a film strip projector and talks are given to the Societies and to the people of the village in general, the talks being related to the present stage of development of the people, and being principally devoted to practical subjects such as child welfare, and hygiene and farming methods.

CHAPTER 8. CULTURE AND RESEARCH

554. The Territory shares the advantages of the numerous research institutions of the Federation of Nigeria including those which are jointly operated by the four British Territories in West Africa. Q. 177

555. Both Geological and Meteorological research are the responsibility of the Federal Government. A Principal Geologist is stationed at Enugu whose duties include the exploration and mapping of the Southern Cameroons. At the Headquarters of the Meteorological Department in Lagos the data collected at the numerous recording stations in the Territory is collated and examined.

556. The Southern Cameroons has its own Survey staff and surveyors of the Northern Region carry out the work required in the Northern areas. The number of institutions engaged on research into agricultural, industrial, social and medical subjects or examining trade and economic development is very large, but amongst them may be mentioned the West African Cocoa Research Institute, the West African Institute for Oil Palm Research, the West African Council for Medical Research, the West African Institute for Trypanosomiasis Research, the West African Fisheries Research Institute, the West African Institute of Social and Economic Research, the West African Building Research Institute, the West African Rice Research Station, the West African Maize Rust Research Unit, the West African Timber Pest Research Unit and the West African Stores Products Research Unit.

557. In the field of anthropology a survey was in progress during the year in Wum Division under the auspices of the West African Institute of Social and Economic Research. Dr. Rehfish continued his study of the Mambila tribe and enquiry was begun into the traditional methods of swearing oaths among the animist tribes of the Northern Adamawa Trust Territory. The Government does not maintain sociological or anthropological services.

Q. 178,
179 558. There is a boys' and girls' club in Kumba jointly organised by interested townspeople and members of the staff of the Government school. Its main object is to bring into closer harmony the school children and the boys and girls of the town who do not attend school by means of social evenings, feasts, and occasional daily outings to places of local interest. In the artistic field local crafts such as the manufacture of decorated baskets and mats, poker work, and the weaving of colourful robes and caps continue to flourish and are incorporated in the handiwork classes in schools. In similar fashion local African games and dances are introduced into the school Physical Training periods. The Cameroons Development Corporation Welfare Department has met with outstanding success in the organisation of competitive festivals of tribal dancing.

559. Objects of art from Adamawa Trust Territory were included in the Northern Festival of Arts held at Kaduna in March, 1954. Some exhibits from Adamawa Trust Territory are on display in the Jos Museum. Most of them are traditional impedimenta of war and fetish worship.

Q. 180 560. The Antiquities Ordinance of 1954 provides for the setting up of an Antiquities Commission to cover the whole of Nigeria and the Cameroons. The Southern Cameroons is represented by one member on the Commission which is itself responsible to the Federal Government.

561. There have been no archaeological expeditions at work in the territory during the year but two museums containing items of archaeological and historical interest are to be found in the Southern Cameroons; these museums are at Buea and at Bamenda where part of the very fine Community Hall which is described in the reply to Question No. 78 is used for this purpose. It should be noted that under the provisions of the Customs Ordinance the export of works of art of historical, archaeological or scientific interest is prohibited without the consent of the Governor-General. At Victoria there are to be found the Botanical Gardens which first originated as a research station in German times. The gardens which have been maintained by the Forestry Department contain a number of extremely rare trees and shrubs. Admission to the Gardens is unrestricted. Several Botanists visited the Manns Springs area of the Cameroons Mountain during the year to study certain rare species of flora which are to be found in this uninhabited area.

562. The Wild Animals Preservation Ordinance provides some protection of fauna, but as native hunting is regarded as a right throughout the Territory, protection is in fact limited to the larger mammals, such as the elephant and gorilla. Hunting is forbidden in Forest Reserves except by the owners of the land. No special steps are taken to preserve the flora, much of which does however receive indirect protection by its inclusion in Forest Reserves where no destruction of any kind is permitted except under the control of the Forestry Department.

563. As stated in Part I of this report, there is a great variety of languages in the Territory, and they bear little relation to one another: for practical purposes, to enumerate them is impossible. The chapters on education deal fully with the question of teaching them. There is not the remotest prospect of making one common to the Territory as a whole. Bali, Duala, Hausa, Fulfulde, and Kanuri exist in standardised written form. It is, however, of interest to note that the proportion of the total population which understands Hausa is growing very rapidly. Q. 181

564. At many District Headquarters in the north there are reading rooms with small libraries and supplies of suitable literature. The Regional Librarian at Kaduna makes available to the Reading Rooms books in English, Hausa and Arabic which are changed from time to time by the despatch of boxes of books. Q. 182,
183

565. A considerable addition to popular literature in Hausa Fulfulde has been made by the Gaskiya Corporation, Zaria, during the year by the publication of a hundred or more different booklets of stories for sale for a few pence each. Most of the subject matter is either traditional stories with a historical or mythical background or of an educational value. Two weekly papers the one in English the other in Hausa and a bi-monthly in simple Hausa and simple Fulfulde for beginners are published by Gaskiya Corporation and avidly read throughout Adamawa Trust Territory by all literates.

566. The only other libraries are those which in ways already explained, are provided at schools, and by the Cameroons Development Corporation, and the only measures to increase the supply of literature, apart from those mentioned in the chapters on education, are those described in Chapter 2 of Part VII in this report.

567. The Cameroons Development Corporation has its own printing press whilst in addition there is the Bakweri Native Administration, the Basel Mission and one private firm at Victoria each of which have jobbing presses which undertake commercial printing. The Southern Cameroons Government has announced its intention of instituting a Government Press at Buea to deal with the printing of official publications; it is anticipated that this Press will be installed sometime early in 1955. Adamawa Native Authority has purchased a hand printing press and had an operator trained at the Government Press, Kaduna, during 1954. This will add considerably to the local output of the written word. Q. 184

568. There are no theatres as such in the Territory but a number of local amateur Dramatic Societies exist which usually give public performances in such places as school halls. There is one commercial cinema at Victoria. Q. 185

PART X

Resolutions and Recommendations of the General Assembly and the Trusteeship Council

569. The measures taken to implement the recommendations of the General Assembly and the Trusteeship Council are described in detail in the relevant sections of the report.

570. In the field of political advancement every effort has been made to consolidate development. The development of efficient and democratic local government institutions has continued to be a major objective: the most noteworthy achievements in this field were the increased representation from the Trust Territory on the Adamawa Native Authority Council, the broadening of the Dikwa Emirate Council, the establishment of a Joint Committee to take over many of the functions of local government in the Wukari Division, the devolution of financial powers to District Councils, the re-organisation of Councils in the Kumba Division on an elective basis, and the creation of a new Mamfe Town and Area Native Authority (also on an elective basis).

571. The difficulty of attracting qualified candidates for the senior grades of the civil service has continued. A Commissioner was appointed by the Governor-General to examine salaries, emoluments and conditions of service and in the course of his enquiries visited all parts of the Territory. His report and recommendations are not yet available. The necessity of expanding general education with a view to establishing a pool of educated persons is fully appreciated and Part VIII of the report contains an account of the measures taken to this end.

572. Efforts to develop economic self-sufficiency continued. Part VI of the report is concerned with the economy of the territory and details the activities of the Agricultural and Veterinary Departments as well as those of the Co-operative Department and the Departments of Commerce and Industries and Marketing and Export. A summary of the recommendations of the International Bank Mission is set out as Attachment F to the report; these recommendations have been under active consideration by the Federal Government.

573. Road construction and the improvement of communications has continued to occupy an important place in plans for development expenditure and Part VI of the report contains an account of the work carried out during the year. The Government of the Northern Region accepted liability for the Donga-Abong road in Benue Province when, as a result of constitutional changes, the Cameroons Development Corporation withdrew.

574. The highly satisfactory progress made by the Bakweri Co-operative Union of Farmers, which increased the value of its annual production from £13,410 to £42,217, has been described in Part VI.

575. In connection with the participation of indigenous people in the management of the Cameroons Development Corporation four further local appointments were made to the Corporation's Senior Service and twelve to

its Intermediate Senior Service during 1954. There was no change in the attitude of the representatives of the Northern part of the Territory towards participation in future allocations of Cameroons Development Corporation profits, which are accordingly now being credited to the general revenue of the Southern Cameroons.

576. Improvements in the Medical and Health services continued and the Native Authorities of the Territory increased their appropriation for medical and health services by 13·5 per cent. The establishment in the remote Sugu area of a Health Centre devoting special attention to maternity and child welfare deserves particular notice.

577. Part VII of the report and the statistical Appendix contain information about labour conditions and the cost of living during the year. In general it may be said that the value of real wages remained reasonably steady during the period.

578. The recommendations of the Council concerning educational development have been kept under constant review by the Southern Cameroons Executive Council and the authorities of the Northern Region. Native Authority expenditure on education showed a further increase of 10·9 per cent. during 1954. Noteworthy progress was made with the adult literacy campaign in the northern part of the Territory. Holders of scholarships granted by the Cameroons Development Corporation at centres of higher education increased from 28 in 1953 to 33 in 1954 while the Southern Cameroons Government awarded no fewer than 50 scholarships for boys to secondary schools and 10 for girls. The Cameroons Development Corporation continued to expand its system of free primary education. In the Northern part of the territory the development of education has not yet outstripped the ability of the Native Administrations, with Government assistance, to provide this service free. In the South, on the other hand, the steeply rising cost of education appears to necessitate an increase in the local contribution of the people which may have the effect of delaying reductions in school fees: good progress, however, was made in the application of education rating which it is hoped will check any tendency towards increases in school fees. Solid progress being made in the training of teachers has been described in detail in Part VIII.

PART XI

Summary and Conclusions

579. Events in the Territory in 1954 were all overshadowed by the impressive step forward towards complete political responsibility achieved by the new constitutional arrangements described in Part III and V. The people of the Southern Cameroons, to their great satisfaction, secured a largely autonomous status within the Federation of Nigeria and their Executive Council, with official and indigenous elected members in equal numbers, and their House of Assembly, with an overwhelming majority of elected indigenous representatives, gave proof of a praiseworthy standard of responsibility and moderation in the discharge of public business. The Southern Cameroons legislature faced up to its financial difficulties with courage and self-denial. The people of the Northern part of the Territory achieved their unmistakable desire to continue to participate fully in the government of the Northern Region. One of their representatives, as a member of the Northern Executive Council, was given a portfolio newly established for Trust Territory affairs which will thus secure special attention. Following elections for the Federal House of Representatives, held in electoral divisions now made (with one unimportant exception) identical with the boundaries of the Trust Territory, a consultative committee of Trust Territory representatives is being established to express the Territory's public opinion on matters concerning it. Throughout the Territory there has thus been a notable leap forward towards the principal objectives of the Charter, in accordance with the freely expressed wishes of the inhabitants.

580. Meanwhile both the North and the South saw welcome developments in the field of local government, a subject which will shortly receive special attention from the Southern Cameroons Executive Council.

581. Good progress was made in the vital matter of road construction, particularly in the widening and tarring of the roads between Kumba and the sea which carry the bulk of the Territory's exports, in the replacement of temporary by permanent bridges on the troublesome Kumba—Mamfe section and in the completion of the Mubi—Bukulo link with the frontier of the Cameroons under French administration. The Federal Government of Nigeria has accepted responsibility for the completion of the North—South links Takum—Bissaula—Kamine, and the Uba—Bama Road as Trunk Roads "A".

582. A new and greatly improved wharf was completed during the year at Tiko, the principal port of evacuation.

583. The policy of diversifying the cash crops continued, both on the properties operated by the Cameroons Development Corporation and in peasant agriculture, with particular emphasis on cotton and coffee cultivation. Effective measures were instituted to protect the valuable peasant-grown cocoa crop against disease. An increasing quantity of foodstuffs grown in the Bamenda area has been finding its way down to the planatation areas near the coast with the result that the cost of living there has remained stable. The Bakweri Co-operative Farmers' Union achieved a spectacular increase in the bulk and value of its products, with encouraging effects on the economic prospects of the Bakweri people.

584. Progress in the development of social services has been maintained, and in the field of education specially encouraging features were the increasing willingness of Southern Cameroons Native Administrations to impose education rates, which is evidence of an improving public interest in this question, and the success of the adult literacy campaign in the North. But the marked acceleration of such development which is the aim of the inhabitants and the Administering Authority is not likely to come until the political advance already achieved by the people and the road construction programme now being carried out have brought their own reward in the shape of rising revenues. The present dependence of the Territory upon outside financial assistance has been brought into relief by the early proceedings of the Southern Cameroons House of Assembly.

ATTACHMENT A

Statement by the Secretary of State for the Colonies at the resumed Conference in Lagos on the Nigerian Constitution

I wish to inform the Conference of the course of my discussions with the Kamerun National Congress delegation.

At the beginning of our meeting Abba Habib of the Northern People's Congress delegation was also present, and he informed me that the Northern Cameroons adhered to the view which he had expressed to me during the London Conference, and still wished to remain part of the Northern Region.

I then discussed the future of the Southern Cameroons with Dr. Endeley and his advisers in the light of the results of the recent general election and of the Fiscal Commissioner's Report. Her Majesty's Government will continue to assist the Trust Territory with Colonial Development and Welfare funds. These funds could not, however, be used to supplement ordinary revenue in order to meet a current deficit. For some years to come there may be a need for external financial assistance and, if the Southern Cameroons were to remain part of the Federation, though not part of the Eastern Region, this could only come from the Federal Government.

Dr. Endeley told me that the Southern Cameroons did not wish to leave the Federation. I therefore explained to him that if the Federal Government were to be asked to accept a contingent liability to assist the Southern Cameroons in the event of deficits, the other delegations to the Conference were certain to require the fullest guarantees that government in the territory would be conducted on the soundest financial and economic principles. This the Kamerun National Congress delegation accepted.

We then discussed a possible structure of Government in the territory, and reached agreement on the following proposals. The Southern Cameroons would cease to be part of the Eastern Region, but would remain part of the Federation of Nigeria and be quasi-Federal territory.

The Federal Legislature and the Federal Executive would have jurisdiction in the territory with respect to matters in the Federal and Concurrent Lists.

The territory would also have a Legislature of its own. This territorial legislature would consist of the Governor-General, who would be the authority to assent to Bills on Her Majesty's behalf, and an Assembly made up as follows:—

- (i) the Commission of the Cameroons (President) ;
- (ii) thirteen elected Members ;
- (iii) six representatives of the Native Authorities ;
- (iv) two representatives of special interests or communities not otherwise adequately represented, and
- (v) three ex-officio Members.

The three ex-officio Members would be:—

- an officer with duties corresponding to those now performed by the Civil Secretary of a Region (who would have the title of Deputy Commissioner) ;
- an officer concerned with financial and development matters ;
- a Legal Officer.

The territorial legislature would have power to make laws for the territory on matters in the Concurrent List and on residual matters (i.e. matters in neither list). It would have power to raise revenue from those sources open to a Regional Legislature. It would consider an annual Budget and would pass an appropriation Bill based on that Budget. This Bill would, like any other Bill, come to the Governor-General for assent.

There would be an Executive Council, which would consist of the Commissioner, the three ex-officio Members of the Legislature, and four Members nominated by the Governor-General after consultation with the Commissioner. These four Members would be selected from amongst the twenty-one unofficial Members of the Assembly and the Commissioner, before submitting recommendations to the Governor-General, would consult the leader of the majority party in the Assembly. The Commissioner would be obliged to consult the Executive Council, except in certain specified circumstances, but he would be authorised to act against the Council's advice if he deemed it right to do so.

As we agreed at the London Conference, the Southern Cameroons would be represented in the Federal Legislature by six Members. There would, as at present, be one Minister from the Southern Cameroons in the Council of Ministers.

The Southern Cameroons could not be treated like a Region for purposes of revenue allocation. The Government of Nigeria has for some years past made available for expenditure in or on behalf of the Trust Territory all Government revenue derived from the Trust Territory. It has done this through Central and Regional Estimates and through the Cameroons Development Fund. An assurance has been given to the Trusteeship Council that all revenue derived from the Trust Territory will continue to be devoted to the Trust Territory and arrangements must be made to this end.

I hope the Conference will agree that the suggestions I have made provide reasonable safeguards for the Federation's interests while meeting the legitimate aspirations of the Southern Cameroons. Accordingly, I invite the Conference to endorse these proposals.

ATTACHMENT B

Despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the subject of the constitutional position of the Cameroons under United Kingdom Trusteeship

“I have the honour to address you on the subject of the administration of the Cameroons under United Kingdom Trusteeship in the light of the recent constitutional changes in Nigeria.

“You will recall that at the conference on the Nigerian Constitution held in London in 1953 my predecessor arranged special discussions with representatives from both the Northern and Southern Cameroons to ascertain their views regarding the future administration of the Trust Territory. Early in those discussions the representatives of the Southern Cameroons expressed the hope that both parts of the Territory might be administered as one separate Regional unit. When, however, the Northern representative made it clear that the people of the Northern Cameroons wished to continue their association with the Northern Region of Nigeria, the Southern representatives accepted his statement and the majority of them asked that the Southern Cameroons alone should be established as a separate Region. Her Majesty's Government agreed to consider this proposal in the light of the outcome of the general election which was shortly to be held in the Southern Cameroons and also of the Report of the Fiscal Commissioner who was to be appointed in accordance with the recommendations of the conference.

“These matters were again considered at the resumed conference held in Lagos early this year when further discussions were held with representatives from both parts of the Trust Territory. In the course of these discussions it was established that the Northern Cameroons still adhered to their desire to remain part of the Northern Region, while the Southern Cameroons wished to be part of the proposed Federation of Nigeria though ceasing to be part of the Eastern Region. The detailed proposals then agreed in discussion with the Cameroons representatives and to meet their wishes were put before and endorsed by the resumed conference and are now given effect in the Nigeria (Constitution) Order in Council, 1954, which came into operation on the 1st October.

“In accordance with the terms of that Order in Council, the Northern part of the Trust Territory remains part of the Northern Region of Nigeria while a separate Government is set up for the Southern part of the Trust Territory with extensive responsibility for the administration of its internal affairs. Specific provision has been made in the Nigeria (Offices of Governor-General and Governors) Order in Council, 1954, for continuing the office of Commissioner of the Cameroons. The Commissioner is directly responsible to the Governor-General of the Federation.

“Her Majesty's Government retain, of course, their responsibilities to the United Nations under the Trusteeship Agreement for the affairs of both parts of the Trust Territory, and the Constitution Order in Council contains provisions that will enable Her Majesty's Government to ensure the discharge of those responsibilities, for example in sections 64 to 66 of the Order. Moreover the Royal Instructions to the Governor-General of the Federation direct the Governor-General not to assent to any Bill the provisions of which appear to him to be inconsistent with any treaty or other international agreement, including the Trusteeship Agreement, until he has received Her Majesty's Instructions thereon. The Royal Instructions to the Governors of Regions contain a similar direction.

“At the same time the effect of the Trusteeship Agreement is to require the Trust Territory to be administered as an integral part of Nigeria. It can be seen from what has been said in paragraphs 2 and 3 above that this requirement in no way conflicts with the freely expressed wishes of the peoples of the Cameroons themselves. Provision has therefore also been made to meet this requirement, in accordance with the wishes of the peoples concerned, in a manner designed to promote the development of free political institutions appropriate to the particular circumstances of the territory.

“Thus, for example, the Southern Cameroons will have its own Legislature with power to legislate on the same list of matters as the Legislature of a Region, and the executive authority of the Southern Cameroons will extend to all matters on which its Legislature has power to legislate. The Southern Cameroons will also elect six members to the Federal House of Representatives, one of whom will be a member of the Federal Council of Ministers. The Northern Cameroons, I understand, will elect four members to the Federal House of Representatives. The Northern House of Chiefs at present contains one Member from the Trust Territory, besides the Lamide of Adamawa whose Emirate lies partly in the Trust Territory and partly outside it. There are three Members from the Trust Territory in the Northern House of Assembly. Under the revised constitution the composition of the Northern House of Chiefs will remain unaltered, in so far as the membership of Chiefs is concerned, but the House of Assembly is to be enlarged, and I understand that when this happens it is contemplated that it will have two representatives from the Dikwa Emirate, in the Trust Territory, and five from Adamawa as a whole. Furthermore, I am informed that a representative of the Northern Cameroons has been appointed to Ministerial office in the Northern Region Executive Council, and that a Consultative Committee is to be set up comprised of Northern Cameroons members of the Northern House of Assembly whose function will be to keep the Government of the Northern Region informed of Northern Cameroons opinion on Regional legislation.

“Finally, in order that the purposes of the Trusteeship Agreement and of Article 76 of the United Nations Charter may be promoted in both parts of the Trust Territory, the Federal Legislature has powers under section 53 (1) of the Constitution Order to make laws in relation to any Region or the Southern Cameroons for the implementation of treaties or other international agreements, including the Trusteeship Agreement; and it is provided in section 83 that the executive authority of the Federation shall extend to any matter with respect to which the Federal Legislature may legislate. In addition it is my desire that the valuable arrangement should continue whereby the Commissioner of the Cameroons attends meetings of the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations as a Special Representative for both the Northern and Southern parts of the Territory. The Government of the Northern Region will, I am confident, continue to afford all facilities necessary to the Commissioner to enable him to fulfil his responsibilities in this connection for the Northern Cameroons, so that under your direction the progress of the Trust Territory as a whole may be kept under review.

“I am sending a copy of this despatch to the Officer Administering the Government of the Northern Region. I have no doubt that you and he will both agree that it would be useful that the arrangements made for the administration of the Cameroons, in accordance with the peoples' wishes and Her Majesty's Government's responsibilities, should be widely known throughout the Trust Territory and indeed throughout the Federation as a whole, and I therefore suggest that this despatch might be published in the Official Gazette of the Federation, of the Northern Region and of the Southern Cameroons.”

ATTACHMENT C

THE LEGISLATIVE LISTS

Part I.—The Exclusive Legislative List

Item

1. Accounts of the Government of the Federation, including audit of those accounts.
2. Aliens, including naturalisation of aliens.
3. Archives, other than the public records of the Governments of the former Northern Region, the former Western Region and the former Eastern Region relating to the period between the twenty-third day of January, 1952, and the thirtieth day of September, 1954, and the public records of the Governments of the Regions and the Southern Cameroons.
4. Aviation, including aerodromes, safety of aircraft and ancillary transport and other services.
5. Banks and banking.
6. Bills of exchange and promissory notes.
7. Borrowing of monies outside Nigeria for the purposes of the Federation or of any Region or of the Southern Cameroons or of Lagos.
8. Borrowing of monies within Nigeria for the purposes of the Federation or of Lagos.
9. Census.
10. Citizenship of Nigeria.
11. Companies, that is to say, general provision as to the incorporation, regulation and winding-up of bodies corporate, other than bodies incorporated directly by a law enacted by the Legislature of a Region or of the Southern Cameroons, and other than co-operative societies.
12. Copyright.
13. Currency, coinage and legal tender.
14. Customs and excise duties, including export duties.
15. Defence.
16. Deportation.
17. Exchange control.
18. External affairs, that is to say, such external relations (not being relations between the United Kingdom and any Region) as may from time to time be entrusted to the Federation by Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom.
19. The following higher educational institutions, that is to say:—
 - The University College, Ibadan.
 - The University College Teaching Hospital.
 - The Nigerian College of Arts, Science and Technology.
 - The West African Institute of Social and Economic Research.
 - The Pharmacy School, Yaba.
 - The Forest School, Ibadan.
 - The Veterinary School, Vom.
 - The Man-o'-War Bay Training Centre.

Item

20. Immigration into and emigration from Nigeria.
21. Legal proceedings between the Government of the Federation and any other person or authority or between the Governments of Regions or between the Government of a Region and the Government of the Southern Cameroons.
22. Maritime shipping and navigation, including—
 - (a) shipping and navigation on tidal waters ;
 - (b) shipping and navigation on the River Niger and its affluents and on such other inland waterway as the Governor-General may by Order declare to be an international waterway or to be an inter-Regional waterway ;
 - (c) lighthouses, lightships, beacons and other provisions for the safety of shipping and navigation ;
 - (d) such ports as the Governor-General may by Order declare to be Federal Ports (including the constitution and powers of port authorities for Federal Ports).
23. Meteorology.
24. Mines and minerals, including oilfields and oil mining and geological surveys.
25. Museums of the Federation, that is to say—
 - (a) the following existing museums, namely—
 - The Jos Museum.
 - The Oron Museum.
 - The House of Images at Esie.
 - The Nigeria Museum, Lagos ;
 - (b) any museums established by the Government of the Federation.
26. Nuclear energy.
27. Passports and visas.
28. Patents, trade marks, designs and merchandise marks.
29. Pensions and gratuities payable out of the revenues of the Federation.
30. Police, including bureaux of intelligence and investigation.
31. Posts, telegraphs and telephones, including Post Office Savings Banks.
32. Public debt of the Federation.
33. Public relations of the Federation.
34. Public service of the Federation, including the settlement of disputes between the Federation and officers in the public service of the Federation.
35. Railways, including ancillary transport and other services.
36. Taxes on income and profits, except taxes on the incomes or profits accruing in or derived from, any Region or the Southern Cameroons of Africans resident in any Region or the Southern Cameroons and African communities in any Region or the Southern Cameroons.
37. Trade and commerce among the Regions, the Southern Cameroons and Lagos.
38. Trunk roads, that is to say, the construction, alteration and maintenance of roads declared by the Governor-General to be Federal Trunk Roads.

Item

39. Water from sources declared by the Governor-General, by Order, to be sources affecting more than one Region or a Region and the Southern Cameroons.
40. Weights and measures.
41. Wireless, broadcasting and television other than broadcasting and television provided by the Government of a Region or of the Southern Cameroons ; allocation of times and wavelengths for wireless, broadcasting and television transmission.
42. Any matter, not mentioned elsewhere in this List, that is incidental to the execution of any power conferred by or under this Order upon the Federal Legislature, the Government of the Federation or any department or officer of that Government.
43. Any matter, not mentioned elsewhere in this List, with respect to which power to make laws is conferred by this Order upon the Federal Legislature, not being a matter with respect to which power to make laws is also conferred upon the Legislature of a Region or the Southern Cameroons.

Part II.—The Concurrent Legislative List

1. Administration of estates.
2. Antiquities.
3. Bankruptcy and insolvency.
4. Chemical services, including analytical services.
5. Commercial and industrial monopolies, combines and trusts.
6. Commissions of inquiry.
7. Dangerous drugs.
8. Electricity.
9. Evidence.
10. Fingerprints, identification and criminal records.
11. Gas.
12. Higher education, that is to say, institutions and other bodies offering courses of a university, technological or of a professional character, other than the institutions referred to in item 19 of the Exclusive Legislative List.
13. Industrial development.
14. Insurance.
15. Labour, that is to say, conditions of labour, industrial relations, trade unions and welfare of labour.
16. Movement of persons between Regions, the Southern Cameroons and Lagos.
17. National Monuments, that is to say—
 - (a) monuments in a Region designated by the Governor-General by Order, with the consent of the Governor of that Region, as National Monuments ;
 - (b) monuments in the Southern Cameroons designated by the Governor-General by Order as National Monuments.

Item

18. National Parks, that is to say—
 - (a) the control of any area in a Region designated by the Governor-General by Order, with the consent of the Governor of that Region, as a National Park ;
 - (b) the control of any area in the Southern Cameroons designated by the Governor-General by Order as a National Park.
19. Prisons and other institutions for the treatment of offenders.
20. Professional qualifications in respect of such professions as, and to the extent that, the Governor-General may by Order designate ; registration and disciplinary control of members of professions so designated.
21. Promotion of tourist traffic.
22. The maintaining and securing of public safety and public Order (but not including defence) ; the providing, maintaining and securing of such supplies and services as the Governor-General may by Order declare to be essential supplies and services.
23. Quarantine.
24. Registration of business names.
25. Sanctioning of cinematograph films for exhibition.
26. Scientific and industrial research.
27. Statistics.
28. Traffic on Federal Trunk Roads.
29. Trigonometrical, cadastral and topographical surveys.
30. Trustees, that is to say—
 - (a) general and official trustees ;
 - (b) trustees of communities or of bodies or associations established for religious, educational, literary, social, scientific or charitable purposes.
31. Water-power.
32. Any matter, not mentioned elsewhere in this List, that is incidental to the execution of any power conferred by or under this Order upon the Legislature of a Region or of the Southern Cameroons, the Government of a Region or the Southern Cameroons or any department or officer of that Government.
33. Any matter with respect to which the Federal Legislature is authorized to make laws for a Region or the Southern Cameroons by the Legislature of that Region or the Southern Cameroons, as the case may be, to the extent of the authority conferred by that Legislature.
34. Any matter, not mentioned elsewhere in this List, with respect to which power to make laws is conferred by this Order upon both the Federal Legislature and the Legislature of a Region or the Southern Cameroons.

ATTACHMENT D

**Extract from Instructions passed under the Royal Sign Manual and Sign
to the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Federation
of Nigeria**

Dated the 3rd day of September, 1954

Directions to Commissioner of Cameroons. 25.—(1) The Governor-General shall give the following directions to the Commissioner of the Cameroons:—

1. In relation to matters to which the executive authority of the Southern Cameroons extends, the Commissioner of the Cameroons shall, subject to the provisions of paragraph 2 of these directions, consult with the Executive Council in the formulation of policy and in the exercise of all other powers conferred upon him, except:—

- (a) any power conferred upon the Commissioner by the Constitution Order ;
- (b) any power conferred upon the Commissioner in respect of which it is provided by law, either expressly or by implication, that he shall not be obliged to consult with the Executive Council in the exercise thereof ; or
- (c) any power that the Commissioner is directed by the Governor-General to exercise without consulting with the Executive Council.

2. The Commissioner shall not be obliged to consult with the Executive Council in the exercise of any power conferred upon him in any case—

- (a) that is of such a nature that, in his judgment Our service would sustain material prejudice by consulting the Council thereon ; or
- (b) in which the matters to be decided are, in his judgment, too unimportant to require their advice ; or
- (c) in which the matters to be decided are, in his judgment, too urgent to admit of the giving of their advice by the time within which it may be necessary for him to act.

In every case falling within sub-paragraph (c) of this paragraph the Commissioner shall, as soon as practicable, communicate to the Executive Council the measures that he has adopted, with the reasons therefor.

3.—(a) The Commissioner shall decide what business is to be proposed from time to time for transaction in the Executive Council.

(b) If three or more members of the Executive Council request in writing that there shall be submitted to the Council for their consideration any question relating to a matter on which the Commissioner is by paragraph 1 of these directions, obliged to consult with the Executive Council, then, subject to the provisions of paragraph 2 of these directions, the Commissioner shall submit such question to the Council for their consideration.

4. The Commissioner may act in opposition to the advice given to him by the members of the Executive Council if in any case he shall deem it right to do so, but in any such case he shall report the matter to the Governor-General at the first convenient opportunity, with his reasons for his action.

(2) If the Commissioner of the Cameroons makes a report to the Governor-General in pursuance of paragraph 4 of the directions set out in this clause, the Governor-General shall report the matter to Us through a Secretary of State at the first convenient opportunity.

ATTACHMENT E

**Summary of the Recommendation of the International Bank Mission
with regard to the Southern Cameroons**

1. The Mission recommended the establishment of a separate development agency for the Southern Cameroons, with the following functions:—

- (a) direct investment in productive agricultural and industrial products ;
- (b) loans to agricultural, industrial and commercial enterprises ;
- (c) encouragement of agricultural and industrial development by pilot operations and by technical and managerial advice to entrepreneurs.

They suggested that this institution should finance and manage partnership schemes for the development of rubber, banana and oil palm plantations ; establish a cattle and dairy ranch in Bamenda ; and take over the coffee plantation already established by the Eastern Regional Production Development Board. They also recommended that the agency should obtain capital funds of £1 million and a share of the capital of the existing Eastern Development Board.

Cameroons Development Corporation

2. In an appreciative account of the history and achievements of the Colonial Development Corporation, the report stated that "the Mission wishes to record its opinion that the establishment and operations of the Corporation have been of great benefit. It has made available the economic and technical advantages of plantation production, has provided for the social and educational welfare of its workers, and the earnings of the enterprise it has built up will contribute to the development of the Southern Cameroons."

3. The recommendations affecting the Colonial Development Corporation were:—

- (a) the development at the Corporation's expense of social services similar to those established in the areas administered by the Corporation in those parts of the Cameroons Province which are not administered by the Corporation.
- (b) Separation of offices of Chairman and Chief Executive Officer.
- (c) Possible pay adjustments for overseas staff.
- (d) A reappraisal of financial policies of Government vis-a-vis the Corporation and vice versa. In particular the Corporation should recast its accounts and revalue its assets ; and there is a need to weigh up the investment needs of the Corporation against other sectors of the Cameroons economy. In the view of Mission a distribution of a share of the Corporation's profits to the Southern Cameroons administration would now be justified, and they recommended the payment of £200,000 a year for the next 5 years. This would mean that the Corporation would have to borrow for its own investment programme.

Agriculture

4. The Mission recommend the establishment of a separate Department of Agriculture, Veterinary Department and Agricultural School for the Southern Cameroons. They noted that the need for improved production methods was particularly great in some of the more remote parts of the region.

Power

5. Mention was made of the eventual possibility of further developing the hydro-electric potential of the Southern Cameroons to feed an industrial expansion in the French Cameroons.

Agricultural Exports

6. The Mission recommended more banana, rubber and oil palm plantations, and they also thought that more coffee could profitably be grown. More research into bananas was needed if the product were to be improved.

Co-operatives

7. The Mission found that marketing co-operatives were spreading rapidly and that on the whole the development was on sound lines.

Ports

8. The Mission recommended that the agreement with the Colonial Development Corporation be revised to give the Government control over ports policy, while leaving actual operations in Bota and Tiko in the hands of the Colonial Development Corporation. Certain improvements at Tiko were also recommended.

Education

9. Only 30,000 out of a potential total of 123,000 children were attending primary schools—this was fewer than in the East or Western Regions. There is particularly a shortage of trained teachers in the Southern Cameroons the ratio to students being particularly low; and in general there was less enthusiasm for education than elsewhere in Nigeria. The Mission recommended that the Southern Cameroons aim at doubling the output of junior primary teachers during the next few years and at providing facilities for turning out annually about 50 senior primary teachers.

Cost of Development Plan

10. The Mission recommended an increased export duty on bananas and an export duty on coffee; as well as the larger profit distribution from the Colonial Development Corporation referred to above. In addition, it was considered that the Federal Government might have to grant about £4 million to the Southern Cameroons over the five years period to enable the fulfilment of the development plan.

ATTACHMENT F

APPLICATION OF INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONVENTIONS

Application to Non-Metropolitan Territories of International Labour Conventions

CONVENTION No. 2—*Unemployment Convention* 1919

Legislative provision has been made for the partial application in the Cameroons and Nigeria of the provisions of this Convention by virtue of section 230 under Chapter XIV of the Labour Code Ordinance, Cap. 99 of the Laws of Nigeria, revised 1948.

There is no general provision for the registration of labour and the operation of employment exchanges throughout the country but provision has been made where necessary, in urban areas such as Lagos and in rural areas such as the Plateau, Delta and Cameroons Provinces where there is congregated a large wage earning population engaged in the rubber, mining and timber industries and agriculture.

CONVENTION No. 5—*Minimum Age (Industry) Convention* 1919

This has been revised by Convention No. 59, of 1937, which is applied by Sections 156, 159, 160, 175, Chapter X, of the Labour Code Ordinance Cap. 99 of the Laws of Nigeria, revised, 1948.

CONVENTION No. 7—*Minimum Age (Sea) Convention* 1920

This has been revised by Convention No. 58, of 1936, which is applied by Part IV, Chapter X, of the Labour Code Ordinance Cap. 99 (and see under Convention 83).

CONVENTION No. 8—*Unemployment Indemnity (Shipwreck) Convention* 1920

In operation by virtue of order of His Majesty in Council, dated 7th March, 1940, which applied the provision of the United Kingdom Merchant Shipping (International Labour Convention) Act, 1925, to ships registered in Nigeria. (Public Notice No. 25 of 1940 refers.)

CONVENTION No. 11—*Right of Association (Agriculture) Convention* 1921

There is no legislation discriminating against agricultural workers in the matter of rights of association. The Convention can accordingly be regarded as applying to the Territory.

CONVENTION No. 12—*Workmen's Compensation (Agriculture) Convention* 1921

The Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1950, extended the benefits of the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance, 1941, to all agricultural workers in the service of employers employing not less than ten workers. Previously the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance applied only to those agricultural workers employed on plantations or estates maintained for the purpose of growing cocoa, bananas, citrus fruits, palm produce, rubber and other produce and on which not less than twenty-five persons are employed.

There is no discrimination in principle between agricultural and other workers.

CONVENTION No. 15—*Minimum Age (Trimmers and Stokers) Convention* 1921

Applied by Sections 170, 171, 172, Chapter X, of the Labour Code Ordinance, Cap. 99.

CONVENTION No. 16—*Medical Examination of Young Persons (Sea) Convention* 1921

Applied by Sections 46, 81, 170 and 173, Chapter X of the Labour Code Ordinance, Cap. 99.

CONVENTION No. 17—*Workmen's Compensation (Accidents) Convention* 1925

Applied by the following legislation:—

- (i) The Workmen's Compensation Ordinance No. 51 of 1941, Cap. 234 of the Revised Laws of Nigeria, 1948.
- (ii) Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Ordinance No. 23 of 1950.

- (iii) Workmen's Compensation Rules, No. 4 of 1942.
- (iv) Workmen's Compensation (Rules of Court) No. 2 of 1942.
- (v) Workmen's Compensation Rules No. 1 of 1948.
- (vi) Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Rules No. 1 of 1951.

Seamen and fishermen are not excluded. Agricultural workers are also covered in the case of an undertaking normally employing not less than ten workmen.

CONVENTION No. 19—*Equality of Treatment (Accident Compensation) Convention* 1925

Applied by the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance No. 51 of 1941, the Workmen's Compensation (Employment) Order in Council, No. 31 of 1941, as amended by Order in Council No. 4 of 1942. The Workmen's Compensation Ordinance provides for equality of treatment irrespective of nationality.

CONVENTION No. 22—*Seamen's Articles of Agreement Convention* 1926

No vessels coming within the definition in Article I are registered in Nigeria. The Territory is not therefore affected for the present.

CONVENTION No. 24 and 25—*Sickness Insurance (Industry and Agriculture) Convention* 1927

- (a) For workers in industry and commerce.
- (b) For agricultural workers.

It is not practicable to apply these conventions to the Cameroons or to Nigeria in their present stage of development.

CONVENTION No. 26—*Minimum Wage-Fixing Machinery Convention* 1928

Applied by Part I of Chapter XIII of the Labour Code Ordinance, Cap. 99. It has not been necessary, so far, to apply the provisions of this Chapter to the Cameroons.

CONVENTION No. 29—*Forced Labour Convention* 1930

Applied by Part II of Chapter VI of the Labour Code Ordinance, Cap. 99 and Order in Council No. 35 of 1947.

CONVENTION No. 32—*Protection against Accidents (Dockers) Convention*, 1932 (Revised, 1932)

Applied as far as practicable in existing circumstances by the following:—

The Regulation of Docks Ordinance, Cap. 199.

The Ports Ordinance, Cap. 173.

The Shipping and Navigation Ordinance, Cap. 206.

The Docks (Safety of Labourers) Regulations No. 35, made under the Regulation of Docks Ordinance, Cap. 199.

The Petroleum Regulations No. 27, made under the Petroleum Ordinance, Cap. 168.

The Explosives Regulations No. 6, made under the Explosives Ordinance, Cap. 69.

The Piers Regulations No. 7, made under the Piers Ordinance, Cap. 170.

CONVENTIONS Nos. 35 and 36—*Old Age Insurance (Industry) and (Agriculture) Conventions*, 1933

It is not practicable to apply these conventions to the Cameroons or to Nigeria in their present stage of development.

CONVENTIONS Nos. 37 and 38—*Invalidity Insurance (Industry) and (Agriculture) Conventions*, 1933

It is not practicable to apply these conventions to the Cameroons or to Nigeria in their present stage of development.

CONVENTIONS Nos. 39 and 40—*Survivors Insurance (Industry etc.) and (Agriculture) Conventions*, 1933

It is not practicable to apply these conventions to the Cameroons or to Nigeria in their present stage of development.

CONVENTION No. 42—*Workmen's Compensation (Occupational Diseases) Convention (Revised)*, 1934

Under Section 28D of the Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Ordinance No. 23 of 1950 the Governor in Council may by order extend the provisions of the Ordinance to incapacity or death certified as caused by any disease specified in such order and compensation shall be payable as if any disease so specified was a personal injury by accident arising out of or in the course of employment.

CONVENTION No. 43—*Sheet Glass Works Convention*, 1934

Not applied. There are no sheet glass works in the Cameroons or in Nigeria.

CONVENTION No. 44—*Unemployment Provision Convention*, 1934

It is not practicable to apply this convention to the Cameroons or to Nigeria in their present stage of development.

CONVENTION No. 45—*Underground Work (Women) Convention*, 1935

Applied by Sections 151–153, Chapter IX, of the Labour Code Ordinance, Cap. 99.

CONVENTION No. 50—*Recruiting of Indigenous Workers Convention*, 1936

Applied by Sections 60–107, Chapter V, of the Labour Code Ordinance, Cap. 99.

CONVENTION No. 64—*Contracts of Employment (Indigenous Workers) Convention*, 1939

Applied by Sections 27–59, Chapters III–IV, of the Labour Code Ordinance, Cap. 99.

CONVENTION No. 65—*Penal Sanctions (Indigenous Workers) Convention*, 1939

There is no legislation in Nigeria permitting any form of penal sanction merely for breaches of contract. The provisions of Chapter XV of the Labour Code Ordinance, however, empower the Court to direct the payment of such sum as it finds due by one party to the other, and to award costs or damages; to direct fulfilment of the contract or to rescind it in such respect as may be desirable. The principle aimed at is ease of redress for both parties and avoidance of undue expense. The Convention may therefore be regarded as applying.

CONVENTION No. 82—*Social Policy (Non-Metropolitan Territories) Convention*, 1947

The Administering Authority provides a large measure of assistance, both financial and technical, under the Development and Welfare Scheme for the Territory's economic and social advancement. Local government bodies throughout the Territory provide and administer essential social services in urban and rural areas. The local government bodies function under the Native Authority Ordinance, and the people of the Territory are well represented in the Central and Regional legislatures.

The interest of workers is protected under the Labour Code Ordinance, Cap. 99 of the Revised Laws of Nigeria, 1948, and the rights of association and collective bargaining are safeguarded without discrimination by the Trade Unions Ordinance and Trades Disputes (Arbitration and Inquiry) Ordinance, Caps. 218 and 219 of the Revised Laws of Nigeria, 1948.

CONVENTION No. 83—*Labour Standards (Non-Metropolitan Territories) Convention*, 1947

Even though this convention is not yet in force, provision exists in local legislation on many of the points covered as shown hereunder:—

(i) *Minimum Age (Industry) Convention (Revised)*, 1937

Covered by the following sections of Chapter X of the Labour Code Ordinance, Cap. 99 of the Revised Laws of Nigeria, 1948:—

Sections 156 and 159; sections 160 and 175 as amended by Ordinance No. 34 of 1950, and section 178.

(ii) *Minimum Age (Sea) Convention (Revised), 1936*

Covered by the following Section of Chapter X of the Labour Code Ordinance, Cap. 99 of the Revised Laws of Nigeria, 1948:—

Section 170; section 171 as amended by Ordinance No. 34 of 1950; and section 174 as amended by Ordinance No. 29 of 1948.

(iii) *Minimum Age (Trimmers and Stokers) Convention, 1921*

Covered by the following Sections of Chapter X of the Labour Code Ordinance, Cap. 99 of the Revised Laws of Nigeria, 1948:—

Sections 170, 171 and 172; and section 174 as amended by Ordinance No. 29 of 1948.

(iv) *Medical Examination of Young Persons (Industry) Convention, 1946*

No such detailed provision as this convention requires has been made in local legislation, but some general and less elaborate provision exists in the Labour Code Ordinance under the following Sections:—

Sections 46, 81, 89, 95, 96 and 173.

(v) *Medical Examination of Young Persons (Sea) Convention, 1921*

Covered by the following Sections of the Labour Code Ordinance:—

Sections 46, 81, 170 and 173.

(vi) *Night Work of Young Persons (Industry) Convention, 1919*

Covered by the following sections of the Labour Code Ordinance:—

Sections 156, 167 and 169; and Section 168 as amended by Ordinance No. 29 of 1948.

(vii) *Maternity Protection Convention, 1919*

Provision has been made to a large extent under the following sections of the Labour Code Ordinance, Cap. 99 of the Revised Laws of Nigeria, 1948:—

Sections 143, 145, 146 and 147.

(viii) *Night Work (Women) Convention (Revised), 1934*

Provision has been made under the following Sections of the Labour Code Ordinance, Cap. 99 of the Revised Laws of Nigeria, 1948:—

Sections 143, 148, 149 and 150.

(ix) *Underground Work (Women) Convention, 1935*

Covered by the following sections of the Labour Code Ordinance, Cap. 99 of the Revised Laws of Nigeria, 1948:—

Sections 151, 152 and 153.

(x) *Equality of Treatment (Accident Compensation) Convention, 1925*

The Workmen's Compensation Ordinance No. 51 of 1941, Cap. 234 of the Revised Laws of Nigeria, 1948, as amended by Ordinance No. 23 of 1950 does not discriminate against non-natives.

(xi) *Workmen's Compensation (Accidents) Convention, 1925.*

Covered by the following series of legislation:—

(i) The Workmen's Compensation Ordinance No. 51 of 1941, Cap. 234 of the Revised Laws of Nigeria.

(ii) Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Ordinance No. 23 of 1950.

(iii) Workmen's Compensation Rules No. 4 of 1942.

(iv) Workmen's Compensation (Rules of Court) No. 2 of 1942.

(v) Workmen's Compensation Rules No. 1 of 1948.

(vi) Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Rules No. 1 of 1951.

Seamen and fishermen are not excluded, and the above legislation also covers agricultural workers employed by undertakings with a staff of not less than ten.

(xii) *Marking of Weight (Packages Transported by Vessels) Convention*, 1929.

No provision has been made in local legislation, and it is unlikely that it will be necessary to apply this Convention for some time since no sea-going vessels are owned or registered in the Cameroons.

(xiii) *Weekly Rest (Industry) Convention*, 1921.

No general provision has been made, but the Governor in Council has power under Section 209 of the Labour Code Ordinance to make orders in respect of general conditions of employment, which would include a weekly rest, after considering recommendations made by a Labour Advisory Board. No such order has, however, been made for the Cameroons.

Where a person is recruited for work outside Nigeria or the Cameroons, he shall become entitled to one work free day to each week of service under Section 96 of the Labour Code Ordinance.

CONVENTION No. 84—*Right of Association (Non-Metropolitan Territories) Convention*, 1947.

Covered by the Trade Unions Ordinance, Cap. 218 of the Revised Laws of Nigeria, 1948 and Trades Disputes (Arbitration and Inquiry) Ordinance, Cap. 219 of the Revised Laws of Nigeria, 1948.

CONVENTION No. 85—*Labour Inspectorates (Non-Metropolitan Territories) Convention*, 1947.

Largely covered by the following sections of the Labour Code Ordinance, Cap. 99 of the Revised Laws of Nigeria, 1948:—

Section 5 as amended by Ordinance No. 34 of 1950 for general application in Nigeria and the Cameroons.

Sections 210 and 214 of the Ordinance. It has not yet been necessary to apply these to the Cameroons.

CONVENTION No. 86—*Contracts of Employment (Indigenous Workers) Convention*, 1947.

Covered by the following sections of the Labour Code Ordinance, Cap. 99 of the Revised Laws of Nigeria:—

Sections 27, 48 and 94.

ATTACHMENT G
LIST OF TRADE UNIONS IN THE TERRITORY

<i>Name</i>	<i>Numerical Strength</i>	<i>Area of Activity</i>	<i>Affiliations within or without the Territory</i>
1. Cameroons Development Corporation Workers' Union.	17,000	Southern Cameroons (Victoria and Kumba Divisions).	International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.
2. Likomba Plantation Workers' Union ...	3,000	Victoria Division (Likomba and Tiko).	International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.
3. Posts and Telegraphs Linesmen Union of Nigeria and Cameroons.	300	Southern Cameroons ...	(b) All-Nigeria Trade Union Federation. Branch of Posts and Telegraphs Linesmen Union of Nigeria and Cameroons with Headquarters at Lagos Federation of Nigeria.
4. Nigerian Marine Floating Staff Union ...	56	Southern Cameroons (Victoria Division).	Branch of Nigeria Marine Floating Staff Union with Headquarters at Lagos Federation of Nigeria.
5. Union of Postal Workers ...	100	Southern Cameroons ...	Branch of Union of Postal Workers Federation of Nigeria.
6. Public Utility Technical and General Workers' Union.	700	Southern Cameroons ...	Branch of the Public Utility Technical and General Workers' Union of Nigeria; affiliated to the All-Nigeria Trade Union Federation.
7. Cameroons Motor Transport Union (Employers' Association).	15	Southern Cameroons ...	—
8. Nigeria Union of Local Administration Staff	300	Southern Cameroons ...	Branch of Nigeria Union of Local Administration Staff with Headquarters at Lagos—Federation of Nigeria.
9. Medical and Health Department Workers' Union.	250	Southern Cameroons ...	Branch of Medical and Health Department Workers' Union Federation of Nigeria.
10. Nigeria Union of Nurses ...	200	Southern Cameroons ...	Branch of the Nigeria Union of Nurses—Nigeria.
11. Nigeria Union of Teachers ...	600	Southern Cameroons ...	Branch of the Nigeria Union of Teachers—Nigeria.
12. Customs and Excise African Staff Association	100	Southern Cameroons ...	Branch of the Customs and Excise African Staff Association—Nigeria.
13. Civil Service Union, Victoria Branch ...	74	Victoria ...	Branch of the Civil Service Union—Nigeria.

ATTACHMENT H
PRINCIPAL TRADE DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK

Industry and Location	No. of Workers Involved		Stoppage of Work		Duration of Strike (Days)	Man-days lost	Cause or Object	Terms of Settlement
	Directly	Indirectly	Began	Ended				
1. AGRICULTURE Cameroons Development Corporation, Tiko Area, Banana and Rubber Plantation.	2,388	—	22.1.54	80 per cent. 26.1.54 20 per cent. 27.1.54	5	10,030	Rumour that the Management of C.D.C. withheld a bonus at the rate of £3 per head granted by Her Majesty the Queen to all Plantation Workers.	80 per cent. of the men returned to work on 26.1.54 followed by the remainder on 27.1.54 unconditionally having been convinced that the rumour was unfounded. The Assistant Labour Officer, Personnel Officer, C.D.C. and District Officer, Victoria, intervened.
2. AGRICULTURE Santa, Coffee Estate, Santa Bamenda (Eastern Regional Production Development Board).	213	—	7.4.54	7.4.54	1	213	(a) Claim for yearly increments. (b) Claim for wage increase for Artisans. (c) Protest against unfriendly attitude of Estate Manager.	Work was resumed on 8.4.54 pending Labour Officer's intervention. The Labour Officer intervened and agreement reached on all points except (a). Artisan rates were adjusted to conform with those of Government. Relationship with Manager cordial. Consultative Committee was set up.

ATTACHMENT J

CONVENTIONS, TREATIES, ETC.

LIST OF TREATIES, CONVENTIONS, ETC. APPLIED TO THE CAMEROONS
UNDER UNITED KINGDOM TRUSTEESHIP(A) *Multilateral agreements and Conventions applied to the Cameroons under United Kingdom Trusteeship.*

NOTE:—Article 8 of the Mandate in respect of the Cameroons under British Mandate stipulated that adherence to any general International Convention on behalf of Nigeria implied adherence on behalf of the Mandated Territory also. In the case of such conventions, adherence to which on behalf of Nigeria was notified on or before 20th July, 1922 (date of British Mandate for the Cameroons), the adherence on behalf of the Mandated Territory may be regarded as having effect from that date. In the case of such Conventions adherence to which on behalf of Nigeria was notified after 20th July, 1922, the date of accession of Nigeria may be regarded as the date of accession on the territory.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Date of Signature</i>	<i>Date of Application</i>
General Act of the Brussels Conference relative to the African Slave Trade.	2.7.90 Brussels	20.7.22
Convention for the Publication of Customs Tariffs ...	5.7.90 Brussels	20.7.22
Convention for the Preservation of Wild Animals, Birds and Fish in Africa.	19.5.00 London	20.7.22
Agreement for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic...	18.5.04 Paris	20.7.22
Convention prohibiting the use of White (Yellow) Phosphorus in manufacture of matches.	26.8.06 Berne	20.7.22
Agreement regarding the Creation of an International Office of Public Health.	9.12.07 Rome	26.9.29
Convention relative to the Protection of Literary and Artistic works, revising that signed at Berne, 9.9.86.	13.11.08 Brussels	20.7.22
Agreement for the Suppression of Obscene Publications ...	4.5.10 Paris	20.7.22
Convention respecting collisions between Vessels ...	23.9.10 Brussels	20.7.22
Convention respecting assistance and salvage at sea ...	23.9.10	20.7.22
Opium Convention and subsequent relative papers ...	23.1.12 The Hague	20.7.22
Radio-telegraph Convention ...	5.7.12 London	20.7.22
Additional Protocol regarding the Convention relative to the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works.	20.3.14 Berne	20.7.22
Convention relating to Liquor Traffic in Africa and Protocol	10.9.10 St. Germain-en-laye	20.7.22
Convention revising the General Act of Berlin, 26.2.1885, and the General Act and Declaration of Brussels, 2.7.90.	10.9.19 St. Germain-en-laye	20.7.22
Convention relating to the regulation of Aerial Navigation and additional Protocol of May, 1920. Certain provisions of this convention are applied to Cameroons under British Mandate by the Air Navigation (Mandated Territories), Order-in-Council, 1027.	13.10.19 Paris	
Convention and Statute on Freedom of Transit ...	20.4.21 Barcelona	2.8.22
Convention and Statute on the Regime of Navigable Waterways of International Concern.	20.4.21 Barcelona	2.8.22
Additional Protocol to the Convention on the Regime of Navigable Waterways of International Concern.	20.4.21 Barcelona	2.8.22
Declaration recognising the Right to a Flag of States having no sea-coast.	20.4.21 Barcelona	9.10.22
Declaration regarding the Convention relating to the Regulation of Aerial Navigation of 13.10.19.	1.6.22 Paris	20.7.22

<i>Name</i>						<i>Date of Signature</i>	<i>Date of Application</i>
Protocol regarding ditto	...	...	...	...	...	27.10.22 London	14.12.26
Protocol regarding ditto	...	...	...	...	...	30.6.23 London	14.12.26
Convention for the Suppression of the Circulation of and Traffic in Obscene Publications.						12.9.25 Geneva	14.12.26
Convention relating to the Simplification of Customs Formalities.						3.11.23 Geneva	29.8.24
Convention relating to the Development of Hydraulic Power affecting more than one State, and Protocol of Signature.						9.12.23 Geneva	22.9.25
Convention and Statute on the International Regime of Railways, and Protocol of Signature.						9.12.23 Geneva	22.9.25
Convention relating to the Transmission in Transit of Electric Power, and Protocol of Signature.						9.12.23 Geneva	22.9.25
Convention and Statute on the International Regime of Maritime Ports, and Protocol of Signature.						9.12.23 Geneva	22.9.25
Convention for the Unification of Rules relating to Bills of Lading.						25.8.24 Brussels	2.6.31
Convention relating to Dangerous Drugs, with Protocol ...						19.2.25 Geneva	17.2.26
Convention relating to the Circulation of Motor Vehicles						24.4.26 Paris	14.3.36
Sanitary Convention ...	...	...	...	...	...	21.6.26 Paris	9.10.28
Slavery Convention ...	...	...	...	...	...	25.9.26 Geneva	18.6.27
Radio-telegraph Convention ...	...	...	...	...	...	25.11.27 Washington	15.8.30
Convention relative to the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works.						2.6.28 Rome	1.10.31
Convention for the Regulation of International Exhibitions						22.11.28 Paris	17.1.31
Protocol regarding the Convention relating to the Regula- tion of Aerial Navigation of 13.10.19.						15.6.29 Paris	17.5.33
Convention for the Unification of certain rules relating to International Carriage by air.						12.10.29 Warsaw	3.3.35
Protocol regarding the Convention relating to the Regu- lation of Aerial Navigation of 13.10.19.						11.12.29 Paris	17.5.33
Protocol relating to Military Obligations in certain cases of Double Nationality.						12.4.30 The Hague	25.5.37
Protocol relating to a certain case of Statelessness ...	...					12.4.30 The Hague	1.7.37
Convention on certain questions relating to the Conflict of Nationality Laws.						12.4.30 The Hague	1.7.37
Convention regarding the Taxation of Foreign Motor Vehicles with Protocol.						30.3.31 Geneva	11.9.36
Convention for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distributing of Narcotic Drugs.						13.7.31 Geneva	18.5.36
Convention for the regulation of Whaling ...	...	...				24.9.31 Geneva	17.2.37
Convention regarding Telecommunications	...	...				9.12.32 Madrid	23.8.35
Sanitary Convention for Aerial Navigation	...	...				12.4.33 The Hague	3.4.35
Convention for the Protection of the Fauna and Flora of Africa.						8.11.33 London	14.1.36
Universal Postal Convention	...	...	...	...		20.3.34 Cairo	30.3.35
Agreement concerning Insured Letters and Boxes	...					20.3.34 Cairo	30.3.35
Agreement Dispensing with Consular Visas on Bills of Health.						22.12.34 Paris	31.8.38
Convention for the Amelioration of the Conditions of the Wounded and Sick in Armies in the Field.						27.7.29 Geneva	1.5.38
International Labour Convention	...	...	...	...		See attachment C.	

<i>Name</i>	<i>Date of Signature</i>	<i>Date of Application</i>
International Sanitary Convention for Aerial Navigation, 1944.	5-15.1.45 Washington	21.12.45
International Sanitary Convention, 1944	5-15.1.45 Washington	21.2.45
Convention concerning the use of Broadcasting in the Cause of Peace.	23.9.36 Geneva	14.7.39
Convention relating to the International Status of Refugees	28.10.33 Geneva	30.5.40
Convention relating to Status of Refugees from Germany	10.2.38 Geneva	30.5.40
Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation with the Sultan of Muscat and Oman.		4.9.53

(B) Extradition Treaties between the United Kingdom and Foreign Countries which have been applied to Cameroons under British Mandate.

<i>Country</i>	<i>Date of Signature</i>	<i>Date of Application (effective)</i>
Albania	22.7.26	11.7.27
Belgium	{ 29.10.01 5.3.07 }	
Belgian Congo	3.3.11	1.8.28
Ruanda-Urundi	{ 8.8.23 2.7.28 }	
Bolivia	22.2.92	18.2.28
Chile	26.1.97	13.1.28
Colombia	{ 27.10.88 2.12.39 }	5.12.30
Cuba	{ 3.10.04 17.4.30 }	12.12.31
Czechoslovakia	{ 11.11.24 4.6.26 }	15.7.27
Denmark	{ 31.3.73 15.10.35 }	10.2.28 30.6.36
Ecuador	{ 29.9.80 4.6.34 }	10.2.28 8.11.37
*Estonia	18.11.25	10.3.27
Finland	30.5.24	25.11.26
France	{ 14.8.76 13.2.96 17.10.08 }	13.11.23
*Germany	14.5.72	17.8.30
Greece	24.9.10	19.4.28
Guatemala	{ 4.7.85 30.5.14 }	11.9.29
Hayti	7.12.74	13.1.28
Hungary	{ 3.12.73 26.6.01 8.9.36 }	25.4.28
Iceland	{ 31.3.73 25.10.38 }	25.11.37 15.9.39
Iraq	2.5.32	5.5.33
*Latvia	16.7.24	7.6.26
Liberia	16.12.92	16.10.38
*Lithuania	18.5.26	11.6.27
Luxemburg	{ 24.11.80 23.1.37 }	28.1.28 1.8.38
Monaco	{ 17.12.91 27.11.30 }	5.7.31
Netherlands	26.9.98	27.1.28
Nicaragua	19.4.05	12.1.28
Norway	{ 26.6.73 18.2.07 }	13.12.29
Panama	25.8.06	24.1.28
Paraguay	12.9.08	16.1.28
Peru	26.1.04	16.1.28
Poland	11.1.32	12.3.34

<i>Country</i>								<i>Date of Signature</i>	<i>Date of Application (effective)</i>
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ 17.10.92 30.11.92 20.1.32 }	23.6.34
Roumania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ 21.3.92 13.3.94 }	12.1.29
Salvador	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23.6.81	8.8.30
San Marino	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.10.99	19.7.34
Siam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.3.11	27.2.28
Somalia (Anglo-Italian Treaty)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1873	—
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ 4.6.78 19.2.89 }	13.2.28
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ 26.11.80 29.6.04 19.12.34 }	19.9.29 6.9.35
United States of America	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22.12.31	24.6.35
Yugoslavia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.12.00	1.11.28

(C) Commercial Treaties between the United Kingdom and Foreign Countries which have been applied to Cameroons under British Mandate.

<i>Country</i>				<i>Name</i>	<i>Date of Application (effective)</i>
Bulgaria	...	...	...	Treaty of Commerce, 1.9.25	1.9.26
China	...	...	...	Treaty relating to the Chinese Customs Tariff, 20.12.28.	1.2.29
Czechoslovakia	...	...	...	Customs Duties on Printed Matter advertising British Products. Notes 1.2.26.	1.2.26
Egypt	...	...	...	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 1.9.23	1.9.26
*Estonia	...	...	...	Commercial Modus Vivendi. Notes 5-7.6.30	11.6.30
	...	...	...	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 18.1.26	11.7.27
	...	...	...	Commercial Agreement and Protocol, 11.7.34	8.9.34
Finland	...	...	...	Agreement respecting Commerce and Navigation, 29.9.33.	23.11.33
*Germany	...	...	...	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 2.12.24	4.3.26
	...	...	...	Agreements respecting Commercial Payments, 1.11.34.	1.11.34
	...	...	...	Agreements respecting Commercial Payments, 1.7.38.	1.7.38
Hungary	...	...	...	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 23.7.26	17.4.28
Italy	...	...	...	Agreement and Notes respecting Commercial Exchanges and Payments, 18.3.38.	28.3.38
Lithuania	...	...	...	Notes respecting Commercial Relations, 6.5.22	24.4.23
	...	...	...	Notes respecting Commercial Relations, 28.11.29-10.12.29.	10.12.29
	...	...	...	Agreement and Protocol respecting Commerce and Navigation, 6.7.34. Notes, 6.2.35.	12.8.34
Netherlands	...	...	...	Notes respecting Commercial Relations, 18.12.35	
Norway	...	...	...	Commercial Agreement, 15.5.33	7.7.33
Panama	...	...	...	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 25.9.28	10.6.30
Poland	...	...	...	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 26.11.23	22.1.25
Portugal	...	...	...	Notes respecting Commerce and Navigation	14.10.33
	...	...	...	Flag discrimination, 14.10.33.	
Siam	...	...	...	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 23.11.37	8.12.38
Spain	...	...	...	Commercial Treaty, 31.10.22	1.12.28
	...	...	...	Treatment of Companies, Agreement, 27.6.24	11.7.34
	...	...	...	Convention, etc. Commerce and Navigation, 5.4.27.	1.12.28
	...	...	...	Notes respecting Commercial Relations, 6.2.28	6.2.28
	...	...	...	Notes respecting Commercial Relations, 31.5.28	31.5.28
Turkey	...	...	...	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 1.3.30	3.9.30
United States of America	...	...	...	Cameroons (Mandated Territory), 10.2.25	8.7.26
Yemen	...	...	...	Friendship and Mutual Co-operation, 11.2.34	4.9.34
Yugoslavia	...	...	...	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 12.5.27	4.4.28

(D) Conventions regarding Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters between the United Kingdom and Foreign Countries which have been applied to Cameroons under British Mandate.

Country								Date of Signature	Date of Application (effective)
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ 21.6.22 4.11.32	23.8.25 27.6.35
Czechoslovakia (Supplementary)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ 11.11.24 15.2.35	17.2.27 5.1.37
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.11.32	27.3.34
*Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22.12.31	11.10.33
Finland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.8.33	4.6.33
France ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ 2.2.22 15.4.36	27.1.24 22.9.47
*Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20.3.28	18.5.32
Greece ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27.2.36	19.1.39
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25.9.35	25.6.37
Iraq ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25.7.35	26.3.38
Italy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17.12.30	25.8.32
*Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24.4.34	29.6.37
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31.5.32	23.5.34
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30.1.31	14.11.31
Poland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26.8.31	3.5.33
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.7.31	30.4.33
Spain ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27.6.29	23.2.31
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28.8.30	3.9.31
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.12.37	17.5.40
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28.11.31	14.12.33
Yugoslavia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27.2.36	20.11.38

(E) Arrangements regarding Documents of Identity for Aircraft Personnel which have been applied to Cameroons under British Mandate.

Country								Date of Signature	Date of Application
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.4.38	29.4.38
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21.7.37	21.7.37
France ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.7.38	15.7.38
Italy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.4.31	13.4.31
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.10.37	11.10.37
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30.5.38	1.7.38
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17.5.38	17.5.38

(F) Agreements respecting the Tonnage Measurement of Merchant Ships which have been applied to Cameroons under British Mandate.

Country								Date of Signature	Date of Application
Egypt ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23.6.39	23.6.39
*Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24.6.26	24.6.26
Greece ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30.11.26	30.11.26
*Japan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30.11.22	30.11.22
*Latvia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24.6.27	24.6.27
Poland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.4.34	20.4.35
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20.5.26	20.5.26

(G) Other Treaties between the United Kingdom and Foreign Countries which have been applied to Cameroons under British Mandate.

Country				Name	Date of Application (effective)
Finland	...	...	...	Convention regarding Liquor Smuggling (with Declaration), 13.10.33. Also Exchange Notes regarding Interpretations of Article 2, 12.3.36.	13.10.33
France	...	...	...	Exchange of Notes regarding the Boundary between the British and French Mandated Territories of Cameroons, 9.1.31. Convention, etc. for the abolition of Capitulations in Morocco and Zanzibar, 29.7.37.	9.1.31 1.1.38
*Germany	...	...	...	Exchange of Notes regarding the application of Treaties between the United Kingdom, Germany and Austria, 6.5.38-10.9.38.	10.9.38
United States of America	...	...	...	Convention concerning Rights of the two countries and their respective Nationals in part of the former German Protectorate of Cameroons, 10.2.25. (Also under Commercial Treaties).	8.7.26

* Treaties whose status is in doubt owing to the war or circumstances arising out of the war.

STATISTICAL APPENDICES

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STATISTICAL APPENDICES

STATISTICAL ORGANISATION

Introductory Note

The sole Statistical Organisation covering the Trust Territory is the Nigeria Federal Department of Statistics which came into being in the latter part of 1947. The work, organisation and programme of the department are set out in its Annual Report for the year 1952-53.

The economy of most of the Trust Territory is still a primitive one, and the work of government, although wide in its scope, has to be carried out with a much smaller staff and less resources than may be found in more developed areas.

The compilation of statistics, still more of useful statistics, is a task of considerable difficulty. The following appendices are a second attempt to meet the requirements of the current version of the United Nations Trusteeship Council's Questionnaire. Ten new tables have been introduced and others brought up to date since the tables for 1953 were prepared. There are still many gaps in the statistics, most of which represent gaps in the economic and social life of the people of the Trust Territory, and refer to categories which are not appropriate in the present state of development of the territory.

CONVERSION FACTORS

SYMBOLS EMPLOYED

.. = Not available

— = Nil or negligible

RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN BRITISH UNITS AND THEIR METRIC EQUIVALENTS

LENGTH

			1 inch	...	... = 2.540 centimetres
12 inches	...	...	= 1 foot	...	... = .3048 metre
3 feet	...	...	= 1 yard	...	... = .9144 metre
1,760 yards	...	...	= 1 mile	...	... = 1.609 kilometres

AREA

			1 sq. ft.	...	... = .09290 sq. metre
9 sq. ft.	...	...	= 1 sq. yd.	...	... = .8361 sq. metre
4,840 sq. yards	...	...	= 1 acre	...	... = .4047 hectare
640 acres	= 1 sq. mile = 2.590 sq. kilometres

VOLUME

			1 cubic foot = .02832 cubic metre
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CAPACITY

			1 pint = .5682 litre
8 pints...	= 1 Imperial gallon = 4.546 litres

WEIGHT

			1 Troy ounce = 31.10 grammes
			1 avoirdupois ounce		= 28.35 grammes
16 avoirdupois ounces	=		1 pound (lb)	...	... = .4536 kilogramme
112 lbs.	...	...	= 1 hundredweight	...	... = 50.80 kilogrammes
20 hundredweights	...	...	= 1 ton or long ton	...	... = 1.016 tonnes

MONEY

12 pence (12d.)	...	...	... = 1 shilling (1/- or 1s.)
20 shillings	...	...	... = 1 pound sterling (£)
1 pound sterling (1950-51)	...	...	... = 2.80 U.S. dollars (\$2.80).

APPENDIX I. POPULATION

Introductory Note

The fullest and most reliable demographic particulars yet obtained in the Cameroons Trust Territory are contained in the 1952 population census figures for the Northern Areas and the 1953 census figures for the Southern Areas. The population figures given in the following tables for the year 1954 are estimates based on the 1952-53 Census of Nigeria.

Figures for earlier years are based on the annual tax records. Wherever there is any evasion of tax, the figures of adult males are defective and women and children tend to go uncounted in any case. In the Southern Areas, it was usual to estimate the "Total Population" merely by applying a multiplier—or conversion ratio—to the number of taxable males.

The 1952-53 Census showed that, in the North and South alike, the actual population was about one-fifth more than the previous estimates. While the population estimates for intercensal years must still be based on tax counts, the 1954 figures given in the succeeding tables have been obtained by assuming a one per cent annual rate of increase since the Census.

No scheme for the registration of births and deaths exist and the number of births and deaths is unknown. No general survey of mortality and fertility has yet been undertaken in the Trust Territory; but fertility and mortality in infancy and childhood are among the new questions now included in the brief surveys carried out by the Medical Field Units. In the absence of reliable records and information, even a general comment on fertility and mortality trends could be most misleading.

There is no special system of recording or regulating migration across the frontier. In the Northern Areas, subject to the compliance of routine Veterinary regulations, well-known to the people, the Fulani are free to move with their herds across the frontier from French Territory. No figures of these movements are recorded.

TABLE 1. POPULATION OF THE TRUST TERRITORY, 1921-1954

<i>Area</i>	<i>1921 (a)</i>	<i>1931 (a)</i>	<i>1952-53 (a)</i>	<i>1954 (b)</i>
TOTAL	561,000	797,000	1,440,000	1,460,900
Northern Cameroons	262,000	422,000	687,000	700,800
Southern Cameroons	299,000	375,000	753,000	760,100

NOTES:—

(a) Census figures. The last census of the Northern areas was taken in July, 1952, and that of the Southern areas in May, 1953. It would be reasonable to assume that the population of the Northern areas has increased by about two per cent. and that of the Southern areas by about one per cent. since the census.

(b) Estimates based on the 1952-53 Census of Nigeria.

TABLE 2. AFRICAN POPULATION, BY AREAS, 1954, DISTINGUISHING ADULTS BY SEX, AND CHILDREN

<i>Area</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Adults</i>		<i>Children</i>
		<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	
SOUTHERN CAMEROONS	760,100	225,300	225,600	309,200
NORTHERN CAMEROONS	700,800	179,000	213,700	308,100
SOUTHERN CAMEROONS:—				
Bamenda Province	433,200	107,100	133,600	192,500
Cameroons Province	326,900	118,200	92,000	116,700
NORTHERN AREAS WITHIN:—				
Adamawa Province	417,200	103,100	125,000	189,100
Benue Province	13,100	3,400	3,900	5,800
Bornu Province	270,500	72,500	84,800	113,200
Bamenda Province:				
Bamenda Division	267,400	66,200	182,300	118,900
Nkambe Division	85,300	21,300	24,800	39,200
Wum Division	80,500	19,600	26,500	34,400
Cameroons Province:				
Kumba Division	139,200	49,100	38,600	51,500
Mamfe Division	101,400	26,300	32,900	42,200
Victoria Division	86,300	42,800	20,500	23,000
NORTHERN AREAS WITHIN:—				
Adamawa Province:				
Cubunawa District	68,000	15,400	19,700	32,900
Madagali District	56,100	12,100	14,900	29,100
Mambila District	37,500	13,000	10,500	14,000
Mubi District	85,700	22,600	29,700	33,400
Nasarawa District	56,100	10,600	15,000	30,500
Other Districts... ..	113,800	29,400	35,200	49,200
Benue Province:				
All Districts	13,100	3,400	3,900	5,800
Bornu Province:				
Dikwa Division	270,500	72,500	84,800	113,200

NOTE:

Estimates based on the 1952 Census figures for the Northern areas and 1953 Census figures for the Southern areas.

TABLE 3. ESTIMATED AFRICAN POPULATION BY AREAS, 1950-1954

<i>Area</i>	<i>1954 (a)</i>	<i>1953 (b)</i>	<i>1952 (c)</i>	<i>1951</i>	<i>1950</i>
TOTAL	1,460,900	1,439,800	1,181,100	1,083,800	1,051,500
SOUTHERN CAMEROONS:					
Cameroons Province	326,900	323,700	208,000	198,000	200,000
Kumba Division	139,200	137,800	78,000	76,000	75,000
Mamfe Division	101,400	100,400	70,000	70,000	73,000
Victoria Division	86,300	85,500	60,000	52,000	52,000
Bamenda Province	433,200	429,000	286,000	286,000	286,000
Bamenda Division	267,400	264,800	177,300	177,300	177,300
Nkambe Division	85,300	84,500	57,200	57,200	57,200
Wum Division	80,500	79,700	51,500	51,500	51,500
NORTHERN AREAS:					
Within Adamawa Province ...	417,200	409,100	409,100	326,000	315,800
Cubunawa District... ..	68,000	66,700	66,700	64,400	62,200
Madagali District	56,100	55,000	55,000	48,800	41,700
Mambila District	37,500	36,800	36,800	25,000	25,700
Mubi District	85,700	84,000	84,000	76,800	76,100
Nasarawa District	56,100	55,000	55,000	38,700	38,500
Other Districts	113,800	111,600	111,600	72,300	71,600
Within Benue Province					
All Districts... ..	13,100	12,800	12,800	11,900	11,100
Within Bornu Province					
Dikwa Division	270,500	265,200	265,200	261,900	238,600

NOTES:

(a) Estimates based on the 1952-53 Census of Nigeria.

(b) The 1953 figures are based on the 1952-53 Census of Nigeria.

(c) The 1952 figures for the Northern areas are based on the 1952-53 Census of Nigeria.

TABLE 4A. DENSITY OF THE AFRICAN POPULATION
NORTHERN AREAS, 1954

<i>Province and District</i>	<i>Area (square miles)</i>	<i>Estimated population</i>	
		<i>Total</i>	<i>Per sq. mile</i>
TOTAL—NORTHERN AREAS... ..	17,570	700,800	40
Within Adamawa Province	10,970	417,200	38
Belel District	110	4,700	43
Cubunawa District	320	68,000	210
Cashaka District	3,990	11,000	3
Gurumpawo District	210	17,400	83
Holma District	190	9,700	51
Madagali District	360	56,100	156
Maiha District	170	13,600	80
Mambila District... ..	1,330	37,500	28
Mubi District	430	85,700	199
Nasarawa District	860	56,100	65
Toungo District	2,060	14,800	7
Tsugu District	410	20,000	49

TABLE 4A. NORTHERN AREAS, 1954—*continued*

Province and District	Area (square miles)	Estimated population	
		Total	Per sq. mile
Within Adamawa Province— <i>cont.</i>			
Uba District	60	5,700	95
Verre District	290	3,000	10
Yebbi District	70	6,200	89
Zummo District	110	7,700	70
Within Benue Province	1,390	13,100	9
Kentu District	660	3,500	5
Ndoro District	240	3,900	16
Tigon District	490	5,700	12
Within Bornu Province	5,210	270,500	52
Bama District	810	46,100	57
Gajibo District	170	12,200	72
Gulumba District	1,030	29,300	28
Gumsu District	630	16,700	26
Gwoza District	990	77,300	78
Ngala District	580	20,300	35
Rann Kala Balge District	720	37,000	51
Woloji District	280	31,600	113

TABLE 4B. SOUTHERN AREAS, 1954

Province and District	Area (square miles)	Estimated population	
		Total	Per sq. mile
TOTAL—SOUTHERN CAMEROONS ...	16,580	760,100	46
Bamenda Province	6,930	433,200	63
Bamenda Division	2,890	267,400	93
Nkambe Division... ..	1,710	85,300	50
Wum Division	2,330	80,500	35
Cameroons Province	9,650	326,900	34
Kumba Division	4,160	139,200	33
Mamfe Division	4,320	101,400	23
Victoria Division... ..	1,170	86,300	74

NOTE:—(a) Estimates based on the 1952 Census figures of the Northern Areas and 1953 Census figures for the Southern Areas.

TABLE 5A. AFRICAN POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX
NORTHERN AREAS, 1954

Area and Sex	Total All Ages	Ages—in years				
		Under 2	2-6	7-14	15-49	50 and over
TOTAL	700,800	92,100	124,900	90,800	321,600	71,400
Males	338,500	46,700	65,200	47,500	145,700	33,400
Females	362,300	45,400	59,700	43,300	175,900	38,000
TOTAL POPULATION						
Within Adamawa Province:						
TOTAL	417,200	57,200	75,900	55,800	185,800	42,500
Cubunawa District	68,000	10,800	13,100	9,000	28,600	6,500
Madagali District	56,100	9,600	11,800	7,700	20,300	6,700
Mambila District	37,500	3,700	5,500	4,800	21,100	2,400
Mubi District	85,700	10,700	12,800	9,800	43,800	8,600
Nasarawa District	56,100	9,900	11,800	8,700	20,600	5,100
Other Districts	113,800	12,500	20,900	15,800	51,400	13,200
Within Benue Province:						
All districts	13,100	1,400	2,800	1,600	6,500	800
Within Bornu Province:						
Dikwa Division	270,500	33,500	46,200	33,400	129,300	28,100
MALE POPULATION						
Within Adamawa Province:						
TOTAL	200,700	28,600	39,300	29,700	82,800	20,300
Cubunawa District	32,100	5,400	6,700	4,600	12,200	3,200
Madagali District	26,800	4,900	5,900	5,900	9,000	3,100
Mambila District	20,500	1,800	2,900	2,800	11,600	1,400
Mubi District	40,000	5,300	6,800	5,200	18,700	4,000
Nasarawa District	26,500	5,100	6,100	4,700	8,300	2,300
Other Districts	54,800	6,100	10,900	8,500	23,000	6,300
Within Benue Province:						
All districts	6,300	700	1,400	800	3,100	300
Within Bornu Province:						
Dikwa Division	131,500	17,400	24,500	17,000	59,800	12,800
FEMALE POPULATION						
Within Adamawa Province:						
TOTAL	216,500	28,600	36,600	26,100	103,000	22,200
Cubunawa District	35,900	5,400	6,400	4,400	16,400	3,300
Madagali District	29,300	4,700	5,900	3,800	11,300	3,600
Mambila District	17,000	1,900	2,600	2,000	9,500	1,000
Mubi District	45,700	5,400	6,000	4,600	25,100	4,600
Nasarawa District	29,600	4,800	5,700	4,000	12,300	2,800
Other Districts	59,000	6,400	10,000	7,300	28,400	6,900
Within Benue Province:						
All districts	6,800	700	1,400	800	3,400	500
Within Bornu Province:						
Dikwa Division	139,000	16,100	21,700	16,400	69,500	15,300

NOTE: (1) Estimates based on 1952-53 Census of Nigeria.

**TABLE 5B. AFRICAN POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX
SOUTHERN CAMEROONS, 1954**

Area and Sex	Total All Ages	Ages—in years				
		Under 2	2-6	7-14	15-49	50 and over
TOTAL	760,200	70,100	120,100	119,100	417,000	33,900
Males	387,900	34,200	60,400	68,000	209,800	15,400
Females	372,300	35,900	59,700	51,100	207,200	18,500
TOTAL POPULATION						
Bamenda Province:						
TOTAL	433,300	43,800	76,900	71,900	219,400	21,300
Bamenda Division	267,400	28,400	45,900	44,600	133,900	14,600
Nkambe Division	85,500	8,200	17,000	14,200	43,800	2,300
Wum Division	80,400	7,200	14,000	13,100	41,700	4,400
Cameroons Province:						
TOTAL	326,900	26,100	42,300	47,400	197,600	12,500
Kumba Division	139,100	10,900	18,400	22,100	82,700	5,000
Mamfe Division	101,500	10,900	16,500	15,000	53,900	5,200
Victoria Division	86,300	4,300	8,400	10,300	61,000	2,300
MALE POPULATION						
Bamenda Province:						
TOTAL	206,000	21,500	38,100	39,300	97,600	9,500
Bamenda Division	127,500	14,000	22,800	24,500	59,700	6,500
Nkambe Division	41,500	4,000	8,500	17,700	20,300	1,000
Wum Division	37,000	3,500	6,800	7,100	17,600	2,000
Cameroons Province:						
TOTAL	181,900	12,700	22,300	28,800	112,200	5,900
Kumba Division	77,500	5,300	9,500	13,600	46,600	2,500
Mamfe Division	48,300	5,300	8,300	8,500	24,100	2,100
Victoria Division	56,100	2,100	4,500	6,700	41,500	1,300
FEMALE POPULATION						
Bamenda Province:						
TOTAL	227,300	22,300	38,800	32,600	121,800	11,800
Bamenda Division	139,900	14,400	23,100	20,100	74,200	8,100
Nkambe Division	44,000	4,200	8,500	6,500	23,500	1,300
Wum Division	43,400	3,700	7,200	6,000	24,100	2,400
Cameroons Province:						
TOTAL	145,000	13,400	21,000	18,600	85,400	6,600
Kumba Division	61,600	5,600	8,900	8,500	36,100	2,500
Mamfe Division	53,200	5,600	8,200	6,500	29,800	3,100
Victoria Division	30,200	2,200	3,900	3,600	19,500	1,000

NOTE: (1) Estimates based on 1952-53 Census of Nigeria.

TABLE 6A. AFRICAN POPULATION BY LITERACY

NORTHERN AREAS, 1952

Area	Total Population aged 7 or over	Literate				Illiterate
		Total	Roman Script		Arabic Script only	
			Schooled to Elementary IV	Others		
TOTAL	485,300	17,100	1,900	2,500	12,700	468,200
Within Adamawa Province	289,600	13,200	1,400	2,200	9,600	276,400
Within Benue Province ...	8,600	100	—	100	—	8,500
Within Bornu Province ...	187,100	3,800	500	200	3,100	183,300
Within Adamawa Province:						
Cubunawa District ...	43,300	600	100	300	200	42,700
Madagali District ...	33,900	1,100	200	200	700	32,800
Mambila District ...	27,800	600	100	100	400	27,200
Mubi District	60,800	2,800	400	500	1,900	58,000
Nassarawa District ...	33,700	1,600	100	200	1,300	32,100
Other districts	90,100	6,500	500	900	5,100	83,600
Within Benue Province:						
All districts	8,600	100	—	100	—	8,500
Within Bornu Province:						
Ashiga District	20,500	200	—	—	200	20,300
Bama District	33,500	1,000	100	100	800	32,500
Gajibo District	8,500	400	100	—	300	8,100
Gulumba District ...	21,200	900	100	—	800	20,300
Gumsu District	11,600	200	—	—	200	11,400
Gwoza District	18,300	200	100	—	100	18,100
Ngala District	15,100	200	—	100	100	14,900
Rann-Kala Balge District	26,600	100	—	—	100	26,500
Woloje District	23,200	500	100	—	400	22,700
Other districts	8,600	100	—	—	100	8,500

TABLE 6B. SOUTHERN CAMEROONS, 1953

TOTAL	564,400	57,000	36,900	20,100	—	507,400
Bamenda Province ...	309,300	17,900	11,000	6,900	—	291,400
Cameroons Province ...	255,100	39,100	25,900	13,200	—	216,600
Bamenda Province:						
Bamenda Division ...	191,065	14,009	8,478	5,531	—	177,056
Nkambe Division ...	59,648	2,492	1,418	1,074	—	57,156
Wum Division ...	58,609	1,363	1,067	296	—	57,246
Cameroons Province:						
Kumba Division ...	108,668	16,923	10,317	6,606	—	91,745
Mamfe Division...	73,449	5,300	3,661	1,639	—	68,149
Victoria Division ...	72,935	16,859	11,883	4,976	—	56,076

NOTE.—As at the 1952-53 Census of Nigeria.

**TABLE 7A. AFRICAN POPULATION BY OCCUPATION AND SEX
NORTHERN AREAS, 1954**

<i>Area and Sex</i>					<i>Total</i>	<i>Occupational Category</i>				
						<i>Agriculture & Fishing</i>	<i>Trading & Clerical</i>	<i>Craftsmen—males only</i>	<i>Administrative, Professional & Technical—males only</i>	<i>All others (male & female)</i>
NORTHERN AREAS										
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	700,800	343,800	13,300	5,800	2,500	335,400
Males	...	...	...	...	338,500	158,400	4,900	5,800	2,500	166,900
Females	...	...	...	...	362,300	185,400	8,400	—	—	168,500
TOTAL POPULATION										
Within Adamawa Province:										
Total	...	...	...	...	417,200	199,200	11,300	3,700	1,500	201,500
Cubunawa District	...	...	...	...	68,000	33,400	1,100	300	300	32,900
Madagali District	...	...	...	...	56,100	25,300	—	100	100	30,600
Mambila District	...	...	...	...	37,500	19,900	3,000	200	200	14,200
Mubi District	...	...	...	...	85,700	43,000	1,400	1,100	400	39,800
Nasarawa District	...	...	...	...	56,100	20,100	1,200	300	100	34,400
Other Districts	...	...	...	...	113,800	57,500	4,600	1,700	400	49,600
Within Benue Province:										
All Districts	...	...	...	...	13,100	6,500	—	—	—	6,600
Within Bornu Province:										
Dikwa Division	...	...	...	...	270,500	138,100	2,000	2,000	1,000	127,300
MALE POPULATION										
Within Adamawa Province:										
Total	...	...	...	...	200,700	90,400	3,800	3,700	1,500	101,300
Cubunawa District	...	...	...	...	32,100	14,700	200	300	300	16,600
Madagali District	...	...	...	...	26,800	11,300	—	100	100	15,300
Mambila District	...	...	...	...	20,500	11,600	1,600	200	200	6,900
Mubi District	...	...	...	...	40,000	18,000	400	1,100	400	20,100
Nasarawa District	...	...	...	...	26,500	8,200	200	300	100	17,700
Other Districts	...	...	...	...	54,800	26,600	1,400	1,700	400	24,700
Within Benue Province:										
All Districts	...	...	...	...	6,300	3,000	—	—	—	3,300
Within Bornu Province:										
Dikwa Division	...	...	...	...	131,500	65,000	1,100	2,100	1,000	62,300
FEMALE POPULATION										
Within Adamawa Province:										
Total	...	...	...	...	216,500	108,800	7,500	—	—	100,200
Cubunawa District	...	...	...	...	35,900	18,700	900	—	—	16,300
Madagali District	...	...	...	...	29,300	14,000	—	—	—	15,300
Mambila District	...	...	...	...	17,000	8,300	1,400	—	—	7,300
Mubi District	...	...	...	...	45,700	25,000	1,000	—	—	19,700
Nasarawa District	...	...	...	...	29,000	11,900	1,000	—	—	16,700
Other Districts	...	...	...	...	59,000	30,900	3,200	—	—	24,900
Within Benue Province:										
All Districts	...	...	...	...	6,800	3,500	—	—	—	3,300
Within Bornu Province:										
Dikwa Division	...	...	...	...	139,000	73,100	900	—	—	65,000

NOTES:

1. Estimates based on the 1952-53 Census of Nigeria.
2. Females engaged in Crafts and in Administrative, Professional or Technical work are included with others.

**TABLE 7B. AFRICAN POPULATION BY OCCUPATION AND SEX,
SOUTHERN CAMEROONS, 1954**

Area and Sex					Total	Occupational Category				
						Agriculture & Fishing	Trading & Clerical	Craftsmen—males only	Administrative, Professional & Technical—males only	All others (male & female)
SOUTHERN AREAS										
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	760,200	326,800	32,400	11,700	7,100	382,300
Males	...	...	...	...	387,900	130,700	26,900	11,700	7,100	211,600
Females	...	...	...	...	372,300	196,100	5,500	—	—	170,700
TOTAL POPULATION										
Bamenda Province...	...	...	...	...	433,300	185,400	18,300	6,900	2,800	220,000
Bamenda Division	...	...	...	...	267,400	111,900	12,600	4,300	1,100	136,500
Nkambe Division	...	...	...	...	85,500	34,800	3,400	1,100	500	45,700
Wum Division	...	...	...	...	80,400	38,700	2,100	1,500	300	37,200
Cameroons Province	...	...	...	...	326,900	144,400	14,100	4,800	4,300	162,300
Kumba Division	...	...	...	...	139,100	72,200	6,000	1,300	1,300	58,300
Mamfe Division...	...	...	...	...	101,400	47,200	2,800	600	800	50,000
Victoria Division	...	...	...	...	86,400	22,000	5,400	2,800	2,100	54,100
MALE POPULATION										
Bamenda Province...	...	...	...	...	206,000	62,900	16,200	6,900	2,800	117,200
Bamenda Division	...	...	...	...	127,500	37,700	11,200	4,300	2,100	72,200
Nkambe Division	...	...	...	...	41,500	11,900	3,000	1,100	500	25,000
Wum Division	...	...	...	...	37,000	13,400	1,900	1,500	300	19,900
Cameroons Province	...	...	...	...	181,900	67,800	10,700	4,800	4,200	94,400
Kumba Division	...	...	...	...	77,500	38,100	4,700	1,300	1,300	32,017
Mamfe Division...	...	...	...	...	48,300	17,900	2,300	600	800	26,700
Victoria Division	...	...	...	...	56,100	11,800	3,600	2,800	2,100	35,800
FEMALE POPULATION										
Bamenda Province...	...	...	...	...	227,400	122,500	2,100	—	—	102,800
Bamenda Division	...	...	...	...	140,000	74,200	1,500	—	—	64,200
Nkambe Division	...	...	...	...	44,000	22,900	400	—	—	20,700
Wum Division	...	...	...	...	43,400	25,300	200	—	—	17,900
Cameroons Province	...	...	...	...	144,900	73,600	3,400	—	—	67,900
Kumba Division	...	...	...	...	61,600	34,100	1,200	—	—	26,300
Mamfe Division...	...	...	...	...	53,100	29,300	500	—	—	23,300
Victoria Division	...	...	...	...	30,200	10,200	1,700	—	—	18,300

NOTES:

(1) Estimates based on the 1952-53 Census of Nigeria.

(2) Females engaged in Crafts, and in Administrative, Professional or Technical work are included with "Others".

TABLE 8A. AFRICAN POPULATION BY TRIBE

NORTHERN AREAS, 1954

<i>Tribe</i>					<i>Total</i>	<i>Trust Territory within</i>		
						<i>Adamawa</i>	<i>Benue</i>	<i>Bornu</i>
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	700,800	417,300	13,000	270,500
Fulani	...	...	...	...	63,400	56,900	100	6,400
Hausa	...	...	...	...	8,400	7,700	—	700
Ibo	...	...	...	...	200	200	—	—
Kanur	...	...	...	...	125,400	4,900	—	120,500
Tiv	...	...	...	...	200	100	—	100
Yoruba	...	...	...	...	100	100	—	—
Shuwa Arab...	...	...	...	...	53,300	—(a)	—(a)	53,300
Other Northern	...	...	...	...	434,000	341,100	12,800	80,100
Other Nigerian	...	...	...	...	9,500	5,900	100	3,500
Not specified	...	...	...	...	5,100	—	—	5,100
Non-Nigerian	...	...	...	...	1,200	400	—	800

NOTES:

(1) Estimates based on the 1952-53 Census of Nigeria.

(a) In Adamawa and Benue Provinces, Shuwa Arabs were not separately distinguished from other Northern Tribes.

TABLE 8B. SOUTHERN CAMEROONS, 1954

<i>Tribe</i>					<i>Total</i>	<i>Cameroons Province</i>	<i>Bamenda Province</i>
TOTAL	...	...	...	...		326,900	433,300
Fulani	...	...	...	...	10,300	300	10,000
Hausa	...	...	...	...	4,600	1,100	3,500
Ibo	...	...	...	...	26,100	25,500	600
Kanuri	...	...	...	...	7,800	100	7,700
Tiv	...	...	...	...	1,700	1,700	—
Yoruba	...	...	...	...	900	900	—
Bamenda Tribe	...	...	...	...	406,200	—(a)	406,200
Cameroons Tribe	...	...	...	...	267,300	263,000	4,300
Edo	...	...	...	...	400	100	300
Ibibio	...	...	...	...	10,400	10,400	—
Ijaw	...	...	...	...	5,900	5,900	—
Other Nigerian	...	...	...	...	17,000	16,500	500
Non-Nigerian	...	...	...	...	1,600	1,400	200

NOTES:

(1) Estimates based on the 1952-53 Census of Nigeria.

(a) In Cameroons Province members of Bamenda Tribe were not separately distinguished.

TABLE 9. NON-INDIGENOUS POPULATION, BY NATIONALITY, 1954
DISTINGUISHING ADULTS BY SEX, AND CHILDREN

Nationality	Total	Adults		Children
		Males	Females	
TOTAL	797	437	235	124
Aden Arab	4	1	1	2
American	67	21	26	20
Australian... ..	2	2	—	—
British	598	327	188	83
Canadian	4	—	4	—
Danish	5	2	3	—
Dutch	53	49	2	2
Irish	12	10	2	—
Italian	6	—	6	—
Maltese	1	1	—	—
South African	1	1	—	—
Swiss	43	23	3	17
French	1	1	—	—

TABLE 10. NON-INDIGENOUS POPULATION, BY NATIONALITY,
1950-1954

Nationality	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950
TOTAL	797	758	743	628	588
Aden Arab... ..	4	4	1	1	1
American	67	64	68	36	56
Australian	2	1	5	5	1
British	598	565	554	448	420
Canadian	4	4	1	20	3
Danish	5	4	3	7	7
Dutch	53	53	42	41	43
French	1	—	—	3	2
Greek	—	—	—	—	3
Hungarian... ..	—	—	—	5	—
Irish	12	13	10	11	7
Italian	6	7	8	5	7
Maltese	1	1	1	1	1
South African	1	1	1	—	—
Swiss	43	41	49	45	37

NOTE: 1. Non-indigenous means Non-African

APPENDIX II

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE OF GOVERNMENT

TABLE 11. GOVERNMENT STAFF EMPLOYED WHOLLY WITHIN TRUST TERRITORY, 1950-1954

<i>Department and functional category</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Cameroonians</i>	<i>Other Africans</i>	<i>Non-Africans</i>
SUMMARY—ALL DEPARTMENTS				(a)
Total staff 1954	1,445	873	494	78
1953	1,439	850	512	77
1952	1,493	843 (b)	556 (b)	94
1951	1,493	900 (b)	514 (b)	79
1950	1,444	864	508	72
<i>Administrative and Executive</i>				
1954	78	1	16	61
1953	69	—	9	60
1952	74	—	5	69
1951	63	1	4	58
1950	66	1	6	59
<i>Professional and Technical</i>				
1954	955	615	323	17
1953	1,000	634	349	17
1952	983	587 (b)	371 (b)	25
1951	1,054	674 (b)	359 (b)	21
1950	1,003	632	358	13
<i>Clerical</i>				
1954	149	50	99	—
1953	147	48	99	—
1952	147	48	99	—
1951	133	46	87	—
1950	138	57	81	—
<i>Other staff (c)</i>				
1954	263	207	56	—
1953	223	168	55	—
1952	289	208	81	—
1951	243	179	64	—
1950	237	174	63	—
ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL				
Total staff 1953-54	18	8	10	—
1952	18	7	11	—
1951	18	9	9	—
1950	16	8	8	—
<i>Administrative and Executive</i>				
1950-54	—	—	—	—

NOTES:

1. Figures show the total staff. When any of the staff are women, their numbers are shown in brackets.

(a) Nearly all these Officers are British. (b) Partly estimated. (c) Including drivers, messengers, craftsmen, catering staff, and labourers.

TABLE 11. GOVERNMENT STAFF EMPLOYED WHOLLY WITHIN TRUST TERRITORY, 1950-1954 (continued)

Department and functional category	Total	Cameroonians	Other Africans	Non-Africans
ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL— (cont.)				(a)
Professional and Technical				
1953-54 ...	2	1	1	—
1952 ...	2	1	1	—
1951 ...	2	—	2	—
1950 ...	2	—	2	—
Clerical				
1953-54 ...	11	2	9	—
1952 ...	11	1	10	—
1951 ...	11	4	7	—
1950 ...	9	3	6	—
Other staff (b)				
1954 ...	5	5	—	—
1953 ...	5	5	—	—
1952 ...	5	5	—	—
1951 ...	5	5	—	—
1950 ...	5	5	—	—
ADMINISTRATION				
Total staff 1954 ...	130	69	31	30
1953 ...	130	69	31	30
1952 ...	143	74	35	34
1951 ...	130	86	20	24
1950 ...	133	85	21	27
Administrative and Executive				
1954 ...	30	—	—	30
1953 ...	30	—	—	30
1952 ...	34	—	—	34
1951 ...	25	—	1	24
1950 ...	29	—	2	27
Professional and Technical				
1950-54 ...	—	—	—	—
Clerical				
1953-54 ...	39	18	21	—
1952 ...	39	19	20	—
1951 ...	36	22	14	—
1950 ...	35	23	12	—
Other staff (b)				
1954 ...	61	51	10	—
1953 ...	61	51	10	—
1952 ...	70	55	15	—
1951 ...	69	64	5	—
1950 ...	69	62	7	—

TABLE 11. GOVERNMENT STAFF EMPLOYED WHOLLY WITHIN TRUST TERRITORY, 1950-1954 (*continued*)

<i>Department and functional category</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Cameroonians</i>	<i>Other Africans</i>	<i>Non-Africans</i>
				(a)
AGRICULTURAL AND COCOA SURVEY				
Total staff 1954	63	48	12	3
1953	60	44	12	4
1952	53	35	14	4
1951	54	33	18	3
1950	52	31	18	3
<i>Administrative and Executive</i>				
1954	3	—	—	3
1952-53	—	—	—	—
1951	1	—	—	1
1950	1	—	—	1
<i>Professional and Technical</i>				
1954	47	38	9	—
1953	47	35	8	4
1952	38	24	10	4
1951	34	22	10	2
1950	37	22	13	2
<i>Clerical</i>				
1954	8	6	2	—
1953	6	4	2	—
1952	5	3	2	—
1951	10	4	6	—
1950	5	3	2	—
<i>Other staff (b)</i>				
1954	5	4	1	—
1953	7	5	2	—
1952	10	8	2	—
1951	9	7	2	—
1950	9	6	3	—
AVIATION				
Total staff 1954	1	—	1	—
1953	1	—	1	—
1950-52	—	—	—	—
<i>Professional and Technical</i>				
1954	1	—	1	—
1953	1	—	1	—
1950-52	—	—	—	—
CO-OPERATIVE				
Total staff 1954	11	3	6	2
1953	11	2	7	2
1952	9	—	8	1
1951	7	2	4	1
1950	6	2	3	1

TABLE 11. GOVERNMENT STAFF EMPLOYED WHOLLY WITHIN TRUST TERRITORY, 1950-1954 (*continued*)

Department and functional category			Total	Cameroonians	Other Africans	Non-Africans
						(a)
CO-OPERATIVE—(<i>cont.</i>)						
<i>Administrative and Executive</i>						
1953-54	...	...	2	—	—	2
1952	...	...	1	—	—	1
1951	...	...	1	—	—	1
1950	...	...	1	—	—	1
<i>Professional and Technical</i>						
1954	...	...	6	2	4	—
1953	...	...	6	2	4	—
1952	...	...	5	—	5	—
1951	...	...	4	2	2	—
1950	...	...	4	2	2	—
<i>Clerical</i>						
1954	...	...	2	1	1	—
1953	...	...	1	—	1	—
1952	...	...	1	—	1	—
1950-51	...	...	—	—	—	—
<i>Other staff (b)</i>						
1954	...	...	1	—	1	—
1953	...	...	2	—	2	—
1952	...	...	2	—	2	—
1951	...	...	2	—	2	—
1950	...	...	1	—	1	—
CUSTOMS AND EXCISE						
Total staff	1954	...	124	40	83	1
	1953	...	140	46	93	1
	1952	...	164	58	105	1
	1951	...	227	118	106	3
	1950	...	232	118	111	3
<i>Administrative and Executive</i>						
1954	...	...	4	—	3	1
1953	...	...	2	—	1	1
1952	...	...	2	—	1	1
1951	...	...	3	—	—	3
1950	...	...	3	—	—	3
<i>Professional and Technical</i>						
1954	...	...	116	38	78	—
1953	...	...	134	45	89	—
1952	...	...	158	58	100	—
1951	...	...	221	116	105	—
1950	...	...	226	116	110	—
<i>Clerical</i>						
1954	...	...	2	—	2	—
1953	...	...	3	1	2	—
1952	...	...	3	—	3	—
1951	...	...	2	1	1	—
1950	...	...	2	1	1	—

TABLE 11. GOVERNMENT STAFF EMPLOYED WHOLLY WITHIN TRUST TERRITORY, 1950-1954 (*continued*)

<i>Department and functional category</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Cameroonians</i>	<i>Other Africans</i>	<i>Non-Africans</i>
				(a)
CUSTOMS AND EXCISE— (<i>cont.</i>)				
<i>Other staff (b)</i>				
1954	2	2	—	—
1953	1	—	1	—
1952	1	—	1	—
1951	1	1	—	—
1950	1	1	—	—
EDUCATION				
Total staff 1954	75 (13)	37 (..)	27 (..)	11 (1)
1953	72 (13)	36 (..)	32 (..)	4 (1)
1952	80 (14)	43 (8)	26 (4)	11 (2)
1951	85 (15)	45 (9)	33 (4)	7 (2)
1950	75 (15)	39 (11)	31 (2)	5 (2)
<i>Administrative and Executive</i>				
1954	9 (1)	—	2	7 (1)
1953	4 (1)	—	—	4 (1)
1952	7 (2)	—	1	6 (2)
1951	8 (2)	1	—	7 (2)
1950	6 (2)	1	—	5 (2)
<i>Professional and Technical</i>				
1954	59 (12)	33 (..)	22 (..)	4
1953	60 (12)	34 (..)	26 (..)	—
1952	59 (12)	39 (8)	15 (4)	5
1951	60 (13)	40 (9)	20 (4)	—
1950	56 (13)	33 (11)	23 (2)	—
<i>Clerical</i>				
1954	3	2	1	—
1953	5	1	4	—
1952	7	2	5	—
1951	8	1	7	—
1950	8	1	7	—
<i>Other staff (b)</i>				
1954	4	2	2	—
1953	3	1	2	—
1952	7	2	5	—
1951	9	3	6	—
1950	5	4	1	—
ELECTRICITY				
Total staff 1952-54	—	—	—	—
1951	4	—	2	2
1950	5	—	4	1
<i>Professional and Technical</i>				
1952-54	—	—	—	—
1951	3	—	1	2
1950	4	—	3	1

TABLE 11. GOVERNMENT STAFF EMPLOYED WHOLLY WITHIN TRUST TERRITORY, 1950-1954 (*continued*)

<i>Department and functional category</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Cameroonians</i>	<i>Other Africans</i>	<i>Non-Africans</i>
ELECTRICITY—(cont.)				(a)
<i>Clerical</i>				
1952-54 ...	—	—	—	—
1950-51 ...	1	—	1	—
<i>Other Staff</i>				
1950-54 ...	—	—	—	—
FORESTRY				
Total staff 1954 ...	44	19	23	2
1953 ...	41	18	20	3
1952 ...	49	20	25	4
1951 ...	45	18	24	3
1950 ...	45	16	26	3
<i>Administrative and Executive</i>				
1954 ...	3	—	1	2
1953 ...	4	—	1	3
1952 ...	4	—	—	4
1951 ...	3	—	—	3
1950 ...	3	—	—	3
<i>Professional and Technical</i>				
1954 ...	28	12	16	—
1953 ...	20	8	12	—
1952 ...	31	12	19	—
1951 ...	31	11	20	—
1950 ...	30	7	23	—
<i>Clerical</i>				
1954 ...	8	3	5	—
1953 ...	8	3	5	—
1952 ...	7	2	5	—
1951 ...	5	2	3	—
1950 ...	6	4	2	—
<i>Other staff (b)</i>				
1954 ...	5	4	1	—
1953 ...	9	7	2	—
1952 ...	7	6	1	—
1951 ...	6	5	1	—
1950 ...	6	5	1	—
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY				
Total staff 1953-54 ...	—	—	—	—
1952 ...	3	1	1	1
1951 ...	5	—	4	1
1950 ...	8	—	6	2
<i>Administrative and Executive</i>				
1953-54 ...	—	—	—	—
1951-52 ...	1	—	—	1
1950 ...	2	—	—	2

TABLE 11. GOVERNMENT STAFF EMPLOYED WHOLLY WITHIN TRUST TERRITORY, 1950-1954 (*continued*)

<i>Department and functional category</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Cameroonians</i>	<i>Other Africans</i>	<i>Non-Africans</i>
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY— (<i>cont.</i>)				(a)
<i>Professional and Technical</i>				
1953-54 ...	—	—	—	—
1952 ...	1	—	1	—
1951 ...	2	—	2	—
1950 ...	3	—	3	—
<i>Other staff (b)</i>				
1953-54 ...	—	—	—	—
1952 ...	1	1	—	—
1951 ...	2	—	2	—
1950 ...	3	—	3	—
JUDICIAL				
Total staff 1954 ...	9	4	4	1
1953 ...	9	4	4	1
1952 ...	8	4	3	1
1951 ...	7	1	5	1
1950 ...	6	3	2	1
<i>Professional and Technical</i>				
1954 ...	1	—	—	1
1953 ...	1	—	—	1
1952 ...	1	—	—	1
1951 ...	1	—	—	1
1950 ...	1	—	—	1
<i>Clerical</i>				
1954 ...	6	3	3	—
1953 ...	6	3	3	—
1952 ...	5	3	2	—
1951 ...	4	—	4	—
1950 ...	4	2	2	—
<i>Other staff (b)</i>				
1954 ...	2	1	1	—
1953 ...	2	1	1	—
1952 ...	2	1	1	—
1951 ...	2	1	1	—
1950 ...	1	1	—	—
LABOUR				
Total staff 1954 ...	7	4	2	1
1953 ...	8	2	5	1
1952 ...	11	4	6	1
1951 ...	20	4	15	1
1950 ...	19	5	13	1
<i>Administrative and Executive</i>				
1954 ...	2	1	—	1
1953 ...	2	—	1	1
1952 ...	2	—	1	1
1951 ...	3	—	2	1
1950 ...	3	—	2	1

TABLE 11. GOVERNMENT STAFF EMPLOYED WHOLLY WITHIN TRUST TERRITORY, 1950-1954 (*continued*)

<i>Department and functional category</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Cameroonians</i>	<i>Other Africans</i>	<i>Non-Africans</i>
LABOUR—(cont.)				(a)
<i>Clerical</i>				
1954	3	1	2	—
1953	3	1	2	—
1952	4	2	2	—
1951	11	3	8	—
1950	9	2	7	—
<i>Other staff (b)</i>				
1954	2	2	—	—
1953	3	1	2	—
1952	5	2	3	—
1951	6	1	5	—
1950	7	3	4	—
MARINE				
Total staff 1954	28	20	7	1
1953	28	20	7	1
1952	31	23	7	1
1951	31	25	5	1
1950	23	17	5	1
<i>Professional and Technical</i>				
1954	1	—	—	1
1953	1	—	—	1
1952	1	—	—	1
1951	1	—	—	1
1950	1	—	—	1
<i>Clerical</i>				
1954	4	—	4	—
1953	4	—	4	—
1952	3	—	3	—
1951	3	—	3	—
1950	2	—	2	—
<i>Other staff (b)</i>				
1954	23	20	3	—
1953	23	20	3	—
1952	27	23	4	—
1951	27	25	2	—
1950	20	17	3	—
MARKETING AND EXPORTS				
Total staff 1954	18	3	15	—
1953	20	2	18	—
1952	21	2	19	—
1951	16	2	14	—
1950	17	1	16	—
<i>Professional and Technical</i>				
1954	15	1	14	—
1953	15	—	15	—
1952	16	1	15	—
1951	13	1	12	—
1950	13	1	12	—

TABLE 11. GOVERNMENT STAFF EMPLOYED WHOLLY WITHIN TRUST TERRITORY, 1950-1954 (*continued*)

<i>Department and functional category</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Cameroonians</i>	<i>Other Africans</i>	<i>Non-Africans</i>
MARKETING AND EXPORTS —(<i>cont.</i>)				(a)
<i>Clerical</i>				
1954	—	—	—	—
1953	1	—	1	—
1952	1	—	1	—
1951	1	—	1	—
1950	1	—	1	—
<i>Other staff (b)</i>				
1954	3	2	1	—
1953	4	2	2	—
1952	4	1	3	—
1951	3	1	2	—
1950	3	—	3	—
MEDICAL				
Total staff 1954	222 (41)	128 (24)	83 (14)	11 (3)
1953	209 (32)	91 (20)	106 (9)	12 (3)
1952	206 (39)	92 (24)	100 (10)	14 (5)
1951	199 (32)	98 (19)	90 (11)	11 (2)
1950	165 (17)	68 (10)	88 (5)	9 (2)
<i>Administrative and Executive</i>				
1954	3	—	1	2
1953	1	—	—	1
1952	1	—	—	1
1951	1	—	—	1
1950	1	—	—	1
<i>Professional and Technical</i>				
1954	132 (40)	61 (23)	62 (14)	9 (3)
1953	166 (32)	67 (20)	88 (9)	11 (3)
1952	160 (39)	67 (24)	80 (10)	13 (5)
1951	164 (32)	80 (19)	74 (11)	10 (2)
1950	135 (17)	55 (10)	72 (5)	8 (2)
<i>Clerical</i>				
1954	15	7	8	—
1953	16	6	10	—
1952	14	5	9	—
1951	15	5	10	—
1950	14	5	9	—
<i>Other staff (b)</i>				
1954	72 (1)	60 (1)	12	—
1953	26	18	8	—
1952	31	20	11	—
1951	19	13	6	—
1950	15	8	7	—
METEOROLOGICAL				
Total staff 1954	5	—	5	—
1953	5	—	5	—
1952	5	—	5	—
1951	4	—	4	—
1950	6	—	6	—

TABLE 11. GOVERNMENT STAFF EMPLOYED WHOLLY WITHIN TRUST TERRITORY, 1950-1954 (*continued*)

<i>Department and functional category</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Cameroonians</i>	<i>Other Africans</i>	<i>Non-Africans</i>
METEOROLOGICAL—(<i>cont.</i>)				(a)
<i>Professional and Technical</i>				
1954	5	—	5	—
1953	5	—	5	—
1952	5	—	5	—
1951	4	—	4	—
1950	6	—	6	—
POLICE				
Total staff 1954	352	314	35	3
1953	356	315	38	3
1952	306	270	32	4
1951	282	279	1	2
1950	310	307	—	3
<i>Administrative and Executive</i>				
1954	3	—	—	3
1953	3	—	—	3
1952	3	—	1	2
1951	2	—	—	2
1950	3	—	—	3
<i>Professional and Technical</i>				
1954	349	314	35	—
1953	353	315	38	—
1952	301	270	31	2
1951	280	279	1	—
1950	307	307	—	—
POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS				
Total staff 1954	146 (1)	74 (1)	70	2
1953	147	89	56	2
1952	142	87	53	2
1951	126	65	59	2
1950	120	64	55	1
<i>Administrative and Executive</i>				
1954	5	—	3	2
1953	2	—	—	2
1952	2	—	—	2
1951	2	—	—	2
1950	1	—	—	1
<i>Professional and Technical</i>				
1954	66 (1)	39 (1)	27	—
1953	73	50	23	—
1952	71	46	25	—
1951	99	56	43	—
1950	58	31	27	—

TABLE 11. GOVERNMENT STAFF EMPLOYED WHOLLY WITHIN TRUST TERRITORY, 1950-1954 (*continued*)

<i>Department and functional category</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Cameroonians</i>	<i>Other Africans</i>	<i>Non-Africans</i>
POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS— (<i>cont.</i>)				(a)
<i>Clerical</i>				
1954	32	3	29	—
1953	34	5	29	—
1952	27	4	23	—
1951	11	1	10	—
1950	29	9	20	—
<i>Other staff (b)</i>				
1954	43	32	11	—
1953	38	34	4	—
1952	42	37	5	—
1951	14	8	6	—
1950	32	24	8	—
PRISONS				
Total staff 1954	81 (5)	61 (4)	20 (1)	—
1953	81 (5)	61 (4)	20 (1)	—
1952	85 (6)	53 (2)	32 (4)	—
1951	85 (6)	...	...	—
1950	74 (3)	45 (2)	29 (1)	—
<i>Professional and Technical</i>				
1954	81 (5)	61 (4)	20 (1)	—
1953	81 (5)	61 (4)	20 (1)	—
1952	85 (6)	53 (2)	32 (4)	—
1951	85 (6)	...	...	—
1950	74 (3)	45 (2)	29 (1)	—
PUBLIC WORKS				
Total staff 1954	74	32	36	6
1953	82	37	35	10
1952	93	33	46	14
1951	95	37	46	12
1950	88	35	43	10
<i>Administrative and Executive</i>				
1954	11	—	5	6
1953	14	—	4	10
1952	14	—	—	14
1951	13	—	1	12
1950	12	—	2	10
<i>Professional and Technical</i>				
1954	20	10	10	—
1953	25	15	10	—
1952	31	14	17	—
1951	31	13	18	—
1950	31	13	18	—

TABLE 11. GOVERNMENT STAFF EMPLOYED WHOLLY WITHIN TRUST TERRITORY, 1950-1954 (*continued*)

<i>Department and functional category</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Cameroonians</i>	<i>Other Africans</i>	<i>Non-Africans</i>
PUBLIC WORKS—(cont.)				(a)
<i>Clerical</i>				
1954	13	2	11	—
1953	13	2	11	—
1952	16	7	9	—
1951	13	3	10	—
1950	13	6	7	—
<i>Other staff (b)</i>				
1954	30	20	10	—
1953	30	20	10	—
1952	32	12	20	—
1951	38	21	17	—
1950	32	16	16	—
SURVEY				
Total staff				
1954	22	1	20	1
1953	12	1	11	—
1952	52	33	19	—
1951	9	—	9	—
1950	9	—	9	—
<i>Administrative and Executive</i>				
1954	2	—	1	1
1952-53	1	—	1	—
1950-51	—	—	—	—
<i>Professional and Technical</i>				
1954	17	1	16	—
1953	6	—	6	—
1952	9	—	9	—
1950-51	4	—	4	—
<i>Clerical</i>				
1954	1	—	1	—
1953	1	—	1	—
1952	1	—	1	—
1950-51	—	—	—	—
<i>Other staff (b)</i>				
1954	2	—	2	—
1953	4	1	3	—
1952	41	33	8	—
1951	5	—	5	—
1950	5	—	5	—
VETERINARY				
Total staff				
1954	15	8	4	3
1953	14	4	7	3
1952	16	4	9	3
1951	41	26	10	5
1950	37	22	14	1

TABLE 11. GOVERNMENT STAFF EMPLOYED WHOLLY WITHIN TRUST TERRITORY 1949 TO 1953 (continued)

<i>Department and functional category</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Cameroonians</i>	<i>Other Africans</i>	<i>Non-Africans</i>
VETERINARY—(cont.)				(a)
<i>Administrative and Executive</i>				
1954	1	—	—	1
1953	3	—	—	3
1952	2	—	—	2
1951	1	—	—	1
1950	1	—	—	1
<i>Professional and Technical</i>				
1954	9	4	3	2
1953	4	—	4	—
1952	10	2	7	1
1951	12	2	6	4
1950	11	—	11	—
<i>Clerical</i>				
1954	2	2	—	—
1953	2	2	—	—
1952	2	—	2	—
1951	2	—	2	—
1950	2	—	2	—
<i>Other staff (b)</i>				
1954	3	2	1	—
1953	5	2	3	—
1952	2	2	—	—
1951	26	24	2	—
1950	23	22	1	—

TABLE 12. TOTAL GOVERNMENT STAFF EMPLOYED WHOLLY IN TRUST TERRITORY, BY DEPARTMENTS, AND BY ORIGIN, 1950-1954

<i>Department or origin</i>	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950
TOTAL	1,445	1,439	1,493	1,493	1,444
(Women)	(60)	(50)	(59)	(53)	(35)
DEPARTMENTS:—					
Accountant-General	18	18	18	18	16
Administration	130	130	143	130	133
Agriculture	63	60	53	54	52
Aviation	1	1	—	—	—
Co-operative	11	11	9	7	6
Customs and Excise	124	140	164	227	232
Education: Total	75	67	80	85	73
(Women)... ..	(13)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(15)
Electricity	—	—	—	4	5
Forestry	44	41	49	45	45
Geological Survey	—	—	3	5	8
Judicial... ..	9	9	8	7	6
Labour	7	8	11	20	19
Marine	28	28	31	31	23
Marketing and Exports	18	20	21	19	17
Medical: Total	222	209	206	199	165
(Women)... ..	(41)	(32)	(39)	(32)	(17)
Meteorological	5	5	5	4	6
Police	352	356	304	282	310
Posts and Telegraphs	146	147	142	126	120
	(1)				
Prison: Total	81	81	85	85	74
(Women)... ..	(5)	(5)	(6)	(6)	(3)
Public Works	74	82	93	95	88
Survey	22	12	52	9	9
Veterinary	15	14	16	41	37
ORIGIN:—					
Cameroonians	873	850	843 (a)	900 (a)	864
Other Africans	494	512	556 (a)	514 (a)	508
Non-indigenous (b)	78	77	94	79	72

NOTES:

1. Figures show the total staff. Where any of the staff were women their numbers are given in brackets.

(a) Partly estimated.

(b) Non-African officers. Nearly all of these are British.

TABLE 13. SALARY SCALES OF GOVERNMENT STAFF, BY FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES AND DEPARTMENT, 1954

<i>Department</i>	<i>Functional category</i>			
	<i>Administrative and executive</i>	<i>Technical and professional</i>	<i>Clerical</i>	<i>Others (a)</i>
Accountant-General ...	Gp H, Gp K	D 4A	D 1-2	G 1-3; J 1
Administration ...	A 1; D 3		D 1-2; F 1-3	G 1-3
Agriculture ...	A 1	A 1-3; B 1, 3; D 1	D 1-2; F 1-3	E 1-3; G 1-3
Aviation ...	—	D 2	—	—
Co-operative ...	A 1	D 1-2	D 1	G 2-3
Customs ...	A 2	D 1-3, 4 B; H 2-9	D 1	G 1-3
Education ...	Gp O; A 1	B 3-4; D 1-4A; G 1-5	D 1-2	F 1-2; G 1-3
Forestry ...	A 1	B 1; C 2; D 1-2	D 1-2	G 2-4
Geological Survey ...	—	—	—	—
Judicial ...	—	A 1	D 1-2	F 1-2
Labour ...	A 1; H 1	—	D 1	F 1-3; G 1-3
Marine ...	A 1	—	D 1-2	E 1; F 1-3
Marketing and Exports ..	—	D 1-2, 4 B	D 1	G 1-3; J 1-3.
Medical ...	Gp J	A 1, 4; B 1, 3; D 1-3; N 1-4	D 1-2; F 1-2	F 1-3; G 1-3
Meteorological ...	—	D 1-2	—	—
Police ...	Gp P; A 2	H 2-10	—	—
Posts and Telegraphs ...	A 2; B 3-4	D 3; F 2-3	D 1-2	D 1-2; F 1-3; G 1-3
Prisons .	—	H 2-3, 5-6, 9	—	—
Public Works ...	A 1; B 3	D 1-2; E 10; F 1-3	D 1-2	F 1-3; G 1-3
Survey ...	A 1	B 2; D 2	D 1-2	G 1-2
Veterinary... ..	A 1-2	D 1, G 1-4	D 1-2	F 1-3; G 1-3

NOTES:—

1. Omitting scales inapplicable to staff actually working full-time in the Trust Territory in 1954.

2. For details of scales see Table 14 below.

(a) Including drivers, messengers, craftsmen, catering staff, and labourers.

**TABLE 14A. GOVERNMENT SALARY GROUPS AND SCALES, 1954
SUPERSCALE POSTS—BASIC SALARIES**

Group	£	Group	£	Group	£	Group	£
A1	3,220	D1	2,105	H	1,675	N	1,380
2	3,050	D2	2,000	J	1,610	O	1,350
3	2,880	E	1,890	K	1,500	P	1,325
B	2,485	F	1,835	L	1,465		
C	2,220	G	1,780	M	1,435		

TABLE 14B. SALARY SCALES

Scale	Starting point	Increments and maximum	Efficiency bar (E)
A 1	570	×40—1,290	(a) (b)
2	570	×30—690; ×40—1,210	(b)
3	570	×30—810; ×40—1,170	(b)
4	770	×40—1,290; 1,350 × 40—1,470; 1,500	(b)
	OR	×40—1,290; 1,290; 1,290; 1,350 × 40—1,470; 1,500.	(b) (c)
B 5	970	×35—1,075	
4	845	×30—935	
3	570	×25—795	
2	400	×25—600	
1	250	×15—370	
Sub-scale	220	×15—235	
D 4B	475	×25—650	
4A	465	×25—615	
3	340	×18—448	
2A	230	×12—266	(d)
2B	278	×12—314	(d)
1A	124	× 8—180; ×10—220	(E 172)
Sub-scale	96	96; ×7—124; 132	(e)
E 5	475	×25—650	
4	340	×18—448	
3	230	×12—314	
2	230	×12—266	
1C	172	180; ×10—220	
1B	124	× 8—164	(E 164)
1A	70	× 7— 84; ×8—100	(E 100)
F 3	172	180; ×10—220	
2	140	× 8—164	(E 164)
1	96		
Sub-scale	84	84... ..	(e)
G 5	145	× 5—155	
4	115	× 5—140	
3	95	× 5—110	
2	70	× 5— 85	
1	55	× 5— 65	
H 12	525	×25—650	
11	360	×20—500	
10	290	×12—350	
9	218	×12—278	
8	218	×11—254	
7	194	× 6—218	
6	165	× 5—185	
5	145	× 5—155	
4	115	× 5—130	
3	96	× 4—110	
2	86	× 4— 94	
1	75		

TABLE 14B. SALARY SCALES (*continued*)

<i>Scale</i>	<i>Starting point</i>	<i>Increment and maximum</i>					<i>Efficiency bar (E) Scale</i>
J 7	266	× 12—314					
6	206	× 12—254					
5	174	× 10—194					
4	150	× 5—165					
3	130	× 5—145					
2	110	× 5—125					
1	55	× 5—110					
H 6	970	× 55—1,075					
5	845	× 30—935					
4	570	× 25—795					
3	376	× 18—430; × 22—474					
2	254	× 12—326; 340					
1	124	× 8—180, × 10—220, 232	...	...	...		(E 180)
Sub-scale	96	96; × 9—114	...	...	...	...	(e)

NOTES:—

- (a) Special entry points for professionally qualified officers at £610, £650, £770.
 (b) Upper segment A1 1,130; A2 1,090; A3 1,050; A4 1,290.
 (c) Non-specialists.
 (d) One scale in two sections.

TABLE 14C. EXPATRIATION PAY

<i>Salary</i>	<i>Under 570</i>	<i>570—770</i>	<i>771— 1,089</i>	<i>1,090— 1,299</i>	<i>1,300— 1,499</i>	<i>1,500 and over</i>
Expatriation Pay ... £	150	180	240	270	300	350

TABLE 15A. NATIVE AUTHORITY STAFF EMPLOYED WHOLLY OR PARTLY IN TRUST TERRITORY BY FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES AND DEPARTMENTS

NORTHERN AREAS, 1951-1954

Department	Total	Functional category			
		Adminis- trative and executive	Profes- sional and technical	Clerical	Others (a)
Total 1954	1,310 (27)	467	529 (25)	93	221 (2)
1953	1,292 (21)	458	515 (19)	108	211 (2)
1952	1,290 (19)	459	495 (17)	122	214 (2)
1951	1,303 (18)	448	474 (17)	166	215 (1)
Administration 1954	566	427	—	60	79
1953	575	420	—	78	77
1952	591	423	—	92	76
1951	625	419	—	130	76
Agriculture 1954	25	3	19	—	3
1953	20	2	16	—	2
1952	18	2	15	—	1
1951	18	1	16	—	1
Education 1954	132 (14)	3	122 (14)	4	3
1953	127 (10)	2	119 (10)	3	3
1952	121 (10)	2	113 (10)	3	3
1951	110 (10)	1	108 (10)	—	1
Forestry 1954	24	1	17	—	6
1953	23	1	17	—	5
1952	17	1	14	—	2
1951	17	1	14	—	2
Judicial 1954	40	22	—	14	4
1953	38	23	—	12	3
1952	40	22	—	12	6
1951	44	15	—	14	15
Medical and Health ... 1954	48 (9)	1	36 (7)	1	10 (2)
1953	49 (7)	1	37 (5)	1	10 (2)
1952	47 (5)	1	35 (3)	1	10 (2)
1951	36 (5)	1	29 (4)	—	6 (1)
Police 1954	221	1	147	—	73
1953	213	1	141	—	71
1952	211	1	137	—	73
1951	210	1	138	—	71
Prisons 1954	131 (4)	—	128 (4)	3	—
1953	131 (4)	—	128 (4)	3	—
1952	129 (4)	—	126 (4)	3	—
1951	127 (3)	—	123 (3)	4	—

TABLE 15A. NATIVE AUTHORITY STAFF EMPLOYED WHOLLY OR PARTLY IN TRUST TERRITORY BY FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES AND DEPARTMENTS

NORTHERN AREAS, 1951-1954 (continued)

Department	Total	Functional category			
		Adminis- trative and executive	Profes- sional and technical	Clerical	Others (a)
Survey 1954	8	—	5	—	3
	1953	—	4	—	3
	1952	—	5	—	3
	1951	—	4	—	3
Treasury 1954	16	5	—	7	4
	1953	4	—	7	3
	1952	4	—	7	3
	1951	6	—	15	4
Veterinary 1954	29	2	27	—	—
	1953	2	26	—	—
	1952	1	23	—	—
	1951	1	20	—	—
Public Works 1954	70	2	28	4	36
	1953	2	27	4	34
	1952	2	27	4	37
	1951	2	22	3	36

TABLE 15B. NATIVE AUTHORITY STAFF EMPLOYED WHOLLY OR PARTLY IN TRUST TERRITORY BY FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES AND DEPARTMENT

SOUTHERN CAMEROONS, 1951-1954

Department	Total	Functional category			
		Adminis- trative and executive	Profes- sional and technical	Clerical	Others (a)
Total 1954	904 (43)	27	373 (43)	146	358
	1953	53	332 (25)	90	435
	1952	51	332 (26)	89	406
	1951	47	309 (26)	91	374
Administration 1954	27	11	—	12	4
	1953	38	—	9	4
	1952	36	—	9	4
	1951	32	—	9	4
Agriculture 1954	1	—	—	—	1
	1953	—	1	—	—
	1952	—	1	—	—
	1951	—	1	—	—

TABLE 15B. NATIVE AUTHORITY STAFF EMPLOYED WHOLLY OR PARTLY IN TRUST TERRITORY BY FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES AND DEPARTMENTS
SOUTHERN CAMEROONS, 1951-1954 (continued)

Department				Total	Functional category			
					Adminis- trative and executive	Profes- sional and technical	Clerical	Others (a)
Education	...	...	1954	228 (20)	—	226 (20)	—	2
			1953	177 (18)	—	177 (18)	—	—
			1952	190 (19)	—	190 (19)	—	—
			1951	206 (21)	—	206 (21)	—	—
Forestry	...	...	1954	22	—	22	—	—
			1953	23	—	23	—	—
			1952	23	—	23	—	—
			1951	15	—	15	—	—
Judicial	...	...	1954	336	3	—	70	263
			1953	328	1	—	61	266
			1952	330	1	—	60	269
			1951	328	1	—	61	266
Medical and Health	...	...	1954	(a)121 (23)	—	68 (23)	—	53
			1953	174 (7)	—	79 (7)	—	95
			1952	173 (7)	—	79 (7)	—	94
			1951	139 (5)	—	57 (5)	—	82
Survey	...	...	1954	9	—	4	—	5
			1953	9	—	4	—	5
			1952	9	—	4	—	5
			1951	9	—	4	—	5
Treasury	...	...	1954	71	13	—	43	15
			1953	38	13	—	18	7
			1952	39	13	—	18	8
			1951	42	14	—	20	8
Veterinary	...	...	1954	49	—	33	15	1
			1953	30	—	28	1	1
			1952	13	—	12	1	—
			1951	13	—	12	1	—
Public Works	...	...	1954	40	—	20	6	14
			1953	79	1	20	1	57
			1952	51	1	23	1	26
			1951	23	—	14	—	9

NOTE:
1. Numbers of female staff included are shown in brackets.
(a) Apparent decrease is due to reclassification of some daily-paid employees included in previous years.

**TOTAL NATIVE AUTHORITY STAFF EMPLOYED WHOLLY OR PARTLY
WITHIN TRUST TERRITORY BY DEPARTMENTS**

TABLE 16. TOTAL ALL AREAS, 1951-54

<i>Department</i>	1954	1953	1952	1951
Total	2,214 (70)	2,202 (46)	2,168 (45)	2,124 (44)
Administration	593	626	640	670
Agriculture	26	21	19	19
Education	360 (34)	304 (28)	311 (29)	316 (31)
Forestry	46	46	40	32
Judicial	376	366	370	372
Medical and Health	169 (32)	223 (14)	220 (12)	175 (10)
Police	221	213	211	210
Prisons	131 (4)	131 (4)	129 (4)	127 (3)
Survey	17	16	17	16
Treasury	87	52	53	67
Veterinary	78	58	37	34
Works	110	146	121	86

TABLE 16A. NORTHERN AREAS, 1951-54

<i>Department</i>	1954	1953	1952	1951
Total	1,310 (27)	1,292 (21)	1,290 (19)	1,303 (18)
Administration	566	575	591	625
Agriculture	25	20	18	18
Education	132 (14)	127 (10)	121 (10)	110 (10)
Forestry	24	23	17	17
Judicial	40	38	40	44
Medical and Health	48 (9)	49 (7)	47 (5)	36 (5)
Police	221	213	211	210
Prisons	131 (4)	131 (4)	129 (4)	127 (3)
Survey	8	7	8	7
Treasury	16	14	4	25
Veterinary	29	28	24	21
Works	70	67	70	63

TABLE 16B. SOUTHERN CAMEROONS 1951-54

<i>Department</i>	1954	1953	1952	1951
Total	904 (43)	910 (25)	878 (26)	821 (26)
Administration	27	51	49	45
Agriculture	1	1	1	1
Education	228 (20)	177 (18)	190 (19)	206 (21)
Forestry	22	23	23	15
Judicial	336	328	330	328
Medical and Health	121 (23)	174 (7)	173 (7)	139 (5)
Police	—	—	—	—
Prisons	—	—	—	—
Survey	9	9	9	9
Treasury	71	38	39	42
Veterinary	49	30	13	13
Works	40	79	51	23

NOTE:—1. The number of females included are shown in brackets.

TABLE 17A. SALARY SCALES OF NATIVE AUTHORITY STAFF,
BY FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES AND DEPARTMENTS

NORTHERN AREAS, 1954

Departments	Functional category			
	Administrative and Executive	Professional and Technical	Clerical	Other
Administration	£2—2,600	—	E—G, J	K
Agriculture	D—E	E—J	—	H, K
Education	S A	SB—SG	F	K
Forestry	F	F—J	—	K
Judicial	D—G	—	F—H	K
Medical and Health	D	D—K	G	K
Police	PD, PF	PF—PL, K	—	—
Prisons	—	PF—PL	G	—
Public Works	B, D	CD, FG	F E	K
Survey	—	G	—	J
Treasury	C—D	—	E—G	K
Veterinary	D	F—J	G	K

TABLE 17B. SOUTHERN CAMEROONS, 1954

Departments	Functional category			
	Administrative and Executive	Professional and Technical	Clerical	Other
Administration	£110—646	—	G 1—4	G 3, 4
Agriculture	—	G 1—4	—	—
Education	—	G 1—4(a)	—	—
Forestry	—	G 1—4	—	—
Judicial	D 1	—	G 1—4	G 3, 4
Medical and Health	—	G 1—4	—	G 3, 4
Police	—	—	—	—
Prisons	—	—	—	—
Public Works	—	G 1—4	G 1—4	G 3, 4
Survey	—	G 1—4, D 1	—	—
Treasury	D 1	D 2	G 1—4	G 3, 4
Veterinary	—	G 1—4	—	—

NOTE: (a) See table 18B for details of teachers' salary scales.

TABLE 18A. NATIVE AUTHORITY SALARY GROUPS AND SCALES
NORTHERN AREAS, 1954

Scales	Starting point	Increments, maxima	Efficiency bars
GENERAL			
Scale A 1 ...	570	× 40 — 1,290	
Grade A ...	340	× 18 — 430	
Grade B ...	156	× 8 — 180; × 10 — 230; × 12 — 314	(E 242)
Grade C ...	156	× 8 — 180; × 10 — 230; 242	(E 210)
Grade D ...	124	× 8 — 180; × 10 — 220	(E 172)
Grade E ...	124	× 8 — 172	(E 156)
Grade F ...	95	× 5 — 140	(E 110)
Grade G ...	55	× 5 — 85; 95 × 5 — 110	(E 85)
Grade H ...	55	× 5 — 85	(E 65)
Grade J ...	36	× 3 — 66	(E 48)
Grade K ...	27	× 1½ — 33; × 3 — 48	
POLICE AND PRISON			
Grade PA ...	290	× 12 — 360	
Grade PB ...	218	× 12 — 278	
Grade PC ...	194	× 6 — 218	
Grade PD ...	165	× 5 — 185	
Grade PE ...	145	× 5 — 155	
Grade PF ...	115	× 5 — 130	
Grade PG ...	98	× 4 — 110	
Grade PH ...	86	× 4 — 94	
Grade PJ ...	68	× 4 — 80	
Grade PK ...	56	× 4 — 64	
Grade PL ...	36	× 3 — 51	
EDUCATION			
Grade EA ...	124	× 8 — 180; × 10 — 230; × 12 — 314	(E 184, 172, 242)
Grade EB ...	56	60; × 6 — 84; × 8 — 181; × 10 — 220	(E 92, 124, 172)
Grade EC ...	80	× 4 — 100; × 8 — 156	(E 100)
Grade ED ...	33	36; × 4 — 60; 66	(E 48)
Grade EE ...	56	60; × 6 — 84; × 8 — 124	(E 92)

NOTE:—E..... = Efficiency bar at £.....

**TABLE 18B—NATIVE AUTHORITY SALARY SCALES
SOUTHERN AREAS, 1954**

<i>Scales</i>	<i>Starting point</i>	<i>Increments, maximum, etc.</i>	<i>Specific qualifications required</i>
GENERAL (a)	£	£	
Grade I	340	× 18—448	
Grade II	230	× 12—314 (b)	
Grade III	124	× 8—180 × 10—220	
Grade IV/V	55	× 5—145 (E 110)	
Grade VI a	32	× 4—40; × 5—65	
Grade VI b	30	× 4—50; × 5—65	
TEACHERS			
Graduates:—			
Table A	420	× 20—500; × 25—750	Teaching qualification Senior staff and voluntary agencies
Table B	460	× 20—500; × 25—750 ...	
Table C	570	× 40—1,290	
Trained and qualified:—			
Table D	254	× 12—326; × 18—470 ...	Yaba Diploma U.K. Min. of Education Cert. and Froebel Cert. (2 y)
Table E	210	× 10—230; × 12—362; ... × 18—470	
Table F	Current salary	5 increments on current scale	London Professional Cert. (OR=)
Table G	230	× 12—326; × 18—470 ...	Senior Cert.
Tables H and I ...	132	× 8—180; × 10—230; × 12—326 (c)	Higher Elementary Cert. (4 y)
Table J	100	× 6—124; × 8—180 ...	Elementary Cert. (2 y)
With ordinary schooling:—			
Table L	102	× 6—120, 128	Standard VI (OR =)
Table M	(d)	(d), (e)	Secondary IV (OR =)
Table N	56	× 4—84; × 6—114 (e), (f)	Standard VI
Table O	100	× 6—148	Special Register
Probationary:—			
Table P	40	(g)	Standard VI
Table Q	58	(h)	Secondary IV
Table R2	56	(f)	Modern II
Table (S)	44	(g)	Standard VI and P.T.C. (1 y)
Trained and uncertificated:—			
Table S	94	94; × 6—124; × 8—156	Women (3 y)
Table T	132	× 8—156	School Cert. (and 2 y)
Table U	60	× 4—84; × 6—114 (f) ...	E.T.C. (2 y)
Table (V)	60	× 4—84; × 6—120 (f) ...	Standard VI & P.T.C. (1 y)
Intermediate degree:—			
Table V	156	× 8—180; × 10—230; × 12—266 (j)	(OR=)

ABBREVIATIONS

E = Efficiency Bar at point. T. = Teachers. (y) = Training period—in years.
Cert. = Certificate. (OR =) = Or equivalent.

NOTES:

(a) Grades I–V are equivalent to Government scales as follows:—I = D3; II = D2; III = D1; IV–V = G1–4.

(b) Alternative scale for former direct entrants:—(£) 164. 164 × 8—180; × 10—230 etc.

(c) Two separate scales; starting point for Table I £156 (Cambridge School Certificate and 2 y). Women spend two years at starting point.

(d) Not yet determined when table compiled.

(e) Uncertificated “C” Teachers.

(f) Starting point for Miller Grade II is £8 higher.

(g) Starting point for Miller Grade II is £12 higher.

(h) Starting point for Miller Grade II is £6 higher.

(j) First increment on completion of 2 years’ teaching.

APPENDIX III. JUSTICE

TABLE 19. ADULTS CHARGED IN MAGISTRATES' COURTS IN THE SOUTHERN CAMEROONS 1950 TO 1954 AND PENALTIES IMPOSED,

Number, sex, disposal or sentence				Total	Crime or offence charged													
					Criminal offences					Other offences								
					Manslaughter	Homicide	Against the person	Against property	Other	Tax laws and byelaws	Master and servant	Minor cases						
PERSONS DEALT WITH:—																		
Total	1954	2,482	23	22	425	586	568	184	64	610						
			1953	2,461	35	17	422	394	624	154	75	750						
			1952	2,506	11	28	428	777	523	215	54	470						
			1951	1,810	19	6	466	322	295	469	106	127						
			1950	1,541	9	2	406	292	440	324	30	38						
Females...	...		1954	64	2	1	22	13	10	—	—	16						
			1953	59	4	2	17	9	10	—	—	17						
			1952	78	—	1	28	17	17	—	—	15						
			1951	16	—	—	11	2	3	—	—	—						
			1950	14	—	—	10	2	—	—	—	2						
Males	1954	2,418	21	21	403	573	558	184	64	594						
			1953	2,412	31	15	405	385	614	154	75	733						
			1952	2,428	11	27	400	760	506	215	54	455						
			1951	1,794	19	6	455	320	292	469	106	127						
			1950	1,527	9	2	396	290	440	324	30	36						
DISPOSAL OF CASES:																		
Discharged	...		1954	628	10	8	105	182	146	27	16	134						
			1953	704	17	5	118	132	193	24	24	191						
			1952	552	3	11	91	231	100	30	9	77						
			1951	189	1	—	31	36	46	49	10	16						
			1950	225	1	2	76	28	79	32	5	—						
Sent for trial	...		1954	13	3	6	3	—	—	1	—	—						
			1953	23	6	9	7	—	—	1	—	—						
			1952	6	1	4	—	—	—	1	—	—						
			1951	7	—	6	—	1	—	—	—	—						
			1950	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
Summary conviction																		
			1954	1,841	10	8	317	404	422	156	48	476						
			1953	1,734	12	3	297	262	421	129	51	559						
			1952	1,948	7	13	337	546	423	184	45	393						
			1951	1,614	18	—	435	285	249	420	96	111						
			1950	1,317	7	—	330	264	364	202	25	35						

TABLE 19. ADULTS CHARGED IN MAGISTRATES' COURTS IN THE SOUTHERN CAMEROONS, 1950 TO 1954, AND PENALTIES IMPOSED (continued)

Number, sex, disposal or sentence			Total	Crime or offence charged							
				Criminal offences					Other offences		
				Manslaughter	Homicide	Against the person	Against property	Other	Tax laws and byelaws	Master and servant	Minor cases
SENTENCES IMPOSED ON SUMMARY CONVICTION: (a)											
Imprisonment...	1954	737	6	5	118	276	242	22	18	50	
	1953	601	6	—	109	178	227	26	23	32	
	1952	873	5	10	127	374	257	19	13	68	
	1951	651	14	—	164	208	112	68	66	19	
	1950	514	7	—	143	148	152	48	16	—	
Whipping ...	1954	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1953	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1952	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1951	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	
	1950	25	—	—	3	10	10	2	—	—	
Fine ...	1954	951	3	2	159	90	148	126	24	399	
	1953	987	5	3	143	51	166	95	25	501	
	1952	916	1	1	175	129	130	157	26	297	
	1951	678	2	—	205	31	88	254	25	75	
	1950	665	—	—	141	87	160	238	7	32	
Bound over ...	1954	153	1	1	40	38	32	8	6	27	
	1953	146	1	—	45	33	28	8	5	26	
	1952	159	1	2	35	43	36	8	6	28	
	1951	283	2	—	65	46	48	98	7	17	
	1950	113	—	—	43	19	42	4	2	3	

TABLE 20. JUVENILES CHARGED BEFORE MAGISTRATES COURTS IN THE SOUTHERN CAMEROONS AND PENALTIES IMPOSED, 1950 TO 1954

Number, sex, disposal or sentence	Total	Crime or offence charged																
		Criminal offences					Other offences											
		Manslaughter	Homicide	Against the person	Against property	Other	Tax laws and bye-laws	Master and servant	Minor cases									
PERSONS DEALT WITH:																		
Total	1954	39	—	—	15	9	7	6	—	2								
	1953	28	—	—	5	11	5	5	—	2								
	1952	23	—	—	6	12	—	5	—	—								
	1951	39	—	—	21	7	5	1	5	—								
	1950	45	—	—	13	26	6	—	—	—								
Females... ..	1954	6	—	—	2	2	1	1	—	—								
	1953	4	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—								
	1952	6	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	—								
	1950-1951	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—								
Males	1954	33	—	—	13	7	6	5	—	2								
	1953	24	—	—	3	11	3	5	—	2								
	1952	17	—	—	6	9	—	2	—	—								
	1951	39	—	—	21	7	5	1	5	—								
	1950	45	—	—	15	26	6	—	—	—								
DISPOSAL OF CASES:																		
Discharged	1954	21	—	—	10	2	4	5	—	—								
	1953	10	—	—	2	4	—	4	—	—								
	1952	9	—	—	1	4	—	4	—	—								
	1951	16	—	—	12	3	1	—	—	—								
	1950	7	—	—	1	2	4	—	—	—								
Summary conviction	1954	18	—	—	5	7	3	1	—	2								
	1953	18	—	—	3	7	5	1	—	2								
	1952	14	—	—	5	8	—	1	—	—								
	1951	23	—	—	9	4	4	1	5	—								
	1950	38	—	—	12	24	2	—	—	—								
SENTENCES IMPOSED ON SUMMARY CONVICTION:																		
Imprisonment:—	1953-1954	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—								
	1952	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—								
	1950-1951	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—								
Whipping	1954	10	—	—	2	4	3	—	—	1								
	1953	15	—	—	2	7	5	—	—	1								
	1952	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—								
	1951	16	—	—	8	3	3	—	2	—								
	1950	11	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—								
Fine	1954	4	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	1								
	1953	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1								
	1952	4	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	—								
	1951	5	—	—	1	1	1	—	2	—								
	1950	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—								
Bound over	1954	4	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—								
	1953	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—								
	1952	6	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—								
	1951	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—								
	1950	27	—	—	12	13	2	—	—	—								

TABLE 21. TRUST TERRITORY OFFENCES DEALT WITH BY THE SUPREME COURT, 1950 TO 1954

Disposal or Sentence				Total	Crime—or offence					
					Man-slaughter	Homi-cide	Offences against		Other crimes	
							the person	property		
DISPOSAL OF CASES:										
TOTAL DEALT WITH:										
			1954 ...	11	1	1	3	4	2	
			1953 ...	9	1	—	—	5	3	
			1952 ...	4	—	1	3	—	—	
			1951 ...	34	2	5	—	14	13	
			1950 ...	42	2	3	9	2	26	
Acquitted										
			1954 ...	4	—	1	—	2	1	
			1953 ...	4	—	—	—	3	1	
			1952 ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	
			1951 ...	12	—	4	—	3	5	
			1950 ...	7	—	2	1	1	3	
Convicted										
			1954 ...	7	1	—	3	2	1	
			1953 ...	5	1	—	—	2	2	
			1952 ...	3	—	—	3	—	—	
			1951 ...	22	2	1	—	11	8	
			1950 ...	35	2	1	8	1	23	
SENTENCES IMPOSED:										
Death										
			1952-54	—	—	—	—	—	—	
			1951 ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	
			1950 ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	
Prison										
			1954 ...	7	1	—	3	2	1	
			1953 ...	5	1	—	—	2	2	
			1952 ...	3	—	—	3	—	—	
			1951 ...	13	1	—	—	10	2	
			1950 ...	34	2	—	8	1	23	
Whipping										
			1953-54	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Fine										
			1952-54	—	—	—	—	—	—	
			1951 ...	7	1	—	—	—	6	
			1950 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Bound over										
			1952-54	—	—	—	—	—	—	
			1951 ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	
			1950 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	

**TABLE 22. PERSONS TRIED BEFORE NATIVE COURTS IN TRUST TERRITORY
AND PENALTIES IMPOSED, 1950 TO 1954**

<i>Offence or penalty</i>	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950
OFFENCE:					
Total	9,625	11,159	9,848	9,687	8,152
Robbery, burglary, etc. ...	1,357	1,727	1,503	1,556	1,216
Theft of livestock or farm produce	549	896	635	739	608
Wounding or assault	1,833	1,910	2,038	2,114	1,610
Disturbing the peace	873	828	592	489	623
Adultery	391	633	387	434	289
Witchcraft or juju	126	—	86	143	133
Contravention of Native Authority Rules and Orders ...	2,095	1,678	1,717	1,550	858
Offences against Nigerian Ordinances	313	760	518	536	463
Other offences	2,088	2,727	2,372	2,126	2,352
PENALTY IMPOSED					
Total	7,435	8,846	8,331	7,555	6,840
Imprisonment:					
Over 1 year	53	43	29	45	18
6 to 12 months	211	236	189	257	171
1 to 5 months	770	1,223	940	892	697
Under 1 month	298	434	454	288	235
Fine:					
Over £5	145	689	77	75	106
Not over £5	5,872	5,689	6,150	5,665	5,177
Whipping	32	41	28	71 (a)	60
Other penalties	54	491	464	262	376

NOTE: (a) All inflicted on juveniles—mainly for stealing in Mubi Market.

TABLE 23. PERSONS TRIED BEFORE NATIVE COURTS IN TRUST TERRITORY AND PENALTIES IMPOSED, BY AREAS, 1954

<i>Offence or Penalty</i>	<i>Bamenda Province</i>	<i>Cameroons Province</i>	<i>Trust Territory Within</i>		
			<i>Adamawa Province</i>	<i>Benue Province</i>	<i>Bornu Province</i>
OFFENCE:					
Total	2,715	1,963	3,228	50	1,669
Robbery, burglary, etc. ...	127	184	843	4	199
Theft of livestock or farm produce	47	115	206	—	181
Wounding or assault ...	356	249	782	12	434
Disturbing the peace ...	37	117	719	—	—
Adultery	237	111	—	1	42
Witchcraft or juju... ..	—	126	—	—	—
Contravention of Native Authority Rules and Orders	641	523	217	33	681
Offences against Nigerian Ordinances	249	63	1	—	—
Other offences	1,021	475	460	—	132
PENALTY IMPOSED:					
Total	1,830	1,761	2,445	62	1,337
Imprisonment:					
Over 1 year	—	—	11	—	42
6 to 12 months	1	18	68	—	124
1 to 5 months	34	45	490	2	199
Under 1 month... ..	42	110	97	—	49
Fine:					
Over £5	—	32	70	—	43
Not over £5	1,699	1,556	1,677	60	880
Whipping	—	—	32	—	—
Other penalties	54	—	—	—	—

APPENDIX IV. PUBLIC FINANCE

Introductory Note

Improved methods of recording, analysing, and estimating the revenue and expenditure attributable to the Trust Territory were introduced at the beginning of 1952–53. Although it is not possible to provide exact figures for the finances of an area which is not administered altogether independently of Nigeria, the resulting estimates are rather more exact than those for earlier years.

Government Ordinary Revenue and Expenditure are analysed below in much the same detail as last year.

To display the significance of the latest figures of revenue and expenditure more plainly, the figures for 1951–52 were revised to correspond with those for 1952–53, taking into account information which has become available since the last report was compiled.

Expenditure under the Development and Welfare Plan is not included in the departmental estimates: in the main these estimates represent the ordinary—or recurrent—expenditure of the departments. Expenditure on Development and Welfare schemes is shown as Appendix I.

**TABLE 24. - ESTIMATES OF TOTAL GOVERNMENT REVENUE
AND EXPENDITURE ATTRIBUTABLE TO TRUST
TERRITORY, 1944-45 TO 1954-55**

£

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Difference:— Surplus or deficit	
			Annual	Cumulated from 1944-45
1954-55(a) ...	(1,200,000)	(1,500,000)	— 300,000	— 598,000
1953-54(b) ...	2,038,000(d)	1,876,000	+ 162,000	— 298,000
1952-53(c) ...	1,994,000	1,832,000	+ 162,000	— 460,000
1951-52... ..	1,402,000	1,388,000	+ 14,000	— 622,000
1950-51... ..	1,145,000	1,061,000	+ 84,000	— 636,000
1949-50... ..	1,045,000	880,000	+ 165,000	— 720,000
1948-49... ..	519,000	647,000	— 128,000	— 885,000
1947-48... ..	301,000	541,000	— 240,000	— 757,000
1946-47... ..	241,000	471,000	— 230,000	— 517,000
1945-46... ..	183,000	332,000	— 149,000	— 287,000
1944-45... ..	167,000	305,000	— 138,000	— 138,000

NOTES:

(a) Forecast. Excludes self-balancing expenditure from the Cameroons Road Fund.

(b) Subject to revision.

(c) Not yet fully revised. Final figures will be given in next year's appendices.

(d) Includes £38,500 rent on C.D.C. property.

**TABLE 25. SOURCES OF GOVERNMENT REVENUE ATTRIBUTABLE
TO TRUST TERRITORY, 1953-54**

Source	Revenue	
	Actual	Percentage
	£	Per cent.
GRAND TOTAL	2,037,800	100·0
1. Customs and Excise	905,100	44·3
2. Direct Taxes	388,000	14·1
3. Licences	29,400	1·4
4. Mining	—	—
5. Fees of Court... ..	17,800	0·9
6. Marine	4,100	0·2
7. Posts and Telegraphs	23,000	1·1
8. Water	700	0·1
9. Earnings of Government Departments	36,600	1·3
10. Rents	46,700	2·2
11. Interest	600	0·1
12. Reimbursements	10,300	0·5
13. Miscellaneous... ..	18,100	0·9
Total	1,441,900	67·1
Colonial Development and Welfare grants	131,200	6·4
Cameroons Road Fund	426,200	26·5

**TABLE 26. MAIN SOURCES OF NIGERIAN GOVERNMENT REVENUE
ATTRIBUTABLE TO TRUST TERRITORY, 1947-48 TO 1953-54**

£ thousand

<i>Source</i>	1953-54 (a)	1952-3 (b)	1951-2	1950-1	1949-50	1948-9	1947-8
TOTAL	2,038	1,995	1,402	1,145	1,045	519	301
Income Tax on individuals	20	18	12	13	9	7	3
Direct Tax—Government share	18	16	21	17	15	10	21
Companies Tax—including C.D.C.	350	660	493	704	595	197	29
Customs Duties	840	686	495	235	232	193	114
Licences and fees	52	37	56	50	43	39	30
Colonial Development and Welfare Grants	131	112	142	54	79	16	66
Cameroons Road Fund	426	307	90	—	—	—	—
Other Revenue(c)	201	159	93	72	72	57	38

NOTES:—

(a) Subject to revision.

(b) Not yet fully revised. Final figures will be given in next years appendices.

(c) Including Excise duties, Revenue from Government Property, Interest, Fines, Forfeitures and Miscellaneous items.

**TABLE 27. ESTIMATED GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ATTRIBUTABLE
TO TRUST TERRITORY, 1953-54**

<i>Head and Description</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	
	<i>Actual (a)</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
	£	per cent.
1. Public Debt	27,500	1.5
2. The Governor	2,400	0.1
3. Administration	82,200	4.4
4. Administrator-General	800	0.1
5. Agriculture	30,300	1.6
6. Audit	4,900	0.3
7. Aviation	6,600	0.4
8. Chemistry	600	—
9. Commerce and Industries	3,900	0.2
10. Co-operative Societies	4,600	0.2
11. Customs and Excise	31,300	1.7
12. Education	165,900	8.9
13. Electricity	100	—
14. Executive	7,700	0.4
15. Extra-departmental services... ..	1,700	0.1
16. Forestry	13,300	0.7
17. Geological Survey	500	0.1
18. Inland Revenue	3,000	0.2
19. Judicial	11,100	0.6
20. Labour	3,100	0.2

TABLE 27. ESTIMATED GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ATTRIBUTABLE TO TRUST TERRITORY, 1953-54 (continued)

Head and Description	Expenditure	
	Actual (a)	Percentage
	£	per cent.
21. Lands	5,700	0·3
22. Legal	2,400	0·1
23. Legislature	4,300	0·2
24. Marine	10,000	0·5
25. Marketing and Exports	6,700	0·4
26. Medical	102,400	5·5
27. Meteorological	1,300	0·1
28. Military and Defence	78,000	4·2
29. Secretariat	9,400	0·5
30. Miscellaneous (b)	143,600	7·7
31. Pensions and Gratuities	69,800	3·7
32. Police	83,200	4·4
33. Posts and Telegraphs	38,700	2·1
34. Printing and Stationery	10,300	0·5
35. Prisons	23,800	1·3
36. Public Relations	7,300	0·4
37. Public Works... ..	34,100	1·8
38. Public Works—Recurrent Works	122,600	6·5
39. Public Works—Recurrent Services... ..	32,500	1·8
40. Public Works—Extraordinary	18,000	1·0
41. Statistics	3,000	0·2
42. Subventions	39,200	2·1
43. Survey... ..	10,000	0·5
44. Treasury	11,600	0·6
45. Veterinary	8,700	0·5
Total	1,278,100	68·6
Development and Welfare	131,200	6·9
Appendix I, Expenditure... ..	40,700	2·1
Cameroons Road Fund	426,200	22·4
Total	598,100	31·4
Total Expenditure	1,876,200	100·0

(a) Subject to revision.

(b) Excluding £265,000 to Cameroons Fund. Includes £38,500 rent on C.D.C. property accruing to the Eastern Region Government.

TABLE 28. REVENUE OF NATIVE AUTHORITIES IN TRUST TERRITORY, BY SOURCE**TOTAL TRUST TERRITORY, 1950-51 TO 1954-55**

<i>Source</i>	1954-55(a)	1953-54	1952-53	1951-52	1950-51
TOTAL REVENUE	440,500	356,600	382,200	318,100	271,900
Total Ordinary Revenue ...	391,800	331,500	362,700	303,500	244,500
General Tax	221,400	177,700	187,100	164,200	130,600
Jangali	84,800	78,400	80,500	69,700	58,600
Native courts	24,500	23,900	24,400	21,200	20,000
Interest	5,300	3,500	4,300	3,400	2,300
Miscellaneous	6,200	7,000	33,600	20,300	18,800
Grants	49,600	41,000	32,800	24,700	14,200
Trade and Industry	18,200	10,800	1,200	300	100
Reimbursements and Codified Grants	30,500	14,300	18,300	14,300	27,300

TABLE 29A. SOUTHERN CAMEROONS, 1950-51 TO 1954-55

<i>Source</i>	1954-55(a)	1953-54	1952-53	1951-52	1950-51
TOTAL REVENUE	203,100	146,800	180,100	150,200	142,900
Total Ordinary Revenue ...	183,100	130,200	169,000	138,100	118,800
General Tax	110,500	64,100	78,000	71,500	59,100
Jangali	36,800	29,800	30,000	22,700	20,700
Native courts	18,100	16,800	17,700	15,400	14,900
Interest	1,900	1,700	1,300	1,200	800
Miscellaneous	1,200	1,700	29,400	17,500	16,200
Grants	14,600	16,100	12,600	9,800	7,100
Trade and Industry	17,600	10,500	600	—	—
Reimbursements and Codified Grants	2,400	6,100	10,500	12,100	24,100

TABLE 29B. NORTHERN AREAS, 1950-51 TO 1954-55

<i>Source</i>	1954-55(a)	1953-54	1952-53	1951-52	1950-51
TOTAL REVENUE	237,400	209,800	202,100	167,900	129,000
Total Ordinary Revenue ...	208,700	201,300	193,700	165,400	125,700
General Tax	110,900	113,600	109,100	92,700	71,500
Jangali	48,000	48,600	50,500	47,000	37,900
Native courts	6,400	7,100	6,700	5,800	5,100
Interest	3,400	1,800	3,000	2,200	1,500
Miscellaneous	5,000	5,300	4,200	2,800	2,600
Grants	35,000	24,900	20,200	14,900	7,100
Trade and Industry	600	300	600	300	100
Reimbursements and Codified Grants	28,100	8,200	7,800	2,200	3,200

NOTE:—(a) Native Authority, Approved Financial Estimates prepared before the end of the previous year (1953-54).

TABLE 30. DETAILED BREAKDOWN OF NATIVE AUTHORITY EXPENDITURE
IN TRUST TERRITORY

TOTAL TRUST TERRITORY, 1950-51 TO 1954-55

<i>Heads of Expenditure</i>	1954-55	1953-54	1952-53	1951-52	1950-51
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	546,600	487,700	329,300	250,800	231,000
Total Ordinary Expenditure ...	433,000	401,500	285,800	209,300	180,300
Administration	65,900	70,200	36,600	34,400	30,000
Agriculture	10,100	8,900	7,400	3,400	2,700
District Council Funds	7,800	7,700	4,400	4,600	2,300
Education	72,400	65,300	38,500	28,400	24,100
Forestry	9,300	8,500	6,000	4,600	4,000
Judicial	36,600	34,300	26,600	22,800	22,600
Medical and Health	45,200	39,800	25,200	21,500	17,500
Miscellaneous	32,800	35,700	47,200	29,200	21,000
Pensions	1,800	2,200	1,600	1,300	1,300
Police	23,200	22,700	12,200	9,600	8,500
Prisons	15,500	15,800	19,500	7,200	7,100
Survey	1,700	1,600	1,800	1,000	700
Treasury	21,900	11,600	8,100	7,500	6,400
Veterinary	12,200	10,500	6,400	4,000	33,600
Works Recurrent	76,600	66,700	44,300	29,800	28,500
Recoverable Expenditure	1,000	9,300	12,000	8,400	12,000
Trade and Industry	700	500	500	200	100
Works, Extraordinary	111,900	76,400	31,000	32,900	38,600

**DETAILED BREAKDOWN OF NATIVE AUTHORITY EXPENDITURE
IN TRUST TERRITORY**

TABLE 31A. SOUTHERN CAMEROONS, 1950-51 TO 1954-55

£

<i>Heads of Expenditure</i>	1954-55	1953-54	1952-53	1951-52	1950-51
Total	220,300	203,500	158,900	130,600	121,600
Total Ordinary expenditure ...	185,000	159,600	132,300	106,400	93,200
Administration (a)	17,300	23,000	9,700	8,700	8,000
Agriculture	1,900	1,900	1,800	1,300	1,000
District Council Funds	—	—	—	—	—
Education	28,200	24,200	17,100	13,800	13,500
Forestry	4,400	3,900	4,100	2,900	2,700
Judicial	27,400	25,500	21,800	18,700	19,000
Medical and health	28,900	24,300	17,300	14,700	12,500
Miscellaneous	18,200	19,100	30,500	24,000	17,100
Pensions	—	—	—	—	—
Police	—	—	—	—	—
Prisons	100	100	100	100	100
Survey	900	800	1,300	600	500
Treasury (a)	18,100	7,900	6,200	5,700	4,700
Veterinary	4,900	3,600	2,500	1,800	1,900
Works, recurrent	34,700	25,300	19,900	14,100	12,300
Recoverable expenditure ...	1,000	9,300	12,000	8,400	12,000
Trade and industry	—	—	—	—	—
Works, extraordinary	34,300	34,600	14,600	15,800	16,400

NOTE: (a) Apparent fall in Administration expenditure is due to transfer to Treasury.

**DETAILED BREAKDOWN OF NATIVE AUTHORITY EXPENDITURE
IN TRUST TERRITORY**

TABLE 31B. NORTHERN AREAS, 1950-51 TO 1954-55

£

<i>Heads of Expenditure</i>	1944-55	1953-54	1952-53	1951-52	1950-51
Total expenditure	326,300	284,200	170,400	120,200	109,400
Total Ordinary expenditure ...	248,000	241,900	153,500	102,900	87,100
Administration	48,600	47,200	26,900	25,700	22,000
Agriculture	8,200	7,000	5,600	2,100	1,700
District Council Funds	7,800	7,700	4,400	4,600	2,300
Education	44,200	41,100	21,400	14,600	10,600
Forestry	4,900	4,600	1,900	1,700	1,300
Judicial	9,200	8,800	4,800	4,100	3,600
Medical and health	16,300	15,500	7,900	6,800	5,000
Miscellaneous	14,600	16,600	16,700	5,200	3,900
Pensions	1,800	2,200	1,600	1,300	1,300
Police	23,200	22,700	12,200	9,600	8,500
Prisons	15,400	15,700	19,400	7,100	7,100
Survey	800	800	500	400	200
Treasury	3,800	3,700	1,900	1,800	1,700
Veterinary	7,300	6,900	3,900	2,200	1,700
Works, recurrent	41,900	41,400	24,400	15,700	16,200
Recoverable expenditure ...	—	—	—	—	—
Trade and industry	700	500	500	200	100
Works, extraordinary	77,600	41,800	16,400	17,100	22,200

APPENDIX V. TAXATION

Introductory Note

Income tax is payable only by companies and by non-Africans. Companies pay tax at 9s. in the £ on their net profits and only four or five companies are affected. Individual non-Africans pay tax either on a sliding-scale or at a flat rate; the details are set out in the tables.

It is not possible to say how many persons working in the Trust Territory pay income tax. It would not be easy to determine the number, since taxes are not locally assessed, and non-Africans are constantly moving into or out of Trust Territory on postings, transfers, leaves, etc.

The main taxes levied on Africans are a capitation on able-bodied adult males and a tax on cattle. The bulk of these taxes is retained by the local authority; only a very small amount is paid over to the Central Government.

The capitation tax is a minimum figure. Persons with substantial cash incomes pay rather more, usually on a sliding-scale. Details of rates and numbers of taxpayers, together with the average and total amounts of tax paid, are given in the tables.

There are no indirect local taxes. The basis of customs duties is that they should yield about 10 per cent. ad valorem on exports, and 20 per cent. ad valorem on imports. Imports exempt from duty include perishable foodstuffs and all forms of milk; medical, and sanitary goods; printed matter; scientific apparatus, tools, agricultural and industrial equipment; raw materials for local industries; bitumen; bags and containers; all (except road-) vehicles, aviation fuel; and goods for government, the armed forces, medical institutions and the University College of Ibadan. There are no transit duties.

NOTE ON INCOME TAX

Company tax is payable at 9 shillings in the £ on the profits. New Companies earning less than £3,000 a year profit are taxed at lower rates during the first 6 years of operation.

Individual or personal income-tax is payable only by non-Africans. Tax is paid:—

EITHER

(a) On gross income less reliefs and deductions—on a sliding scale rising from 4½d. in the £ to 15 shillings.

OR

(b) On gross income less deductions—at a flat rate of 4½d. in the £ whichever method yields the greater tax.

The first £200 of a woman's income is absolutely exempt from tax.

RATES OF TAX PAYABLE ON ASSESSABLE ANNUAL INCOME
TABLE 32A. INCOME TAX—SLIDING SCALE

<i>Part of assessable annual income</i>	<i>First</i>	<i>Next £</i>									
	£200	£200	£200	£200	£400	£800	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£5,000	<i>There-after</i>
Tax payable on each £ of this Percentage equivalent	4½d. 1·9	9d. 3·8	1s. 1½d. 5·6	1s. 6d. 7·5	3s. 15·0	4s. 6d. 22·5	6s. 30·0	7s. 6d. 37·5	9s. 45·0	11s. 3d. 56·3	15s. 75·0

NOTE 1. Assessable income excludes reliefs and deductions.

TABLE 32B. INCOME TAX—RELIEFS ALLOWABLE IN COMPUTING ASSESSABLE INCOME

<i>Category of relief</i>	<i>Amount allowable</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Woman's income	£200	Absolutely exempt.
Maintained wife	£200	For one wife only.
Maintained children	£40	For up to 4 children under 16—or still full time students, apprentices, etc.
Children maintained and educated outside Nigeria	up to £210	For up to 4 children—actual expenses in excess of £40.
Dependent relative	£100	Relative's annual income not over £150.
Pension and Provident Contributions; Life Assurance Payments up to 10 per cent. of capital value	Actual amount	Limit 1/5th of income or £1,000, whichever is less.

TABLE 32C. INCOME TAX—AMOUNT PAYABLE ACCORDING TO TAXPAYER'S INCOME AND FAMILY STATUS

<i>Taxpayer's status and/or dependents</i>	<i>Tax (on gross income, less deductions, of £)</i>						
	500	1,000	1,500	2,000	5,000	10,000	20,000
Single woman	7	34	103	210	1,200	3,821	10,815
Single man	10	60	148	255	1,290	3,934	10,965
Married—no children	9	34	103	210	1,200	3,821	10,815
Married—2 children:—							
All in Nigeria	9	28	89	197	1,164	3,776	10,755
None in Nigeria(a)	9	19	35	97	975	3,540	10,440
Married—4 children:—							
All in Nigeria	9	22	40	174	1,128	3,731	10,695
Wife and 2 children in Nigeria(a)	9	19	28	81	941	3,495	10,380
None in Nigeria(a)	9	19	28	38	784	3,259	10,065

NOTE 1. Deductions consist mainly of private travel expenses.

(a) Assuming maximum reliefs are allowable.

TAXATION RATES FOR NATIVE POPULATION IN THE TRUST TERRITORY

TABLE 33A. ADAMAWA PROVINCE, 1954

<i>District</i>				<i>Tax rate</i>	<i>Average tax paid</i>	<i>Total tax paid</i>	<i>Number of taxpayers</i>
				s. d.	s. d.	£	
Belel	...	...	...	18 6	18 6	821	900
Gurumpawo	...	...	...	18 3	18 3	2,352	2,500
Nassarawa Jada	...	...	...	18 6	18 6	7,458	8,000
Sugu	...	...	...	18 6	18 6	3,396	3,600
Yebbi	...	...	...	18 3	18 3	1,221	1,300
Michika	...	...	...	16 9	16 9	9,236	10,900
Gashaka	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	1,378	2,200
Madagali	...	...	...	17 2	17 2	7,311	8,400
Mambila	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	5,166	8,800
Maiha	...	...	...	17 6	17 6	2,858	3,200
Mubi	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	14,388	16,400
Toungo	...	...	...	16 10	16 10	2,095	2,400
Uba	...	...	...	17 10	17 10	1,801	2,000
Verre	...	...	...	15 2	15 2	1,839	2,400
Zummo	...	...	...	18 4	18 4	2,713	2,900

TABLE 33B. BENUE PROVINCE, 1954

<i>District</i>				<i>Tax rate</i>	<i>Average tax paid</i>	<i>Total tax paid</i>	<i>Number of taxpayers</i>
				s. d.	s. d.	£	
Kentu	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	290	700
Ndoro	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	340	900
Tigon	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	630	1,600

TABLE 33C. BORNU PROVINCE, 1954

<i>District</i>				<i>Tax rate</i>	<i>Average tax paid</i>	<i>Total tax paid</i>	<i>Number of taxpayers</i>
				s. d.	s. d.	£	
Bama	...	...	...	20 6	20 6	11,246	10,900
Gajibo	...	...	...	20 1	20 1	2,812	2,800
Gulumba	...	...	...	18 11	18 11	6,811	7,200
Gumsu	...	...	...	19 6	19 6	4,104	4,200
Gwosa	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	11,363	17,500
Ngala	...	...	...	20 8	20 8	5,280	5,100
Rann Kala Balge	...	...	...	19 6	19 6	6,329	6,500
Woloji	...	...	...	19 5	19 5	6,523	6,700
Others	...	...	...	49 2	49 2	738	300

TABLE 33D. BAMENDA PROVINCE, 1954

<i>Division</i>	<i>Tax rate</i>	<i>Average tax paid</i>	<i>Total tax paid</i>	<i>Number of taxpayers</i>
	s. d.	s. d.	£	
Bamenda	16 3	16 3	39,767	48,900
Nkambe	17 1	17 1	15,255	17,800
Wum	14 10	14 10	12,726	17,100

TABLE 33E. CAMEROONS PROVINCE, 1954

<i>Division</i>	<i>Tax rate</i>	<i>Average tax paid</i>	<i>Total tax paid</i>	<i>Number of taxpayers</i>
	s. d.	s. d.	£	
Kumba Division	16 2	16 2	23,959	29,500
Mamfe Division	13 2	13 2	12,850	19,500
Victoria Division	15 2	15 2	28,322	37,300

TAX PAYABLE BY THE NATIVE POPULATION—PROGRESSIVE RATES

TABLE 34A. NORTHERN AREAS, 1954

<i>Ascertainable (cash) income range</i>								<i>Rate of tax per £</i>	
								s.	d.
First	£72 (£1-72)	...	...	...	...	...	...		4
Next	£327 (£73-400)	...	...	...	...	...	...		6
„	£300 (£401-700)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0
„	£300 (£701-1,000)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6

TABLE 34B. SOUTHERN AREAS, 1954

<i>Ascertainable (cash) income range</i>								<i>Rate of tax per £</i>	
								s.	d.
First	£700 (£1-700)	...	...	...	...	...	...		4½
Next	£100 (£701-800)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0
„	£100 (£801-900)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
„	£100 (£901-1,000)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6
„	£100 (£1,001-1,100)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9
„	£100 (£1,101-1,200)	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6
„	£100 (£1,201-1,300)	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	0
„	£200 (£1,301-1,500)	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6
„	£100 (£1,501-1,600)	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	0
„	£400 (£1,601-2,000)	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6
„	£1,000 (£2,001-3,000)	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6
„	£1,000 (£3,001-4,000)	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6
„	£5,000 (£4,001-9,000)	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	6
Exceeding	£9,000 (£9,001 upwards)	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	0

NOTE: 1. The rates of Table 34A are applicable to those areas of Trust Territory lying within Benue Province but, as none of the population receives an ascertainable cash income of more than £72, only the rates of Table 33B apply in practice.

TABLE 35. TAX (JANGALI) PAYABLE ON LONG-HORNED CATTLE, 1954

		<i>Northern areas</i>	<i>Southern areas</i>
		s. d.	s. d.
Rate of tax per head of cattle	... ..	3 6	3 0

NOTE: 1. The total amounts paid appear in the Local Government Revenue Tables (Nos. 30, 30A and 30B).

APPENDIX VI. MONEY AND BANKING

Note

Separate monetary statistics are not available, as the same currency is used throughout Nigeria and the Trust Territory (and indeed in all British Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories throughout West Africa). In the whole of the Trust Territory there are only two bank branches—those of Barclays Bank D.C.O. at Victoria and Mamfe. In such circumstances “Banking Statistics” could not be produced without disclosing private and confidential information, and would in any case be meaningless.

APPENDIX VII. COMMERCE AND TRADE

Introductory Note

As the Territory is not separately administered, and much of the internal and external trade is across the common land frontier with Nigeria, it is impossible to compute any estimate of the Trust Territory's balance of payments, or to assess the net movement of currency.

Similarly, there can be no comprehensive statistics of imports and exports: but since the main exports either leave through Trust Territory ports or are officially examined in the area where they are produced, it is possible to assess total production for export, and details are given in subsequent appendices. There has been no census of distribution in the Territory. Figures of the number of trading establishments are, therefore, not available.

TABLE 36. IMPORTS AND EXPORTS THROUGH TRUST TERRITORY PORTS
TOTAL TRADE, 1946 TO 1954

Year	Imports			Exports including re-exports
	Total	Bullion	Merchandise	
1954	1,666,076	—	1,666,076	4,912,442
1953	1,617,800	—	1,617,800	5,571,900
1952	1,967,100	—	1,967,100	3,943,600
1951	1,182,700	—	1,182,700	3,553,600
1950	934,400	—	934,400	2,708,600
1949	673,800	—	673,800	2,405,700
1948	397,200	...	...	1,787,000
1947	154,900	...	...	939,400
1946	112,700	...	...	330,000

TABLE 37. IMPORTS AND EXPORTS THROUGH TRUST TERRITORY
PORTS: BY COMMODITY GROUP, 1950 TO 1954

£ thousand

Commodity Group	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950
IMPORTS: TOTAL	1,666·1	1,617·8	1,967·1	1,182·7	934·4
Food, drink, and tobacco:	252·4	222·9	130·9	122·7	75·2
Food	145·1	124·9	84·2	84·9	49·7
Drink	106·7	97·3	46·3	37·1	21·6
Tobacco	0·6	0·7	0·4	0·7	3·9
Raw materials and mainly unmanu- factured articles	28·5	22·8	36·7	17·1	7·0
Wholly or mainly manufactured articles	1,385·2	1,372·1	1,799·5	1,042·9	852·2
Textiles	135·3	109·7	129·8	161·0	91·8
Metal goods	657·2	935·0	1,056·5	365·0	506·2
Miscellaneous manufactures ...	592·7	327·4	613·2	516·9	254·2
Animals, not for food	—	—	—	—	—
EXPORTS—Domestic Produce: TOTAL	4,655·9	5,543·8	3,916·0	3,531·7	2,692·5
Food, drink, and tobacco	4,263·2	4,669·0	3,087·2	2,755·9	2,358·5
Raw materials and mainly unmanu- factured articles	392·7	874·8	828·8	775·7	334·0
Wholly or mainly manufactured articles	—	—	—	0·1	—
Animals, not for food	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE 38. PRINCIPAL IMPORTS THROUGH TRUST TERRITORY PORTS

PRINCIPAL ITEMS, 1950 TO 1954

Values £ thousand

<i>Commodity</i>	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950
Beer, ale, stout, etc. ...	97.2	79.8	36.8	26.5	15.8
Salt, other than table salt ...	12.0	10.4	12.4	9.1	6.5
Flour, wheaten ...	33.3	29.4	19.8	21.3	12.7
Cotton piece-goods ...	75.2	50.0	70.2	74.6	46.1
Medicines and drugs ...	17.7	10.3	9.6	13.2	6.9
Cement ...	91.5	72.3	120.3	95.0	41.8
Paints and colours ...	11.4	9.8	28.1	9.8	12.5
Fertilisers... ..	92.4	99.7	283.4	149.0	90.9
Tools, implements and instruments ...	33.1	31.4	37.9	12.6	12.9
Machinery and parts thereof ...	109.3	165.1	166.6	138.0	77.4
Iron and steel manufactures:					
Buckets, pails and basins ...	13.9	11.5	7.1	11.4	10.3
Other hollow-ware ...	28.7	21.1	10.1	8.2	15.5
Building and mining materials	38.9	63.7	118.8	28.4	13.5
Railway materials ...	45.1	16.5	27.3	2.5	11.8
Other iron and steel manufactures ...	201.6	150.1	167.2	72.4	63.5
Vehicles:					
Railway locomotives and parts	19.6	15.4	45.8	7.8	20.1
Railway wagons and parts ...	13.0	25.7	15.5	19.6	1.7
Private cars ...	38.5	33.1	35.0	32.9	26.7
Commercial vehicles ...	4.2	5.3	14.6	16.8	36.8
Chassis with engines ...	54.7	69.9	77.3	11.4	...
Cycles ...	31.6	35.2	21.3	15.3	14.7
Ships and boats ...	29.6	76.8	12.5	.8	103.5

**TABLE 39. EXPORTS THROUGH TRUST TERRITORY PORTS
PRINCIPAL ITEMS, 1948 TO 1954—VALUE AND QUANTITIES**

<i>Commodity</i>	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948
COCOA:							
Value, £ thousand ...	1,340	1,611	847	572	605	305	287
Quantity, long tons ...	3,609	6,360	3,070	2,320	3,020	2,150	1,070
„ (metric tons)	(3,667)	(6,460)	(3,120)	(2,360)	(2,970)	(2,120)	(1,050)
FRESH BANANAS:							
Value, £ thousand ...	2,863	3,005	2,211	2,154	1,745	1,935	1,346
Quantity, long tons ...	81,232	90,360	72,980	71,800	57,000	64,950	51,160
„ (metric tons)	(82,532)	(91,810)	(74,150)	(72,960)	(57,950)	(64,930)	(50,350)
DRIED BANANAS:							
Value, £ thousand ...	3	26	27	28	7	11	13
Quantity, long tons ...	29	230	230	230	80	180	300
„ (metric tons)	(29)	(240)	(240)	(240)	(80)	(180)	(300)
PALM KERNELS:							
Value, £ thousand ...	88	254	96	71	53	30	23
Quantity, long tons ...	1,731	4,570	1,570	1,220	1,193	674	649
„ (metric tons)	(1,759)	(4,616)	(1,590)	(1,240)	(1,170)	(660)	(640)
PALM OIL							
Value, £ thousand ...	174	192	283	188	—	—	—
Quantity, long tons ...	2,590	2,760	2,720	1,850	—	—	—
„ (metric tons)	(2,631)	(2,830)	(2,760)	(1,850)	(—)	(—)	(—)
RUBBER:							
Value, £ thousand ...	285	337	418	489	116	118	106
Quantity, long tons ...	1,603	2,040	1,540	1,570	1,240	1,270	1,220
„ (metric tons)	(1,629)	(2,070)	(1,560)	(1,590)	(1,260)	(1,282)	(1,200)

NOTE: (1) Values were revised in 1950, 1951 and 1952.

TABLE 40. IMPORTS AND EXPORTS THROUGH TRUST TERRITORY PORTS
TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN,
1950 TO 1954

£ thousand

<i>Country of origin or destination</i>	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950
IMPORTS—Total	1,666.1	1,617.8	1,967.7	1,182.7	934.4
Total—British Countries	1,259.5	1,357.4	1,547.7	934.5	747.3
United Kingdom	1,222.6	1,342.0	1,538.1	911.3	741.4
Other British Countries	36.9	15.4	9.6	23.2	5.9
Total—Foreign Countries	406.6	260.4	419.4	248.2	187.1
France	16.6	12.2	30.4	23.1	—
French Cameroons ... ..	.6	3.1	1.1	—	27.9
Holland	173.5	49.7	21.9	47.2	18.6
Belgium	24.2	64.5	231.8	14.3	29.4
Germany	53.2	25.6	31.9	24.1	7.9
Italy	2.9	.9	5.6	9.5	—
Japan	35.5	21.2	35.9	56.1	41.3
United States of America	38.9	44.2	33.4	33.8	24.4
Chile	—	.2	—	—	13.8
Other Foreign Countries	61.2	38.8	27.4	40.1	23.8
EXPORTS (including Re-exports)					
Total...	4,912.4	5,571.9	3,943.6	3,553.6	2,708.6
United Kingdom	4,339.2	4,594.5(a)	3,911.5	3,526.2	2,708.4
Other British Countries ... ..	.5	2.5(a)	—	—	.1
Western Germany	—	268.8	—	—	—
U.S.A.	568.1	452.6	—	—	—
Other Foreign Countries	4.6	223.1(a)	32.1	27.4	.1

NOTE: (a) Excluding re-exports (value altogether at £28,100) for which the breakdown by country is not yet available.

TABLE 41. IMPORTS AND EXPORTS THROUGH TRUST TERRITORY PORTS
MAIN ITEMS BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN OR DESTINATION, 1954

<i>Direction of Trade Item and Unit</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>United Kingdom</i>	<i>France</i>	<i>Netherlands</i>	<i>Belgium</i>	<i>Germany</i>	<i>Japan</i>	<i>U.S.A.</i>	<i>Other Countries</i>
IMPORTS:									
Beer, etc. '000 galls.	159.3	113.9	—	7.0	—	36.2	—	—	2.2
Cement ton	9,929.0	9,929.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fertilisers	9,346.8	4,079.8	636.5	4,631.0	—	—	—	—	—
Machinery £ sterling	372,748	359,006	—	7,123	—	870	2,120	1,034	2,595
Ships and boats „	29,624	29,624	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
EXPORTS:									
Cocoa tons	3,609	2,155	—	—	—	—	—	1,454	—
Bananas (fresh) tons	81,232	81,232	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rubber tons	1,603	1,603	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

APPENDIX VIII. AGRICULTURE

Introductory Note

There are no comprehensive AGRICULTURAL statistics for the territory. Information on land use and on estimated agricultural production for a small sample of villages was collected in the course of a sample census. Full details were given in the Report on the sample census of agriculture, 1950-51 published by the Department of Statistics, Lagos in 1952. On the other hand there are certain crops which are grown mainly or entirely for export—in the Northern areas groundnuts and long-staple cotton, in the Southern areas Bananas, Palm Kernels, Cocoa and Rubber, and there are comprehensive statistics for these.

TABLE 42. ESTIMATED LAND UTILISATION, 1950-51

Square miles

<i>Land Classification</i>	<i>Total Trust Territory</i>			<i>Provinces</i>				
	<i>All Areas</i>	<i>Northern Areas</i>	<i>Southern Areas</i>	<i>Adam-awa (a)</i>	<i>Benue (a)</i>	<i>Bornu (a)</i>	<i>Bamenda</i>	<i>Camer-oons</i>
AREAS Total ...	34,081	17,500	16,581	(31,786)	(29,318)	(17,719)	6,932	9,649
Under farm crops	1,108	594	504	(1,318)	(1,757)	(2,110)	362	142
Under tree crops (b)	451	3	448	(3)	(—)	(—)	30	418
Fallow ...	4,653	594	4,059	(457)	(6,908)	(692)	3,293	766
Forest Reserves	2,159	15	2,144	(11)	(509)	(152)	510	1,634
Non-agricultural	190	71	119	(55)	(271)	(205)	65	54
Grazing ...	1,253	112	1,141	(—)	(—)	(—)	1,141	—
Uncultivated bush and waste	24,267	16,101	8,166	(29,943)	19,873	42,574	1,531	6,635
PERCENTAGES Total ...	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under farm crops	3.2	3.3	3.0	4.2	6.0	4.6	5.2	1.5
Under tree crops	1.3	—	2.7	—	—	—	0.4	4.3
Fallow ...	13.7	3.3	24.4	1.4	23.6	1.5	47.5	7.9
Forest Reserves	6.3	—	12.8	—	1.7	0.3	7.4	16.9
Non-agricultural	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.9	0.5	0.9	0.6
Grazing ...	3.7	0.6	6.9	—	—	—	16.5	—
Uncultivated bush and waste	71.2	92.4	49.5	94.2	67.4	67.8	22.1	68.8

NOTES:

1. Based on the Sample Census of Agriculture, 1950-51.

(a) Figures for Adamawa, Benue and Bornu Provinces refer to the entire province and not merely to areas falling within Trust Territory.

(b) Tree crops consist of the paint or sap of the trees; they exclude timber, firewood, bark, wild honey, etc.

TABLE 43. ESTIMATED AREAS UNDER PRINCIPAL FARM CROPS, 1950-51
 Thousand acres

Crop	Total Trust Territory			Provinces				
	All Areas	Northern Cameroons	Southern Cameroons	Adam-awa (a)	Benue (a)	Bornu (a)	Bamenda	Cameroons
ACREAGES								
Total (d) ...	909	412	499	(843)	(1,299)	(1,378)	400	99
Rice ...	9	—	9	(—)	(28)	(—)	—	9
Millet ...	53	53	—	(69)	(211)	(524)	—	—
Guinea Corn(b)	272	272	—	(512)	(304)	(547)	—	—
Maize(c) ...	228	27	201	—	(16)	(22)	186	15
Cassava ...	96	6	90	(26)	(40)	(—)	76	14
Yams ...	8	—	8	(—)	(314)	(—)	—	8
Cocoyams ...	84	5	81	(—)	(—)	(—)	46	35
Cow peas ...	13	13	—	(21)	(46)	(73)	—	—
Okra ...	2	1	1	(—)	(7)	(—)	—	1
Peppers ...	1	—	1	(—)	(—)	(—)	—	1
Groundnuts ...	36	32	4	(127)	(41)	(162)	1	3
Other farm crops	107	3	104	(88)	(222)	(50)	91	13
PERCENTAGES(d)								
Total ...	100	100	100	(100)	(100)	(100)	100	100
Rice ...	1.0	—	1.8	(—)	(2.3)	(—)	—	9.3
Millet ...	5.2	12.8	—	(8.2)	(17.2)	(38.0)	—	—
Guinea Corn	29.9	66.0	—	(60.7)	(24.7)	(33.7)	—	—
Maize ...	25.2	6.5	40.5	(—)	(1.3)	(1.6)	46.5	15.5
Cassava ...	10.6	1.5	18.5	(3.1)	(3.3)	(—)	19.0	14.4
Yams ...	0.9	—	1.7	(—)	(25.5)	(—)	—	8.3
Cocoyams ...	9.2	1.2	15.9	(—)	(—)	(—)	11.5	54.0
Cow peas ...	1.4	3.2	—	(2.5)	(3.7)	(5.3)	—	—
Okra ...	0.2	0.3	0.2	(—)	(0.6)	(—)	—	1.0
Peppers ...	0.1	—	0.2	(—)	(—)	(—)	—	1.0
Groundnuts ...	3.9	7.8	0.8	(15.1)	(3.3)	(11.8)	0.3	3.1
Other farm products	11.8	0.7	20.4	(10.4)	(18.1)	(3.6)	22.7	5.9

NOTES:

1. Based on the sample census of Agriculture, 1950-51.

(a) Figures for Adamawa, Benue and Bornu Provinces refer to the entire province and not merely to areas falling within Trust Territory.

(b) Including masakwa.

(c) Early and late maize.

(d) Some of the totals shown in the above table exceed the figures shown opposite "Land under Farm crops" in Table 42 to the extent of the area planted with second crops.

TABLE 44. ESTIMATED NUMBERS OF CULTIVATORS AND AVERAGE ACREAGE FARMED PER CULTIVATOR, 1950-51

Type of Cultivator or Crop	Totals			Provinces				
	All Areas	Northern Areas	Southern Areas	Adam- awa (a)	Benue (a)	Bornu (a)	Bamenda	Camer- oons
NUMBERS OF CULTIVATORS Total ...	268,000	149,000	119,000	(201,000)	(331,000)	(334,000)	78,000	41,000
Total farmers	243,000	149,000	94,000	(201,000)	(331,000)	(334,000)	78,000	16,000
Full-time ...	201,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Part-time ...	42,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
AVERAGE ACREAGE PER CULTIVATOR(b) Total ...	3.7	2.8	4.2	(4.2)	(5.4)	(4.0)	5.1	2.4
Rice ...	—	—	—	(—)	(0.1)	(—)	—	0.2
Millet ...	0.2	0.3	—	(0.3)	(0.6)	(1.6)	—	—
Guinea corn(c)	1.1	1.8	—	(2.5)	(0.9)	(1.6)	—	—
Maize(d) ...	0.9	0.2	1.7	(—)	(—)	(0.1)	2.4	0.4
Cassava ...	0.4	—	0.8	(0.1)	(0.1)	(—)	1.0	0.3
Yams ...	—	—	—	(—)	(0.9)	(—)	—	0.2
Cocoyams ...	0.3	—	0.7	(—)	(—)	(—)	0.6	0.8
Cow peas ...	—	—	—	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.2)	—	—
Okra ...	—	—	—	(—)	(—)	(—)	—	—
Peppers ...	—	—	—	(—)	(—)	(—)	—	—
Groundnuts ...	0.2	0.2	—	(0.6)	(0.1)	(0.5)	—	0.1
Other farm crops	0.4	—	0.9	(0.6)	(0.9)	(0.1)	1.1	0.4

NOTES:

1. Based on the sample Census of Agriculture, 1950-51.

(a) Figures for Adamawa, Benue and Bornu Provinces refer to the entire province and not merely to those falling within Trust Territory.

(b) Farmers only; excludes plantation workers.

(c) Including masakwa.

(d) Early and late maize.

**TABLE 45. ESTIMATED PRODUCTION AND YIELD PER ACRE
OF PRINCIPAL FARM CROPS, 1950-51**

Thousand tons

Crop	Total Trust Territory			Provinces				
	All Areas	Northern Areas	Southern Areas	Adam-awa (a)	Benue (a)	Bornu (a)	Bamenda	Cameroons
PRODUCTION								
Total—all crop	747	206	541	(420)	(1,733)	(381)	383	158
Rice (paddy)	2	—	2	(—)	(12)	(—)	—	2
Millet (threshed)	15	15	—	(19)	(60)	(113)	—	—
Guinea Corn (threshed)(b)	84	84	—	(264)	(103)	(206)	—	—
Maize (shelled)(c)	122	13	109	(—)	(6)	(9)	102	7
Cassava (roots)	318	23	295	(95)	(148)	(—)	235	60
Yams (tubers)	26	—	26	(—)	(1,394)	(—)	—	26
Cocoyams (roots)	113	4	109	(—)	(—)	(—)	46	63
Sweet potatoes (roots)	23	23	—	(—)	(—)	(—)	—	—
Cow peas (shelled)	2	2	—	(5)	(5)	(6)	—	—
Okra (fruits) ...	1	1	—	(—)	(1)	(—)	—	—
Peppers ...	—	—	—	(—)	(—)	(—)	—	—
Melon (un-shelled seed)	1	1	—	(—)	(—)	(—)	—	—
Groundnuts (shelled)	9	9	—	(37)	(4)	(47)	—	—
Bambarra groundnuts (shelled)	31	31	—	(—)	(—)	(—)	—	—
YIELDS								
PER ACRE (tons)								
Rice (paddy) ...	584	—	584	(—)	(945)	(—)	—	—
Millet (threshed)	632	632	—	(602)	(636)	(482)	—	—
Guinea corn (threshed)(b)	693	693	—	(1,156)	(759)	(840)	—	—
Maize (shelled)(c)	1,208	1,080	1,215	(—)	(860)	(972)	1,230	1,087
Cassava (roots)	7,450	8,590	7,351	(8,190)	(8,364)	(—)	6,952	9,929
Yams (tubers)	7,280	—	7,280	(—)	(9,934)	(—)	—	7,053
Cocoyams (roots)	3,045	1,790	3,140	(—)	(—)	(—)	2,200	4,268
Sweet potatoes (roots)	—	—	—	(—)	(—)	(—)	—	—
Cow peas (shelled)	346	346	—	(483)	(241)	(184)	—	—
Okra (fruits) ...	1,120	2,240	—	(—)	(318)	(—)	—	—
Peppers ...	100	—	112	(—)	(—)	(—)	—	116
Melon (un-shelled seed)	—	—	—	(—)	(—)	(—)	—	—
Groundnuts (shelled)	560	601	368	(661)	(242)	(651)	379	231
Bambarra groundnuts	450	450	—	(462)	(465)	(—)	—	—

NOTES:

1. Based on the sample Census of Agriculture, 1950-51.

(a) Figures for Adamawa, Benue and Bornu Provinces refer to the entire province and not merely to those falling within Trust Territory.

(b) Including masakwa.

(c) Early and late maize.

TABLE 46. PRODUCE GRADED IN TRUST TERRITORY,
1946-47 TO 1953-54

Year	Palm kernels	Palm oil	Cocoa	Groundnuts (a)
Buying Prices:	£	£	£	£
1953-54	184,000	393,000	669,000	363,000
1952-53	183,000	575,000	718,000	397,000
1951-52	147,000	466,000	515,000	315,000
Amount graded:	tons	tons	tons	tons
1953-54	5,878	5,212	4,010	12,809
1952-53	5,436	6,494	4,304	13,140
1951-52	4,330	5,830	3,090	10,346
1950-51	4,730	5,020	2,070	4,870
1949-50	4,310	5,440	4,610	5,400
1948-49	4,420	5,160	2,390	5,400(b)
1947-48	4,399	4,867	2,450	..
1946-47	3,670	4,669	1,730	..

NOTES:

1. Buying prices are estimated

(a) Purchases, not gradings, until 1952-53.

(b) Estimated.

APPENDIX IX. LIVESTOCK

TABLE 47. LIVESTOCK IN TRUST TERRITORY BY TYPE 1949-1954
Estimated numbers—thousands

Year	Horses	Donkeys	Cattle	Sheep	Goats	Pigs
TOTAL 1954	22·4	30·2	585·5	339·5	465·8	12·0
1953	19·8	31·1	484·5	227·2	388·1	22·0
1952	18·0	33·0	479·0	261·0	381·0	28·0
1951	19·0	34·0	430·0	250·0	380·0	28·0
1950	14·0	30·0	400·0	200·0	370·0	28·0
1949	11·0	24·0	370·0	190·0	380·0	—
By provinces 1954:						
Bamenda and Cameroons	5·0	·6	22·00	125·0	125·0	12·0
TRUST TERRITORY WITHIN:						
Adamawa	2·6	12·2	249·7	89·3	196·1	—
Benue	—	—	—	·4	·4	—
Bornu	14·8	17·4	115·8	124·8	144·3	—
By province 1953:						
Bamenda	1·3	·3	149·1	26·0	28·0	13·0
Cameroons	·2	—	4·0	7·0	19·0	9·0
TRUST TERRITORY WITHIN:						
Adamawa	2·7	10·8	218·9	81·2	200·1	—
Benue	—	—	—	·4	·4	—
Bornu	15·6	20·0	112·5	112·6	140·6	—

NOTE: 1. Most of these figures are estimates only except those for (horned) cattle in the Northern Areas.

**TABLE 48. ESTIMATED LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION FROM TRUST TERRITORY
1953 AND 1954**

<i>Product</i>	1954		1953	
	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
ANIMALS EXPORTED, LIVING:		£		£
Cattle Number	25,100	380,000	14,000	250,000
Horses(a) „	2,500	25,000	3,000	30,000
Sheep „	10,000	15,000	10,000	15,000
Goats „	10,000	15,000	10,000	15,000
Poultry „	20,000	5,000	25,000	5,000
MEAT FOR LOCAL CONSUMPTION:				
Beef thousand lb.	3,500	140,000	5,000	240,000
Goat flesh „ „	300	18,500	350	26,250
Pork „ „	250	11,000	200	10,000
Poultry „ „	1,000	75,000	2,500	210,000
Milk thousand gal.	5,100	..	3,000	..
Butter thousand lb.	500	..	500	..
Hides lb.	11,000	13,500	8,000	10,000
Wool and hair „	—	—	—	—
Bones and horns ton	—	—	50	..

NOTE: Includes horses in transit from French Cameroons.

APPENDIX X. FISHERIES

Note:

Fisheries in Trust Territory are not susceptible to exact study. Apart from a non-commercial trawler operated by the Cameroons Development Corporation, there is very little sea fishing. Fishing in inland water ways is wide spread wherever it is practicable, and dried fish and shrimps are substantial items of diet and of internal trade. No statistics of fisheries are available.

APPENDIX XI. FORESTS

**TABLE 49. AREA OF FORESTS AND FOREST ESTATES IN TRUST
TERRITORY, 1953 & 1954**

<i>Type of Forest</i>	<i>Area</i>	
	1954(a)	1953
	<i>Sq. miles</i>	<i>Sq. miles</i>
Productive or unproductive forests:		
Total area of productive forests... ..	1,536	1,630
Area of productive forests being exploited	40	32
Estimated area of unproductive forests	736	736
Managed forests:		
Area of forest reserves	2,272	2,366
Area of forest under regeneration schemes	290	279

NOTE:—(a) Southern areas only.

TABLE 50. MERCHANTABLE TIMBER FROM TRUST TERRITORY ESTIMATED VOLUME AND VALUE, 1948-49 TO 1953-54

Year							Volume	Value
							<i>cubic feet</i>	£
1953-54	...	...	...	...	...	...	922,000	54,000
1952-53	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,128,000	70,000
1951-52	...	...	...	...	...	...	774,050	65,400
1950-51	...	...	...	...	...	...	857,100	42,350
1949-50	...	...	...	...	...	...	613,600	19,450
1948-49	...	...	...	...	...	...	508,000	14,200

NOTE:—1. No statistics are available for other forest products.

APPENDIX XII. MINERAL RESERVES

There are no known MINERAL resources of commercial value, and consequently no mining in the Trust Territory.

APPENDIX XIII. INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Note:

Industry in the sense of heavy industry or factory production does not exist in the territory. Apart from domestic crafts, like weaving, plaiting, leather work, and pottery, and services like transport and distribution almost the sole industrial activity is the processing or primary-produce for export. Making of palm oil and sheet rubber, drying of bananas in remote areas, and tanning hide and skins. These are all merely ancillary to agriculture, and are carried out mainly by and for the large plantations, who also do their own building, mechanical repairs, woodwork, dairy farming, retailing, electricity generation and transport, and operate the main port facilities.

APPENDIX XIV. CO-OPERATIVES

TABLE 51. CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN TRUST TERRITORY, 1953 & 1954

Type of Society	1953				1954			
	Number of Societies	Member-ship	Capital	Turnover	Number of Societies	Member-ship	Capital	Turnover
TOTAL ...	45	1,723	£ 9,940	£ ...	51	3,293	£ 26,503	£ 166,087
Thrift and Credit	3	52	80	—	3	56	137	45
Thrift and Loan	3	120	4,420	—	3	147	4,804	—
Marketing ...	32	1,534	3,710	120,000	37	3,054	12,730	166,042
Farming	1	17	30	...	2	36	180	—
Secondaries(a)	6	—	1,700	...	6	(38)	8,652	(228,285)

NOTES:

1. The 1953 figures include 2 Co-operative Societies in the Northern Areas:

One Thrift and Loan Society Limited with a membership of 44 and a Working Capital of £270, and the other a Consumer Society with a membership of 45, working capital of £160 and £670 from sales.

(a) To avoid duplication, membership and turnover of secondaries excluded from the 1954 totals.

APPENDIX XV.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

TABLE 52. POST OFFICES, MAIL, MONEY- AND POSTAL-ORDERS IN TRUST TERRITORY, 1953 AND 1954

<i>Item</i>					1953	1954	<i>Remarks</i>
					<i>Number or Value</i>	<i>Number or Value</i>	
POST OFFICES:							
	TOTAL	...	...	...	17	17	1 in Bamenda 5 in Cameroons 3 offices have telephone services
	Full facilities (a)	...	...	...	6	6	
	Partial facilities (b)	...	...	...	11	11	
ESTIMATED MAIL:							
	Letters	...	...	...	5,000	739,400	} Based on November count.
	Registered packets	...	...	...	1,800	84,500	
	Parcels	...	...	...	1,300	9,800	
MONEY ORDERS:							
	Issued: Number	...	...	...	8,900	8,004	Actual figures.
	Value	...	...	...£	147,000	129,811	
	Paid: Number	...	...	...	2,500	2,480	
	Value	...	...	...£	32,300	34,899	
POSTAL ORDERS:							
	Issued: Number	...	...	...	48,500	86,980	Actual figures.
	Value	...	...	...£	76,900	77,989	
	Paid: Number	...	...	...	13,700	15,153	
	Value	...	...	...£	13,200	14,424	
SAVINGS BANK							
	No. of depositors	...	...	...	..	..	} Not available.
	Deposits	...	...	...£	..	..
	Withdrawals	...	...	...£	..	..
	Deposits at Year end	...	...	...£	..	..

NOTES:

(a) Full facilities comprise: Postal, Telegraph, Money-and Postal-Order Services and Savings Bank.

(b) Postal Agencies in Southern Cameroons only.

TABLE 53. TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH SERVICES IN TRUST TERRITORY, 1953 AND 1954

Item	1953		1954		Remarks
	Number		Number		
TELEPHONE SERVICE:					
Number of systems	3	5	
Mileage of wires—Local	290	160	
Trunk	390	256	
Subscribers	...	Number	170	129	Including official.
Public telephones		Number	3	4	Including post office call boxes.
TELEGRAPH SERVICE:					
Offices	...	Number	6	6	
Inland telegrams	...	Number	55,000	71,045	
Foreign telegrams received		Number	1,400	2,133	
Foreign telegrams despatched		Number	2,900	3,089	
WIRELESS LICENCES:					
Issued	...	Number	100	110	

TABLE 54A. ROADS IN TRUST TERRITORY BY TYPE SOUTHERN CAMEROONS, 1953 AND 1954

Area and Type						1954	1953
BAMENDA AND CAMEROONS:							
Native Authority and Community Development Roads						488	318(a)
Public Works Trunk 'A' roads						406	—
Public Works Trunk 'B' roads						190	—

NOTES:

1. The classification of bus routes has little significance in the Territory. There is no mileage to which a road runs which is not served by some form of passenger carrying vehicle.

(a) Bamenda province only.

TABLE 54B. NORTHERN CAMEROONS, 1953 AND 1954

Area	1954				1953			
	Total	All Season	Dry Season	Tarred	Total	All Season	Dry Season	Tarred
TRUST TERRITORY WITHIN:								
Adamawa Province	409	66	343	—	409	66	343	—
Native Authority roads	127	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Public Works maintained	282	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Benue Province (a)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bornu Province	536	35	501	—	525	35	490	—

NOTES:

1. See above.

(a) For details of road construction in Trust Territory within Benue Province, see text.

**TABLE 55. MOTOR VEHICLES LICENSED IN THE TRUST TERRITORY,
SOUTHERN CAMEROONS, 1953 AND 1954**

<i>Type</i>	<i>Number</i>	
	1954	1953
Private vehicles and taxis(a)	276	220
Commercial vehicles (b)		
Kitcars, station-wagons, etc.	120	90
Lorries	353	260
Trailers	53	40
Motor cycles	45	30
Tractors(c)	34	25

NOTES:

(a) "Private" vehicles include all saloon cars, and all private kitcars, station wagons, etc.

(b) "Commercial" vehicles exclude taxis and all "private" vehicles as defined above.

(c) Tractors of all kinds licensed to pass over public roads.

TABLE 56. AIR TRANSPORT IN TRUST TERRITORY, 1952-1954

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of Airports</i>	<i>Passenger Movements</i>	
		<i>Arrivals</i>	<i>Departures</i>
1952			
TOTAL	2	1,068	1,126
Tiko	1	910	984
Mamfe	1	158	142
1953			
TOTAL	2	1,291	1,465
Tiko	1	1,281	1,455
Mamfe... ..	1	10	10
1954			
TOTAL	2	1,708	1,963
Tiko	1	1,708	1,963
Mamfe... ..	1	—	—

TABLE 57. METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATION POINTS IN TRUST TERRITORY, BY TYPE, 1953 AND 1954

Area					Total	Synoptic reporting stations	Climatological or agricultural stations	Rainfall Stations
1954								
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	96	2	5	89
Bamenda	...	...	...	...	42	—	2	40
Cameroons	...	...	...	...	31	2	1	28
TRUST TERRITORY WITHIN:								
Adamawa Province	...	...	...	...	7	—	1	6
Benue Province	...	...	...	...	1	—	—	1
Bornu Province	...	...	...	...	15	—	1	14
1953								
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	86	2	4	80
Bamenda	...	...	...	...	37	—	1	36
Cameroons	...	...	...	...	28	2	1	25
TRUST TERRITORY WITHIN:								
Adamawa Province	...	...	...	...	6	—	1	5
Benue Province	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Bornu Province	...	...	...	...	15	—	1	14

TABLE 58. SEA-BORNE CARGO LOADED AND UNLOADED AT TRUST TERRITORY PORTS, 1949 TO 1954

Thousand long tons

Year			Cargo Loaded			Cargo Unloaded		
			Coastwise	Foreign	Total	Coastwise	Foreign	Total
1954	...	...	4	96	100	11	31	42
1953	...	...	2	99	101	10	26	36
1952	...	...	3	84	87	11	31	42
1951	...	...	1	78	79	10	22	32
1950	...	...	—	68	68	9	18	27
1949	...	...	—	70	70	9	13	22

TABLE 59. NUMBER OF VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED AT TRUST TERRITORY PORTS BY NATIONALITY, 1954

Nationality of Vessel			Entered			Cleared		
			Coastwise	Foreign	Total	Coastwise	Foreign	Total
TOTAL	...	...	156	242	398	126	273	399
British	...	...	132	195	327	109	226	335
French	...	...	—	21	21	—	19	19
Dutch	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
German	...	...	2	—	2	2	—	2
Netherlands	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Norwegian	...	...	9	13	22	6	17	23
Spanish	...	...	—	2	2	—	2	2
Swedish	...	...	8	7	15	6	6	12
U.S.A.	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Others	...	...	5	4	9	3	3	6

TABLE 60. REGISTERED TONNAGE OF SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED AT TRUST TERRITORY PORTS BY NATIONALITY, 1953 AND 1954

Thousand net registered tons

<i>Nationality of Vessel</i>			<i>Vessels Entered</i>			<i>Vessels Cleared</i>		
			<i>Foreign</i>	<i>Coastwise</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Foreign</i>	<i>Coastwise</i>	<i>Total</i>
TOTAL	1954	...	187.5	407.5	595.0	309.8	286.8	596.6
	1953	...	285.6	381.0	646.6	340.4	325.2	645.6
1954								
British	...	...	141.7	364.5	506.2	258.8	251.1	509.9
French	...	...	.2	—	.2	.2	—	.2
German	...	...	—	.2	.2	—	.2	.2
Netherlands	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Norwegian	...	...	24.6	16.7	41.3	21.6	14.0	35.6
Spanish	...	...	.2	—	.2	.2	—	.2
Swedish	...	...	10.9	13.1	24.0	11.3	7.8	19.1
U.S.A.	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Others	...	...	9.9	13.0	22.9	17.7	13.7	31.4
1953								
British	...	...	260.7	366.8	627.5	320.6	307.3	627.9
French	...	...	.1	—	.1	.1	—	.1
German	...	...	.5	.3	.8	—	.8	.8
Netherlands	...	...	1.1	.3	1.4	—	.6	.6
Norwegian	...	...	10.1	7.6	17.7	10.1	7.0	17.1
Spanish	...	...	.6	—	.6	.6	—	.6
Swedish	...	...	9.0	6.0	15.0	9.0	6.0	15.0
U.S.A.	...	...	3.5	—	3.5	—	3.6	3.5

APPENDIX XVI. COST OF LIVING

Introductory Note

Apart from the plantations in Victoria Division of Cameroons Province, the people of the Trust Territory nearly all follow rural occupations and are not employees. In these circumstances consumer Price Indices have only circumscribed relevance to the Trust Territory. The prices given in the following tables come from different sources. Those for Victoria and Buea are collected by the Department of Labour and are fairly reliable. Those for Bama, Gwoza and Mubi are collected by local authority employees for the administration; and it is not possible to assess their worth.

TABLE 61A. RETAIL MARKET PRICES OF LOCAL FOODSTUFFS, VICTORIA AND BUEA, 1951 TO 1954

		pence							
Foodstuff	Unit of quantity and equivalent weight	Victoria				Buea			
		1954	1953	1952	1951	1954	1953	1952	1951
Beef	... Pound	28	36	38	29	24½	30	34	21
Fish, dried	... Pound	45	40	38	53	53	41	45	46
Fish, fresh	... Pound	29	32(a)	26	28	—	—	—	—
Eggs	... 6	33	31	24	25	32	29	27	26
Farina, cigarette cup = 6 oz.	... 6 oz.	2	1½	2	2	2	1¼	1	1
Rice, cigarette cup = 9 oz.	... 9 oz.	6	5½	5	5	5½	5½	5	5
Beans, cigarette cup = 8 oz.	... 8 oz.	4	3¼	3	4	4	3¼	4	4
Plantains	... 12	16	12	15	14	13	7	9	10
Cocoyam	... 6 medium	21½	21	22	18	24	13	20	15
Palm oil, bottle = 24 oz.	... 24 oz.	13	14	14	13	15½	17	19	17
Tomatoes	... Pound	12	20	12	16	14½	12	7	14
Greens	... bunch	1	1	1	2	1¼	1	1	1
Okro	... Pound	5½	11	11	10	8	14	6	10
Melon seeds, cig. cup = 6 oz.	... 6 oz.	7½	7½	6	6	8	8	7	6
Onions	... 6 medium size	19½	25	24	19	22½	36	35	23
Pepper, cig. cup = 3 oz.	... 3 oz.	6¼	6	3	4	6	6½	5	4
Salt, cup	... 9 oz.	2½	2¼	2	2	3	2¾	3	2
Bananas	... 12	4	4	5	4	4½	3¼	4	3
Oranges	... 12	15½	9(b)	4	9	11	9	6	5
Groundnuts, cig. cup = 6 oz.	... 6 oz.	5	4½	4	4	5	4½	4	4

NOTES:

The Victoria average for 1954 excludes January, February and April, and for 1953 March and April. The Buea 1954 average excludes March, as prices were not collected in that month;

(a) Based on only 2 monthly figures.

(b) Based on only 5 monthly figures.

TABLE 61B. RETAIL MARKET PRICES OF LOCAL FOODSTUFFS
BAMA, GWOZA AND MUBI, 1951 TO 1954

pence

Foodstuff	Local Unit of quantity and amount priced weight	Bama (a)				Gwoza (b)				Mubi (c)			
		1954	1953	1952	1951 (1)	1954	1953	1952	1951 (1)	1954 (2)	1953	1952	1951 (1)
Millet ...	... lb.	3.8	2.5	1.9	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.3	4.0	1.6	1.5	1.9
Guinea-corn ...	... lb.	3.1	2.2	1.8	1.0	1.6	1.2	1.4	0.8	1.9	1.5	1.7	1.8
Brown rice ...	... lb.	21.3	26.3	12.2	6.6	2.9	2.8	3.5	3.1	6.8	5.2	5.2	5.6
Cassava tubers ...	... lb.	0.4	0.5	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.8	1.3	1.3	1.0	0.8
Fresh beef: boneless ...	... lb.	15.8	15.8	8.6	5.3	6.3	10.1	7.7	6.1	16.7	11.7	9.0	12.4
Dried beef ...	... lb.	9.6	12.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dried fish ...	... lb.	9.7	10.9	14.5	8.6	15.6	15.5	12.0	10.3	12.0	12.0	11.8	16.0
Palm oil (medium) ...	large beer bottle { 1 lb. 8 ozs. }	24.3	21.2	14.9	16.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Groundnut oil (medium) ...	" " { 1 lb. 8 ozs. }	24.0	20.5	19.1	13.3	14.5	16.6	15.9	12.3	22.6	24.9	20.9	17.2
Sour milk ...	calabash ... lb.	1.4	1.1	1.6	0.7	0.9	1.1	0.8	0.9	...	...	...	...
Butter ...	lump or bowl ... lb.	20.2	22.1	19.0	11.1	16.4	10.3	9.5	8.4	...	...	...	...
Salt ...	lump ...	7.1	11.4	8.9	9.5	4.2	5.0	5.8	6.8	11.4	4.8	4.4	5.3
Dried pepper ...	small mudu or tasa (a, b)	9.9	14.0	16.4	12.5	9.2	10.3	12.2	12.7	29.3	24.8	19.4	13.7
Daddawa balls ...	— lb.	17.9	13.3	16.0	11.0	11.2	11.8	7.7	12.1	10.0	12.0	10.5	10.9
Dried kuka leaves ...	small mudu or tasa ... lb.	7.7	12.3	7.3	2.8	2.0	3.4	3.6	2.0	1.7	1.0	1.0	1.7
Groundnuts—shelled ...	tasa ...	...	...	...	...	3.1	...	...	...	3.1	4.5	2.7	2.3

NOTES:

1. 1951 prices are April–December averages.

2. 1954 prices for Mubi are January–September averages.

(a) In Bama, the unit of capacity for grain is the large Mudu of about 5½ lbs.; this varies with the type and dryness of the grain; the unit of capacity for pepper is the small Mudu equivalent to about 1 lb. for pepper.

(b) In Gwoza the unit is the small Mudu equivalent to about 2½ lb. for grain and 1 lb. for pepper.

(c) In Mubi the unit is the Tasa equivalent to about 2½ lbs. for grain, ¾ lb. for pepper.

TABLE 62. RETAIL PRICE INDICES IN TRUST TERRITORY SELECTED TOWNS,
1951 TO 1954

April 1951—March 1952 = 100

<i>Year and quarter</i>				<i>Index of retail prices of local foodstuffs</i>		
				<i>Bama</i>	<i>Gwoza</i>	<i>Mubi</i>
1951	1st quarter ... ..			..	..	..
	2nd quarter			90	87	99
	3rd quarter			84	102	101
	4th quarter			110	104	105
1952	1st quarter			117	108	95
	2nd quarter			141	125	83
	3rd quarter			170	121	95
	4th quarter			183	106	92
1953	1st quarter			170	117	98
	2nd quarter			183	136	105
	3rd quarter			175	129	116
	4th quarter			155	101	107
1954	1st quarter			179	124	104
	2nd quarter			204	114	112
	3rd quarter			217	120	157
	4th quarter			206	113	..

NOTES:

1. The local foodstuffs are those shown in Table 61B. Weights are based on administrative officer's estimates of the supposed diet of unskilled labourers in the Zone.

2. Bama and Gwoza are in Bornu Province. Mubi is in Adamawa Province.

APPENDIX XVII. LABOUR

Introductory Note

Only a small proportion of the people of the Trust Territory are employed: Central and Local Government, and the plantations are the only substantial employers.

Information on Labour Inspections and Labour Offences should be sought in the text. Most of the population possess land and earn their living by cultivating small farms. There is no restriction on the movement of Africans from or into the Trust Territory across the frontier; and within Nigeria, anyone may move as he pleases. A substantial number of Africans born outside the Trust Territory now live and work there. Natives of Trust Territory are equally free to seek work and live where they please.

No statistics of Emigrants and Immigrants are available. The estimated occupational composition of the population is shown in Appendix I, Tables 7A and 7B.

In general, it is not necessary to recruit workers outside the area where they are to work; but one of the banana plantations does so on a small scale—entirely within the Trust Territory. Plantation workers are given accommodation, and normally have their families with them if they wish.

**TABLE 63A. EMPLOYMENT IN TRUST TERRITORY
NORTHERN AREAS, 1950 TO 1954**

<i>Industry and Area</i>				1954	1953	1952	1951	1950
ALL WAGE-EARNERS:								
Public Services:	Total	...	...	705	705	591	588	616
In Adamawa	...	...	...	503	503	404	396	423
In Benue	...	...	...	12	12	12	12	12
In Bornu	...	...	...	190	190	175	180	181
Other Industries:	Total	...	...	150	150	141	138	124
In Adamawa	...	...	...	70	70	64	58	38
In Benue	...	...	...	3	3	3	3	8
In Bornu	...	...	...	77	77	74	77	78
All Industries:	Total	...	...	855	855	732	726	740
In Adamawa	...	...	...	573	573	468	454	461
In Benue	...	...	...	15	15	15	15	20
In Bornu	...	...	...	267	267	249	257	259

TABLE 63A. EMPLOYMENT IN TRUST TERRITORY
NORTHERN AREAS, 1950 TO 1954 (continued)

Industry and Area	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950
WAGE-EARNERS PER 1,000 ADULT MALES:					
Public Services: Total ...	4·0	4·0	4·1	4·3	4·7
Other Industries: Total ...	·9	·9	·8	1·0	1·0
All Industries: Total ...	4·9	4·9	4·9	5·3	5·7
In Adamawa ...	5·8	5·8	5·3	5·8	6·0
In Benue ...	4·5	4·5	4·2	4·5	6·7
In Bornu ...	3·8	3·8	4·3	4·7	3·9
CASUAL & SEASONAL WORKERS:					
Public Services: Total ...	364	364	369	358	408
Other Industries: Total ...	105	105	57	55	60
All Industries: Total ...	469	469	426	413	468
In Adamawa ...	203	203	201	195	254
In Benue ...	—	—	—	—	—
In Bornu ...	266	266	225	208	214
REGULAR WORKERS:					
Public Services: Total ...	301	301	222	230	218
Other Industries: Total ...	85	85	84	83	64
All Industries: Total ...	386	386	306	313	272
In Adamawa ...	268	268	267	259	207
In Benue ...	12	12	15	15	20
In Bornu ...	106	106	24	39	45
SKILLED WORKERS:					
Public Services: Total ...	95	95	94	94	72
Other Industries: Total ...	—	—	—	—	—
All Industries: Total ...	95	95	94	94	72
In Adamawa ...	92	92	91	89	69
In Benue ...	3	3	3	5	3
In Bornu ...	—	—	—	—	—
SEMI-SKILLED WORKERS:					
Public Services: Total ...	46	46	35	37	39
Other Industries: Total ...	43	43	42	40	41
All Industries: Total ...	89	89	77	77	80
In Adamawa ...	66	66	62	53	35
In Benue ...	7	7	7	9	24
In Bornu ...	16	16	8	15	21
UNSKILLED WORKERS:					
Public Services: Total ...	564	564	462	457	505
Other Industries: Total ...	107	107	99	98	83
All Industries: Total ...	671	671	561	555	588
In Adamawa ...	415	415	315	310	337
In Benue ...	5	5	5	3	3
In Bornu ...	251	251	241	242	248

**TABLE 63B. EMPLOYMENT IN THE TRUST TERRITORY
SOUTHERN AREAS, 1950 TO 1954**

<i>Type of wage-earner and Industry</i>	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950
ALL WAGE-EARNERS:					
Total	42,800	42,300	37,100	35,200	36,500
Agriculture	31,400	33,300	27,300	25,100	24,800
Timber and forest products ...	700	700	700	700	800
Industry, transport and trade ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	900	1,100
Public Services	7,500	5,500	6,300	6,700	6,900
Domestic and personal service ...	1,300	1,300	1,200	1,200	1,200
Other	900	500	600	600	1,700
WAGE-EARNERS PER THOUSAND ADULT MALES:					
Total	82	162	236	231	238
Agriculture	60	127	174	164	162
Industry, transport and trade ...	2	4	6	6	7
Domestic and personal service ...	3	5	8	8	8
Timber and forest products ...	1	3	4	5	5
Public Services	14	21	40	44	45
Other	2	2	4	4	11
SEASONAL AND CASUAL WORKERS:					
Total	6,713	5,250	4,415	4,300	5,800
Agriculture	1,256	1,200	13	—	1,700
Industry, transport and trade ...	100	100	91	100	300
Domestic and personal services...	—	—	—	—	—
Timber and forest products ...	500	500	462	500	400
Public Services	4,227	3,100	3,454	3,200	2,700
Other	630	350	395	500	700
REGULAR WORKERS:					
Total	36,087	37,050	32,825	30,900	30,700
Agriculture	30,144	32,100	27,342	25,100	23,100
Industry, transport and trade ...	900	900	920	800	800
Domestic and personal service...	1,300	1,300	1,212	1,200	1,200
Timber and forest products ...	200	200	203	200	400
Public Services	3,273	2,400	2,981	3,500	4,200
Other	270	150	167	100	1,000
SKILLED WORKERS:					
Total	10,100	3,650	3,744	3,826	2,900
Agriculture	5,000	700	850	800	800
Industry, transport and trade ...	300	300	321	300	400
Domestic and personal service...	—	—	—	—	—
Timber and forest products ...	100	100	126	100	100
Public Services	4,600	2,400	2,315	2,500	900
Other	100	150	132	126	700

**TABLE 63B. EMPLOYMENT IN THE TRUST TERRITORY
SOUTHERN AREAS, 1950 TO 1954 (*continued*)**

<i>Type of wage-earner and Industry</i>	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950
SEMI-SKILLED WORKERS:					
Total	3,800	7,200	6,552	6,400	5,400
Agriculture	800	4,900	4,081	4,100	2,300
Industry, transport and trade ...	100	100	52	—	—
Domestic and personal service...	1,300	1,300	1,212	1,200	1,200
Timber and forest products ...	300	300	285	300	300
Public Services	1,200	500	833	700	1,200
Other	100	100	89	100	400
UNSKILLED WORKERS:					
Total	28,900	31,450	24,682	25,000	28,200
Agriculture	25,600	27,700	20,369	20,200	21,700
Industry, transport and trade ...	600	600	572	600	700
Domestic and personal service...	—	—	—	—	—
Timber and forest products ...	300	300	225	300	400
Public Services	1,700	2,600	3,163	3,500	4,800
Other	700	250	353	400	600

**TABLE 64. AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS OF WORK IN TRUST TERRITORY,
1950 TO 1954** Hour

<i>Area and Industry</i>	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950
NORTHERN AREAS:					
Public Services—					
In Adamawa	44	44	44	44	44
In Benue ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
In Bornu	43	43	43	43	43
Other industries—					
In Adamawa	38–46	38–46	38–46	38–46	...
In Benue ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
In Bornu	38–46	42–46	42–46	42–46	...
SOUTHERN CAMEROONS:					
Agriculture	45	45	46	46	47
Industry, transport and trade	42	42	42	42	46
Domestic and personal service					
(a) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Timber and forest products ...	45	45	45	45	44
Public Service	44	43	43	43	44
Other	45	45	45	43	42½

NOTE: (a) There are no fixed hours of work for domestic and personal service.

**TABLE 65A. MONTHLY WAGES AND HOUSING IN TRUST TERRITORY:
NORTHERN AREAS, 1950 TO 1954**

					Shillings	
<i>Category, Industry and Area</i>					1954	1953
					1952	1951
					1950	
MONTHLY WAGES						
SKILLED WORKERS:						
Public Services—						
In Adamawa	...	...	...	...	150-220	150-220
In Benue	...	...	...	...	100	100
In Bornu	...	...	...	...	—	—
Other industries—						
In Adamawa	...	...	...	...	—	—
In Benue	...	...	...	...	—	—
In Bornu	...	...	...	...	—	—
SEMI-SKILLED WORKERS:						
Public Services—						
In Adamawa	...	...	...	...	72-105	72-105
In Benue	...	...	...	...	70	70
In Bornu	...	...	...	...	75	75
Other industries—						
In Adamawa	...	...	...	...	60-100	60-100
In Benue	...	...	...	...	45-75	45-75
In Bornu	...	...	...	...	45-75	45-75
UNSKILLED WORKERS:						
Public Services—						
In Adamawa	...	...	...	...	45	45
In Benue	...	...	...	...	45	45
In Bornu	...	...	...	...	45	45
Other industries—						
In Adamawa	...	...	...	...	45	45
In Benue	...	...	...	...	—	—
In Bornu	...	...	...	...	45	45

NOTE: 1. No details of housing for employees in the Northern areas are available.

**TABLE 65B. MONTHLY WAGES AND HOUSING IN TRUST TERRITORY:
SOUTHERN CAMEROONS, 1950 TO 1954**

<i>Industry</i>	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950
	AVERAGE MONTHLY WAGES				
SKILLED WORKERS:					
Agriculture	240	152	145	129	85
Industry, transport and trade	228	228	172	145	118
Domestic and personal service	—	—	—	—	—
Timber and forest products ...	210	210	208	176	145
Public service	240	211	174	160	121
Other	240	120	120	107	126
SEMI-SKILLED WORKERS:					
Agriculture	119	111	99	83	62
Industry, transport and trade	94	94	119	98	82
Domestic and personal service	84	84	85	60	60
Timber and forest products ...	—	84	83	62	54
Public service	98	133	120	58	53
Other	104	94	87	68	56
UNSKILLED WORKERS:					
Agriculture	76	69	85	63	51
Industry, transport and trade	61	61	82	62	51
Domestic and personal service	—	—	—	—	—
Timber and forest products ...	57	57	52	39	47
Public service	64	63	85	62	50
Other	66	61	69	45	38
EMPLOYEES HOUSED:			Thousands of employees		
Total	25·3	22·0	23·3	21·2	24·2
Agriculture	23·9	20·3	21·2	19·1	21·5
Industry, transport and trade	·4	—	—	—	—
Domestic and personal service	—	·6	1·1	1·1	1·1
Timber and forest products ...	—	—	·1	·1	·3
Public service	1·0	1·1	·9	·9	·7
Other	—	—	—	—	·6

TABLE 66. INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS AND WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION —
SOUTHERN CAMEROONS, 1950 TO 1954

<i>Industry</i>	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950
FATAL ACCIDENTS:					
Total	15	10	8	20	11
Agriculture	10	7	5	13	8
Industry, transport and trade	—	—	—	1	—
Domestic and personal service	—	—	—	—	—
Timber and forest products ...	—	—	1	1	—
Public services... ..	5	2	2	4	3
Other	—	1	—	1	—
NON-FATAL ACCIDENTS:					
Total	440	3,515	496	528	152
Agriculture	434	3,498	487	507	152
Industry, transport and trade	2	—	3	1	—
Domestic and personal service	—	—	—	—	—
Timber and forest products ...	—	—	1	5	—
Public services... ..	4	8	5	15	—
Other	—	9	—	—	—
PERSONS COMPENSATED:					
Total ... ..	..	124	46	94	..
Agriculture ... ..	..	119	44	91	..
Industry, transport and trade	..	—	—	1	..
Domestic and personal service	..	—	—	—	..
Timber and forest products ...	..	—	—	1	..
Public services... ..	(a)	2	2	1	..
Other ... ..	..	3	—	—	..

NOTE: (a) Not yet assessed.

TABLE 67. NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF TRADE UNIONS IN TRUST
TERRITORY, 1950 TO 1954

<i>Industry</i>	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950
NUMBER OF UNIONS:					
Total	11	7	6	6	11
Agriculture	7	3	2	2	5
Industry, transport and trade	—	—	—	1	2
Domestic and personal service	—	—	—	—	—
Timber and forest products ...	—	—	—	—	—
Public services... ..	4	4	4	3	4
Other	—	—	—	—	—
MEMBERSHIP:					
Total	40,840	26,500	26,200	25,300	22,000
Agriculture	39,940	25,600	25,500	24,600	21,300
Industry, transport and trade	—	—	—	100	400
Domestic and personal service	—	—	—	—	—
Timber and forest products ...	—	—	—	—	—
Public services... ..	900	900	700	600	300
Other	—	—	—	—	—

NOTE: 1. These unions and their membership are in the Southern Areas of the Trust Territory.

TABLE 68. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN TRUST TERRITORY—
SOUTHERN CAMEROONS, 1950 TO 1954

Industry	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950
STRIKES:					
Total	5	5	6	4	6
Agriculture	5	5	6	2	3
Industry, transport and trade	—	—	—	1	2
Domestic and personal service	—	—	—	—	—
Timber and forest products ...	—	—	—	—	—
Public service	—	—	—	1	1
Other	—	—	—	—	—
WORKERS INVOLVED:					
Total	4,703	500	5,700	1,500	2,900
Agriculture	4,703	500	5,700	800	1,500
Industry, transport and trade	—	—	—	600	600
Domestic and personal service	—	—	—	—	—
Timber and forest products ...	—	—	—	—	—
Public service	—	—	—	100	800
Other industries	—	—	—	—	—
MAN-DAYS LOST:					
Total	23,515	2,500	62,800	4,100	14,200
Agriculture	23,515	2,500	62,800	3,300	10,800
Industry, transport and trade	—	—	—	300	1,700
Domestic and personal service	—	—	—	—	—
Timber and forest products ...	—	—	—	—	—
Public service	—	—	—	500	1,700
Other industries	—	—	—	—	—

APPENDIX XVIII.

SOCIAL SECURITY & WELFARE SERVICES

Note

Most of the population of the Trust Territory subsists on the land. In general there are fewer job-seekers than jobs and—in the southern areas—there is almost certainly a net movement of workers into the Territory from both east and west. This and the social customs of the people make elaborate welfare services for orphans, widows, the aged and the infirm unnecessary. In any case, these matters are within the competence of the native authorities. The Cameroons Development Corporation, Elder’s & Fyffe’s and the U.A.C. also provide more or less elaborate facilities for their own workers and their workers’ families.

APPENDIX XIX. PUBLIC HEALTH

Introductory Note

Medical services in Victoria Division of Cameroons Province (i.e. in the main plantation area) are as full as can be found anywhere in Nigeria, and the area is far better “doctored” than any other part of the Trust Territory, or indeed most parts of Nigeria. In the Northern areas of Trust Territory the medical facilities compare favourably with those in the adjacent parts of the same provinces, and patients from Trust Territory often avail themselves of the medical services in nearby centres outside the Trust Territory itself.

TABLE 69. MEDICAL AND HEALTH PERSONNEL ENGAGED SOLELY IN TRUST TERRITORY, TOTALS BY GRADE, 1950 TO 1954

Grade	Total				
	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950
Registered physicians and surgeons...	23	22	16	15	15
Assistant Medical Officer ...	—	1	2	—	—
Health Superintendent ...	2	2	1	1	1
Medical Field Superintendent ...	1	1	1	1	1
Sleeping-sickness Superintendent ...	—	—	—	1	—
Nursing sisters ...	26	25	26	18	17
Qualified nurses ...	111	85	77	50	57
Nurses-in-training ...	22	12	20	24	—
Licensed midwives ...	35	36	20	12	11
Sanitary Inspectors and Overseers ...	30	30	24	40	38
Laboratory Assistants ...	7	3	3	2	2
Pharmacists ...	12	12	7	9	9
Dispensary attendants and dressers...	160	160	158	240	233
Health Attendants ...	1	2	5	3	—
Vaccinators ...	23	23	21	14	9
Leper-camp attendants ...	3	3	3	3	3

NOTE: 1. These figures exclude associated clerical and domestic staff.

TABLE 70. MEDICAL AND HEALTH PERSONNEL SOLELY IN TRUST TERRITORY BY GRADE AND INSTITUTION, 1951 TO 1954

Grade	Government or N.A.				Other			
	1954	1953	1952	1951	1954	1953	1952	1951
Registered physicians and surgeons	9	9	7	7	14	13	9	8
Assistant Medical Officer...	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Health Superintendent ...	2	2	1	1	—	—	—	—
Medical Field Superintendent ...	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Sleeping Sickness Superintendent	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Nursing sisters ...	3	3	5	2	23	22	21	16
Qualified nurses ...	68	60	56	50	43	25	21	—
Nurses in training ...	22	12	20	24	—	—	—	—
Licensed midwives ...	12	14	10	5	23	22	10	9
Sanitary Inspectors and Overseers	22	22	16	17	8	8	8	16
Laboratory assistants ...	7	3	3	2	—	—	—	—
Pharmacists ...	7	8	7	8	5	4	1	1
Dispensary attendants and dressers	79	79	77	74	81	81	81	108
Health attendants ...	1	2	5	5	—	—	—	—
Vaccinators ...	17	17	15	9	6	6	6	5
Leper Camp attendants ...	—	—	—	—	3	3	3	3

NOTE: (1) The figures exclude associated clerical and domestic staff.

TABLE 71. MEDICAL AND HEALTH PERSONNEL ENGAGED SOLELY IN TRUST TERRITORY BY GRADE AND SEX, 1951-1954

Grade	Male				Female			
	1954	1953	1952	1951	1954	1953	1952	1951
Registered physicians and surgeons	23	22	16	15	—	—	—	—
Assistant Medical Officers ...	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
Health Superintendents ...	2	2	1	1	—	—	—	—
Medical Field Superintendent ...	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Sleeping Sickness Superintendent	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Nursing Sisters ...	—	—	—	—	26	25	26	18
Qualified Nurses ...	65	46	69	42	46	39	8	8
Nurses-in-Training ...	15	5	6	8	7	7	14	16
Licensed Midwives ...	—	—	—	—	35	36	20	12
Sanitary Inspectors and Overseers	30	30	24	40	—	—	—	—
Laboratory Assistants ...	7	3	3	2	—	—	—	—
Pharmacists ...	12	12	8	9	—	—	—	—
Dispensary Attendants and Dressers	154	154	152	234	6	4	6	6
Health Attendants ...	1	2	5	5	—	—	—	—
Vaccinators ...	23	23	18	11	—	—	3	3
Leper Camp Attendants ...	3	3	—	2	—	—	—	—

NOTE: 1. The figures exclude associated clerical and domestic staff.

TABLE 72. MEDICAL AND HEALTH PERSONNEL IN TRUST TERRITORY BY GRADE AND RACE, 1951-1954

Grade	Expatriates				Africans			
	1954	1953	1952	1951	1954	1953	1952	1951
Registered physicians and surgeons	20	19	13	13	3	3	3	2
Assistant Medical Officers ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—
Health Superintendent ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	—
Medical Field Superintendent ...	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Sleeping Sickness Superintendent	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Nursing Sisters ...	26	25	26	18	—	—	—	—
Qualified Nurses ...	—	—	—	—	111	85	77	50
Nurses-in-Training ...	—	—	—	—	22	12	20	24
Licensed Midwives ...	—	—	—	—	35	36	20	12
Sanitary Inspectors and Overseers	—	—	—	—	30	30	24	40
Laboratory Assistants ...	—	—	—	—	7	3	3	2
Dispensary Attendants and Dressers	—	—	—	—	160	160	158	240
Pharmacists ...	—	—	1	1	12	12	6	8
Health Attendants ...	—	—	—	—	1	2	5	5
Vaccinators ...	—	—	—	—	23	23	21	14
Leper Camp Attendants ...	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	3

NOTE: 1. The figures exclude associated clerical and domestic staff.

TABLE 73. MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS IN TRUST TERRITORY 1951-1954

<i>Type of Institution</i>					1954	1953	1952	1951
HOSPITALS:								
Total	...	...	...	...	16	15	15	14
Government	...	...	...	...	7	6	6	6
Cameroons Development Corporation	...	...	...	...	5	5	5	5
Missions	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
United Africa Company	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	2
MATERNITY HOMES:								
Government	...	...	...	...	3	—	—	—
Commercial Firm	...	...	...	...	1	—	—	—
Missions	...	...	...	...	9	9	7	7
RURAL CLINICS:								
Government	...	...	...	...	6	6	6	6
DISPENSARIES:								
Total	...	...	...	...	85	83	78	73
Government	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
Native Administration	...	...	...	...	43	41	37	33
Cameroons Development Corporation	...	...	...	...	32	32	31	30
Missions	...	...	...	...	9	9	9	9
LEPROSY CENTRES:								
Total	...	...	...	...	4	4	4	4
Native Authorities	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2
Missions	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	2
MEDICAL FIELD UNITS:								
Sleeping Sickness	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
Treatment Teams	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1

TABLE 74. MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS IN TRUST TERRITORY BY AREAS
1953 AND 1954

Type of Institution	Trust Territory in					
	Cameroons and Bamenda	Adamawa and Benue	Bornu	Cameroons and Bamenda	Adamawa and Benue	Bornu
	1953			1954		
HOSPITALS:						
Total	15	—	—	15	1	—
Government	6	—	—	6	1	—
Cameroons Development Corporation ...	5	—	—	5	—	—
Missions	1	—	—	1	—	—
United Africa Company	3	—	—	3	—	—
MATERNITY HOMES:						
Government	—	—	—	3	—	—
Commercial Firms	—	—	—	1	—	—
Missions	8	1	—	8	1	—
RURAL CLINICS:						
Government	6	—	—	6	—	—
DISPENSARIES:						
Total	63	12	8	65	12	8
Government	1	—	—	1	—	—
Native Authorities	26	8	7	28	8	7
Cameroons Development Corporation ...	32	—	—	32	—	—
Missions	4	4	1	4	4	1
LEPROSY CENTRES:						
Total	1	1	2	1	1	2
Native Authorities	1	—	—	1	—	—
Missions	—	1	2	—	1	2
MEDICAL FIELD UNITS:						
Sleeping Sickness	1	—	—	1	—	—
Treatment Team	1	—	—	1	—	—

TABLE 75. HOSPITAL BEDS IN TRUST TERRITORY,
1951 TO 1954

Type of Institution	Number of beds			
	1954	1953	1952	1951
Total	1,061	999	885	808
Government Hospitals	383	384	371	393
Native Administration Hospitals	9	10	4	4
Cameroons Development Corporation Hospitals and Dispensaries	474	449	355	273
Mission Hospitals	74	56	69	66
Mission Maternity Homes and Dispensaries	60	53	52	48
United Africa Institutions	61	47	34	24

TABLE 76. HOSPITAL BEDS IN TRUST TERRITORY BY AREAS
1953 AND 1954

Type of Institution	Number of Beds					
	Trust Territory in					
	Cameroons and Bamenda	Adamawa and Benue	Bornu	Cameroons and Bamenda	Adamawa and Benue	Bornu
	1953			1954		
Total	959	31	9	1,007	43	11
Government Hospitals	374	9	1	372	9	2
Native Administration Hospitals	6	—	4	6	—	3
Cameroons Development Corporation Hospitals and Dispensaries	449	—	—	474	—	—
Mission Hospitals	34	22	—	40	34	—
Mission Maternity Homes	49	—	4	54	—	6
United Africa Company Institutions	47	—	—	61	—	—

TABLE 77. PATIENTS TREATED AT MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS IN TRUST TERRITORY, 1951-54

Type of Patient and Institution	Total			
	1954	1953	1952	1951
IN-PATIENTS:				
Total recorded	23,731	16,846	56,620	16,230
Government	8,026	7,389	10,900	7,800
Cameroons Development Corporation Hospitals	11,280	6,177	43,000	7,000
Mission Hospitals	2,514	2,062	2,720	1,430
United Africa Company Hospitals and Dispensaries	1,911	1,218	..	..
OUT-PATIENTS (a):				
Total recorded	463,611	388,409	482,300	305,400
Government	45,905	58,540	83,400	59,600
Native Administrations	225,109	177,501	—	164,400
Cameroons Development Corporation Hospitals	125,901	97,163	163,100	56,400
Mission Hospitals	37,952	43,044	..	25,000
United Africa Company Hospitals and Dispensaries	28,744	12,161	..	..

NOTE: (a) Includes outpatients recorded at hospitals or dispensaries.

TABLE 78. PATIENTS TREATED AT MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS IN TRUST TERRITORY BY AREAS, 1953 AND 1954

Type of Patient and Institution	Trust Territory in					
	Cameroons and Bamenda	Adamawa and Benue	Bornu	Cameroons and Bamenda	Adamawa and Benue	Bornu
	1953			1954		
IN-PATIENTS:						
Total recorded	15,849	997	—	22,522	1,209	—
Government	7,389	—	—	8,026	—	—
Cameroons Development Corporation Hospitals	6,177	—	—	11,280	—	—
Mission Hospitals	1,065	997	—	1,305	1,209	—
U.A.C.	1,218	—	—	1,911	—	—
OUT-PATIENTS (a):						
Total recorded	264,727	93,682	30,000	317,847	102,440	43,324
Government	58,540	—	—	45,905	—	—
Native Administrations	92,501	60,000	25,000	112,554	75,555	37,000
Cameroons Development Corporation	97,163	—	—	125,901	—	—
Mission	4,362	33,682	5,000	4,743	26,885	6,324
U.A.C.	12,161	—	—	28,744	—	—

NOTE: (a) Includes outpatients recorded at hospitals or dispensaries.

TABLE 79. PUBLIC EXPENDITURE ON HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES, 1949-1954

£ thousand

	<i>Financial years ending 31st March</i>					
	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949
Total	122·0	145	141	123	66	58
Government	80·9	117	120	106	52	45
Native Authorities	41·1	28	21	17	14	13

TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON HEALTH, MEDICAL, AND SANITARY SERVICES IN TRUST TERRITORY

TABLE 80A. NORTHERN AREAS, 1954

£ thousand

<i>Type of Expenditure</i>	<i>Government</i>	<i>Native Authorities</i>	<i>Mission Funds</i>	<i>Commercial Concerns</i>	<i>Fees</i>	<i>Other Sources</i>
Total	2·3	11·2	2·7	—	—	—
Administration, etc.	—	·5	—	—	—	—
Building and Maintenance	2·2	3·6	·1	—	—	—
Medical Supplies	—	2·9	·1	—	—	—
Hospital Equipment	—	—	—	—	—	—
Medical Personnel	·1	4·2	—	—	—	—
Other items	—	—	2·5	—	—	—

TABLE 80B. SOUTHERN CAMEROONS, 1954

£ thousand

<i>Type of Expenditure</i>	<i>Government</i>	<i>Native Authorities</i>	<i>Mission Funds</i>	<i>Commercial Concerns</i>	<i>Fees</i>	<i>Other Sources</i>
Total	78·6	29·9	28·0	95·8	2·1	—
Administration, etc.	4·5	·2	6·0	13·6	2·1	—
Building and Maintenance	24·4	12·8	10·0	9·3	—	—
Medical Supplies	7·9	5·0	3·5	15·9	—	—
Hospital Equipment	1·3	·2	2·4	4·8	—	—
Medical Personnel	34·3	11·7	3·6	32·1	—	—
Other items	6·2	—	2·5	20·1	—	—

NOTE: 1. Financial Assistance from Government to Missions in the Trust Territory:—Bed occupancy; Capital grants; Rural Services; Maintenance grants.

APPENDIX XX. HOUSING

Note

No statistics are available. Information on workers housed by their employers will be found in Appendix XXVII—LABOUR—Table 65.

APPENDIX XXI. PENAL ORGANISATION

PERSONS IN PRISON BY SEX AND AGE, 1954

TABLE 81. SOUTHERN CAMEROONS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1954

Province and Prison	Total all ages	Age Group—year			
		16-20	21-25	26-50	Over 50
TOTAL	834	38	98	652	46
MALES:					
Total... ..	828	38	95	649	46
Bamenda:					
Bamenda	272	11	22	232	7
Cameroons:					
Buea	342	23	40	274	5
Kumba	127	4	15	83	25
Mamfe	87	—	18	60	9
FEMALES:					
Total... ..	6	—	3	3	—
Bamenda:					
Bamenda	3	—	1	2	—
Cameroons:					
Buea	3	—	2	1	—
Kumba	—	—	—	—	—
Mamfe	—	—	—	—	—

NOTE: (1) Particulars of prisoners by sex and age are not available from the Northern Areas.

PERSONS IN PRISON BY SEX AND LENGTH OF SENTENCE,
TABLE 82A. SOUTHERN CAMEROONS, AT DECEMBER 31st, 1954

Province and Prison	Total	Length of sentence						
		1-2 months	3-5 months	6-11 months	12-23 months	2-4 years	5 years and over	Awaiting trial
MALES:								
Total ...	828	51	72	142	218	135	65	144
Bamenda:								
Bamenda	272	17	12	41	57	77	1	67(*)
Cameroons:								
Buea ...	342	12	45	65	106	30	62†	22
Kumba ...	127	20	9	22	15	20	—	41
Mamfe ...	87	2	6	14	40	8	3	14
FEMALES:								
Total ...	6	—	—	1	2	—	1	2
Bamenda:								
Bamenda	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Cameroons:								
Buea ...	3	—	—	1	2	—	—	—
Kumba ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mamfe ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

NOTE: (*) Including 3 debtors. † Including one condemned convict.

TABLE 82B. NORTHERN AREAS, AT DECEMBER 31st, 1954

Province and Prison	Total	Length of sentence						
		1-2 months	3-5 months	6-11 months	12-23 months	2-4 years	5 years and over	Awaiting trial
MALES:								
Total	1,350	285	363	345	256	92	9	—
Adamawa:								
Gembu ...	158	35	49	39	35	—	—	—
Jada ...	82	27	20	17	18	—	—	—
Mubi ...	609	170	239	157	35	8	—	—
Bornu:								
Bama ...	501	53	55	132	168	84	9	—
FEMALES:								
Total ...	31	14	8	9	—	—	—	—
Adamawa:								
Gembu ...	5	3	1	1	—	—	—	—
Jada ...	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Mubi ...	18	9	5	4	—	—	—	—
Bornu:								
Bama ...	4	—	—	4	—	—	—	—

TABLE 83. PERSON IN PRISON DISTINGUISHING FIRST OFFENDERS AND RECIDIVISTS, 31st DECEMBER, 1954

Province and Prison	Total	First Offenders		Recidivists	
		Males	Females	Males	Females
SOUTHERN AREAS:					
Total... ..	692	519	4	169	—
Bamenda:					
Bamenda	209	173	1	35	—
Cameroons:					
Buea	323	241	3	79	—
Kumba	86	62	—	24	—
Mamfe	74	43	—	31	—
NORTHERN AREAS:					
Total... ..	749	509	6	232	2
Adamawa:					
Gembu	160	73	2	83	2
Jada	24	10	—	14	—
Mubi	60	52	—	8	—
Bornu:					
Bama	505	374	4	127	—

TABLE 84. PRISON COMMITTALS IN TRUST TERRITORY, 1952-1954

Province and Prison	Persons committed						
	1952	1953			1954		
	Total	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	4,098	3,987	3,875	112	3,176	3,088	88
Bamenda:							
Bamenda	679	577	565	12	209	208	1
Cameroons:							
Buea	549	540	533	7	323	320	3
Kumba	323	347	340	7	86	86	—
Mamfe	178	192	189	3	74	74	—
Adamawa:							
Gembu	288	279	260	19	279	260	19
Jada	405	420	388	32	420	388	32
Mubi... ..	1,334	1,280	1,251	29	1,280	1,251	29
Bornu:							
Bama... ..	342	352	349	3	505	501	4

TABLE 85. PRISON ACCOMMODATION IN TRUST TERRITORY, 1953 AND 1954

Province and Prison	1953			1954		
	Average number of inmates	Number of cells or wards	Average space per prisoner	Average number of inmates	Number of cells or wards	Average space per prisoner
			<i>cu. ft.</i>			<i>cu. ft.</i>
Bamenda:						
Bamenda... ..	243·6	14	477	276·2	6	459
Cameroons:						
Buea	187·0	10	340	328·1	10	210
Kumba	60·3	16	549	131·3	10	463
Mamfe	48·3	8	538	93·5	8	435
Adamawa:						
Gembu	8	3	782	8	3	782
Jada	6	3	647	6	3	647
Mubi	56	9	618	56	9	618
Bornu:						
Bama	172	14	410	298	11	102

TABLE 86. STAFF OF PRISONS IN TRUST TERRITORY, 1950 TO 1954

Service and Grade	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950
Total Trust Territory	211 (9)	212 (9)	214 (10)	212 (9)	205 (6)
Government:					
Total... ..	80 (5)	81 (5)	85 (6)	85 (6)	82 (3)
Chief Warder	1	—	1	1	1
Assistant Chief Warders	1	1	2	1	3
Senior Warders	5	6	5	5	6
First-Class Warders	21	23	26	25	25
Second-Class Warders	19	30 (1)	34 (2)	37 (2)	39 (2)
Third-Class Warders	21	13	1	—	7
Third-Class Wardresses	—	—	—	—	—
Recruit Warders	8 (1)	4	12	12	—
Temporary Wardresses	4	4 (4)	4 (4)	4 (4)	1 (1)
Native Authorities:					
Total... ..	131 (4)	131 (4)	129 (4)	127 (3)	123 (3)
Head Warders... ..	2	2	2	2	2
Senior Warders	1	1	1	1	1
Sergeants	3	3	3	3	4
Corporals	5	5	5	5	12
Lance Corporals	10	10	10	10	—
Warders	104 (4)	104 (4)	102 (4)	100 (3)	100 (3)
Instructors	2	2	2	2	2
Scribes	4	4	4	4	2

DIETARY SCALE FOR PERSONS IN PRISON IN TRUST TERRITORY

TABLE 87A. BAMENDA AND CAMEROONS PROVINCES, 1954

Bamenda, Buea and Mamfe Prisons								amount per day	
1. Farina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 lb.	= 454 gm.
OR Whole-maize flour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 lb.	= 454 gm.
OR Unpeeled yam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2½ lb.	= 1,134 gm.
OR Unpolished rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 lb.	= 454 gm.
2. Greens—leaf only	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 oz.	= 227 gm.
OR Fresh okro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 oz.	= 85 gm.
3. Palm oil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 oz.	= 28 gm.
4. Salt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 drams	= 14 gm.
5. Native pepper	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 drams	= 14 gm.
6. Egusi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 drams	= 7 gm.
7. Beans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 oz.	= 28 gm.
8. Fish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 oz.	= 57 gm.
OR Meat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 oz.	= 57 gm.
9. Groundnuts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 oz.	= 85 gm.
BREAKFAST RATION									
Beans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 oz.	= 113 gm.
and Farina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 oz.	= 57 gm.
OR									
Whole-maize flour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 oz.	= 113 gm.
and Akara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 oz.	= 57 gm.

TABLE 87B. ADAMAWA PROVINCE, 1954

Gembu, Jada and Mubi Prisons								amount per day	
1. Guinea-corn OR Pearl-millet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 oz.	= 680 gm.
2. Meat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 oz.	= 57 gm.
3. Kuka leaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 oz.	= 28 gm.
4. Greens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 oz.	= 227 gm.
5. Palm oil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 oz.	= 57 gm.
6. Salt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	½ oz.	= 14 gm.
7. Daddawa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	½ oz.	= 14 gm.
8. Tamarind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 oz.	= 28 gm.
9. Groundnuts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 oz.	= 113 gm.
10. Pepper	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1/10 oz.	= 3 gm.

TABLE 87C. BORNU PROVINCE, 1954

Bama Prison								amount per week	
1. Corn	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12½ lb.	= 5,670 gm.
2. Greens—boabat leaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 oz.	= 397 gm.
3. Dried fish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 oz.	= 199 gm.
4. Beans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 oz.	= 199 gm.
5. Groundnuts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 oz.	= 199 gm.
6. Groundnut oil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 oz.	= 199 gm.
7. Meat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 lb.	= 454 gm.
8. Salt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3½ oz.	= 99 gm.
9. Pepper	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	to taste	
10. Limes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	

APPENDIX XXII. EDUCATION

This section of the Questionnaire is a particularly complicated one. Many of the analyses suggested are impracticable since there is no discrimination between the children of indigenes of the territory mandated to the United Kingdom and those of people from the adjacent areas of French Mandated Territory and Eastern Nigeria. No special facilities for expatriates are provided by the Government, or supported from public funds.

Nor is it easy to obtain more than the barest statistical information for the schools that exist, since many school-managers are unused to form-filling and are often unable to complete the returns themselves. Apart from the plantation areas in Cameroons Province, the proportion of children yet at school is low throughout the Territory; and progress in education and progress in educational statistics must go together.

Other statistics must be compiled from several sources, and require a great deal of time to compile, e.g., Students undergoing higher education, and expenditure on education by missions, plantations and commercial concerns.

TABLE 88. NUMBER OF SCHOOLS IN TRUST TERRITORY, BY TYPE
1949 TO 1954

Type of School and Year	Total	Proprietorship		
		Government and Native Administration	Voluntary Agencies	
			Assisted	Unassisted
TOTAL: ALL TYPES:				
1954	381	68	184	129
1953	325	68	178	79
1952	336	67	169	100
1951	312	60	161	91
1950	304	60	157	87
1949	295	55	150	90
VERNACULAR AND PRIMARY:				
Total 1954	371	63	179	129
1953	315	63	173	79
1952	327	63	164	100
1951	302	57	155	90
1950	296	58	151	87
1949	287	53	144	90
SECONDARY:				
Total 1954	2	—	2	—
1953	2	—	2	—
1952	2	—	2	—
1951	2	—	2	—
1950	2	—	2	—
1949	2	—	2	—
TEACHER TRAINING:				
Total 1954	5	2	3	—
1953	5	2	3	—
1952	5	2	3	—
1951	7	2	4	1
1950	6	2	4	—
1949	6	2	4	—
VOCATIONAL:				
Total 1954	3	3	—	—
1953	3	3	—	—
1952	2	2	—	—
1951	1	1	—	—
1950	—	—	—	—
1949	—	—	—	—

TABLE 89. NUMBER OF SCHOOLS IN TRUST TERRITORY BY TYPE, AGENCY AND PROVINCE, 1954

Type of School and Area	Total	Proprietorship		
		Government and Native Administration	Voluntary Agencies	
			Assisted	Unassisted
Total	381	68	184	129
VERNACULAR AND PRIMARY:	371	63	179	129
Cameroons and Bamenda	319	30	173	116
Adamawa	32	14	6	12
Benue	2	1	—	1
Bornu	18	18	—	—
SECONDARY:	2	—	2	—
Cameroons and Bamenda	2	—	2	—
TEACHER TRAINING:	5	2	3	—
Cameroons and Bamenda	4	1	3	—
Adamawa	1	1	—	—
VOCATIONAL:	3	3	—	—
Cameroons and Bamenda	2	2	—	—
Adamawa	1	1	—	—

TABLE 90. CHILDREN OF SCHOOL-AGE & SCHOOL ENROLMENT IN TRUST TERRITORY, 1949 TO 1954

Area	Number of Children		Enrolled as percentage of total
	Of School-age	Enrolled in Schools	
TOTAL TRUST TERRITORY:			
1954	250,000	38,700	15
1953	247,000	37,900	15
1952	247,000	33,200	13
1951	261,000	31,700	12
1950	263,000	30,700	12
1949	258,000	27,840	11
SOUTHERN AREAS:			
1954	124,000	33,858	28
1953	123,000	34,345	28
1952	123,000	30,940	25
1951	121,000	29,590	24
1950	122,000	28,860	24
1949	118,000	26,310	22
NORTHERN AREAS:			
1954	126,000	4,342	3
1953	124,000	3,517	3
1952	124,000	2,280	2
1951	140,000	2,100	2
1950	141,000	1,840	1
1949	140,000	1,440	1

TABLE 91. NUMBER OF SCHOOL CHILDREN IN TRUST TERRITORY, BY TYPE OF SCHOOL AND AGENCY, 1950 TO 1954

Type of School and Year	Total	Proprietorship		
		Government and Native Administration	Voluntary Agencies	
			Assisted	Unassisted
TOTAL: ALL TYPES:				
1954	38,429 (7,355)	6,351 (1,046)	29,936 (5,967)	2,142 (342)
1953	37,862 (7,271)	6,388 (1,119)	29,524 (5,715)	1,950 (437)
1952	32,980	6,796	22,354	3,830
1951	31,664	6,584	21,510	3,570
1950	30,689	6,582	19,985	4,122
1949	27,735	6,391	17,381	3,963
VERNACULAR AND PRIMARY:				
Total 1954	37,566 (7,355)	6,132 (1,046)	29,292 (5,967)	2,142 (342)
1953	37,307 (7,271)	6,282 (1,119)	29,065 (5,715)	1,950 (437)
1952	32,350	6,630	21,890	3,830
1951	31,020	6,470	20,980	3,570
1950	30,141	6,493	19,526	4,122
1949	27,210	6,311	16,936	3,963
SECONDARY:				
1954	426	—	426	—
1953	394	—	394	—
1952	330	—	330	—
1951	322	2	320	—
1950	262	2	260	—
1949	239	2	237	—
TEACHER TRAINING:				
Total 1954 (a)	410	192	218	—
1953 (b)	134	79	55	—
1952 (c)	275	141	134	—
1951	320	110	210	—
1950	284	85	199	—
1949	284	76	208	—
VOCATIONAL:				
Total 1954	27	27	—	—
1953	27	27	—	—
1952	25	25	—	—
1951	2	2	—	—
1950	2	2	—	—
1949	2	2	—	—

NOTE:

(a) Increase due to improved methods of rendering returns.

(b) 1953 figures refer to numbers completing course.

(c) In 1951 pupils undergoing preliminary training were included.

TABLE 92. NUMBER OF SCHOOL CHILDREN IN TRUST TERRITORY
BY TYPE, AGENCY AND PROVINCE, 1954

Type of School and Area	Total	Proprietorship		
		Government and Native Administration	Voluntary Agencies	
			Assisted	Unassisted
Total: All types ...	38,429 (7,355)	6,351 (1,046)	29,936 (5,967)	2,142 (342)
VERNACULAR AND PRIMARY (total)	37,566 (7,355)	6,132 (1,046)	29,292 (5,967)	2,142 (342)
Cameroons and Bamenda	37,307 (7,271)	6,282 (1,119)	29,065 (5,715)	1,950 (437)
Adamawa	2,918 (308)	1,906 (153)	524 (140)	488 (15)
Benue	100 (5)	78 (5)	—	22 (—)
Bornu	920 (270)	920 (270)	—	— (—)
SECONDARY: Cameroons and Bamenda	426	—	426	—
TEACHER TRAINING: Cameroons and Bamenda	410 290	192 72	218 218	— —
Adamawa	120	120	—	—
VOCATIONAL: Cameroons and Bamenda	27 20	27 20	— —	— —
Adamawa	7	7	—	—

**TABLE 93. NUMBER OF TEACHERS AT SCHOOL IN TRUST TERRITORY
BY TYPE AND AGENCY, 1949 TO 1954**

Type of School and Year	Total	Proprietorship		
		Government and Native Administration	Voluntary Agencies	
			Assisted	Unassisted
TOTAL: ALL TYPES:				
1954	1,778 (231)	353 (48)	1,370 (177)	55 (6)
1953	1,406 (186)	347 (62)	894 (121)	165 (3)
1952	1,330 (206)	363 (106)	812 (97)	155 (3)
1951	1,121 (116)	264 (59)	714 (75)	143 (2)
1950	1,139 (117)	271 (40)	635 (76)	233 (1)
1949	1,115 (110)	322 (43)	546 (55)	247 (12)
VERNACULAR AND PRIMARY:				
Total 1954	1,714 (224)	326 (47)	1,333 (171)	31 (6)
1953	1,338 (206)	319 (62)	854 (118)	165 (3)
1952	1,271 (204)	342 (106)	774 (95)	155 (3)
1951	1,075 (113)	253 (39)	680 (72)	142 (2)
1950	1,108 (112)	265 (40)	610 (71)	233 (1)
1949	1,078 (108)	315 (43)	516 (53)	247 (12)
SECONDARY:				
Total 1954	22	—	22	—
1953	22 (—)	—	22 (—)	—
1952	22 (—)	—	22 (—)	—
1951	21 (—)	—	21 (—)	—
1950	12 (—)	—	12 (—)	—
	15 (—)	—	15 (—)	—
TEACHER TRAINING:				
Total 1954	37 (4)	19 (1)	18 (3)	—
1953	38 (3)	20 (—)	18 (3)	—
1952	29 (2)	13 (—)	16 (2)	—
1951	23 (3)	9 (—)	13 (3)	1
1950	19 (5)	6 (—)	13 (5)	—
1949	22 (2)	7 (—)	15 (2)	—

TABLE 93. NUMBER OF TEACHERS AT SCHOOL IN TRUST TERRITORY BY TYPE AND AGENCY, 1949 TO 1954 (*continued*)

Type of School and Year	Total	Proprietorship		
		Government and Native Administration	Voluntary Agencies	
			Assisted	Unassisted
VOCATIONAL:				
Total 1954	8	8	—	—
1953	8	8	—	—
1952	8	8	—	—
1951	2	2	—	—
1950	—	—	—	—
1949	—	—	—	—

TABLE 94. NUMBER OF TEACHERS AT SCHOOLS IN TRUST TERRITORY BY TYPE, AGENCY AND PROVINCE, 1954

Type of School, and Area	Total	Proprietorship		
		Government and Native Administration	Voluntary Agencies	
			Assisted	Unassisted
Total	1,778 (231)	353 (48)	1,370 (177)	55 (6)
VERNACULAR AND PRIMARY:	1,714 (224)	326 (47)	1,333 (171)	55 (6)
Cameroons and Bamenda	1,554 (205)	210 (38)	1,313 (171)	31 (6)
Adamawa	99 (3)	56 (3)	20 (—)	23 (—)
Benue	3 (—)	2 (—)	—	1 (—)
Bornu	58 (6)	58 (6)	—	—
SECONDARY:				
Cameroons and Bamenda	22	—	22	—
TEACHER TRAINING:	37 (4)	19 (1)	18 (3)	—
Cameroons and Bamenda	33 (3)	15 (—)	18 (3)	—
Adamawa	4 (1)	4 (1)	—	—
VOCATIONAL:	8 (—)	8 (—)	—	—
Cameroons and Bamenda	6 (—)	6 (—)	—	—
Adamawa	2 (—)	2 (—)	—	—

TABLE 95. STAFF OF THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT WORKING WHOLLY IN TRUST TERRITORY, 1950 TO 1954

Grade				1954	1953	1952	1951	1950
Total...				75 (13)	72 (13)	80 (14)	85 (15)	73 (15)
Principals	...	...	...	2	2	1	1	—
Education Officers	...	...	...	6 (1)	5 (1)	6 (1)	7 (2)	6 (2)
Assistant Education Officers	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	—
Technical Instructors	...	...	...	7	7	5	—	—
Supervising Teachers	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	—
Teachers—								
Grade I	...	...	...	2	2	2	1	2
Grade II	...	...	...	12 (1)	11 (1)	9 (1)	13 (1)	10
Grade III	...	...	...	15 (2)	15 (2)	18 (2)	14 (1)	15 (3)
Grade IV	...	...	...	14 (4)	12 (4)	12 (5)	17 (5)	20 (5)
Ungraded	...	...	...	8 (5)	8 (5)	12 (5)	14 (6)	9 (5)
Clerks	...	...	...	3	5	7	8	6
Drivers and Mechanics	...	...	...	1	1	2	4	2
Storekeepers	...	...	...	—	—	1	—	—
Messengers	...	...	...	3	3	4	5	3

NOTE: The number of females included are given in brackets.

TABLE 96. MISSIONARIES ENGAGED IN EDUCATIONAL WORK IN TRUST TERRITORY BY DENOMINATION AND NATIONALITY, 1949 TO 1954

Year and Nationality	Total	Mission				
		Basel	Cameroons Baptist	Roman Catholic	Sudan United	Church of the Brethren
1954 Total ...	83	16	5	58	3	1
American ...	5	—	3	—	1	1
British ...	12	—	—	12	—	—
Canadian ...	2	—	2	—	—	—
Danish ...	2	—	—	—	2	—
Dutch ...	38	—	—	38	—	—
Irish ...	6	—	—	6	—	—
Italian ...	2	—	—	2	—	—
Swiss ...	16	16	—	—	—	—
1953 Total ...	80	17	6	53	3	1
1952 Total ...	77	17	6	50	3	1
1951 Total ...	69	15	10	42	1	1
1950 Total ...	61	10	6	43	1	1
1949 Total ...	67	16	5	42	1	3

TABLE 97. PUBLIC EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION, 1949-50 TO 1953-54
£ thousand

Item of Expenditure				1953-54 (a)	1952-53 (a)	1951-52	1950-51	1949-50
Total...	...	...	...	202	190	182	149	118
Salaries:								
Education Officers	...	...	...	14	13	10	7	5
Clerical...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1
Teachers	...	...	...	35	33	30	25	26
Maintenance of Schools...	...	...	...	14	12	12	11	11
Grants-in-aid (b)...	...	...	...	117	116	114	94	66
Administrative	...	...	...	21	15	15	11	9

- NOTES:
- 1. The figures include only expenditure by Government and Native Authorities.
 - (a) These figures are estimates only.
 - (b) Grants-in-aid include grants from Colonial Development and Welfare funds.

TABLE 98. GOVERNMENT GRANTS-IN-AID TO MISSIONARY SOCIETIES HAVING EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN TRUST TERRITORY 1949-1954

Year					Total (a)	Type of School		
						Primary	Secondary	Teacher Training
1954 Total	...	...	...	...	99,800	...	...	...
1953	...	...	...	...	73,300 (a)	49,900	12,700	10,700
1952	...	...	...	...	66,600	47,200	9,700	9,700
1951	...	...	...	...	56,600	39,600	10,400	6,600
1950	...	...	...	...	55,900	34,800	14,700	6,400
1949	...	...	...	...	45,900	24,300	12,500	9,100

NOTE: (a) Estimates.

TABLE 99. TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION IN TRUST TERRITORY
BY SOURCE AND TYPE, 1954

Type of Expenditure	Total	Sources					
		Govt. and Native Authority	Mission- ary Funds	Com- pany Funds	Fees	Camer- oons Govt. Corpora- tion	Other Sources not Specified
Total ...	226,900	126,600 (c)	28,900	3,800	16,000	51,200	400
Administration and In- spection ...	79,800	60,000 (a)	7,600	400	1,900	9,900	—
Building and fabric maintenance ...	48,400	6,600	16,900	400	—	24,500	—
Equipment and furni- ture ...	11,200	7,000	900	800	1,600	900	—
Scholarships ...	21,400	5,800	400	200	—	15,000	—
Maintenance of borders	17,100	12,400	1,300	100	3,300	—	—
Other Expenses (b) ...	49,000	34,800	1,800	1,900	9,200	900	400

NOTE:

(a) Including Salaries of Education Officers.

(b) Includes Teachers' Salaries.

(c) Excludes grants to missions not from Colonial Development and Welfare funds.

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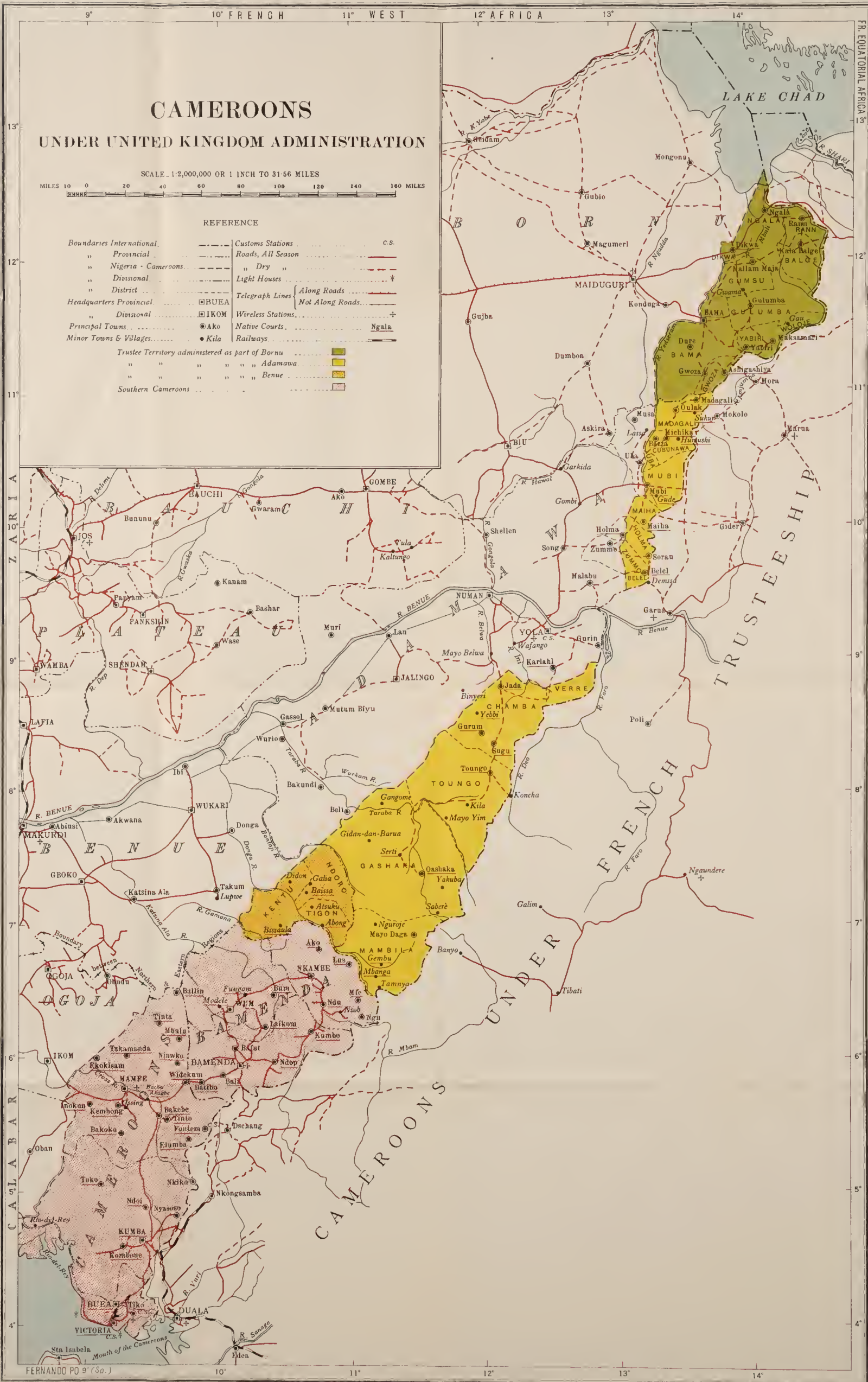
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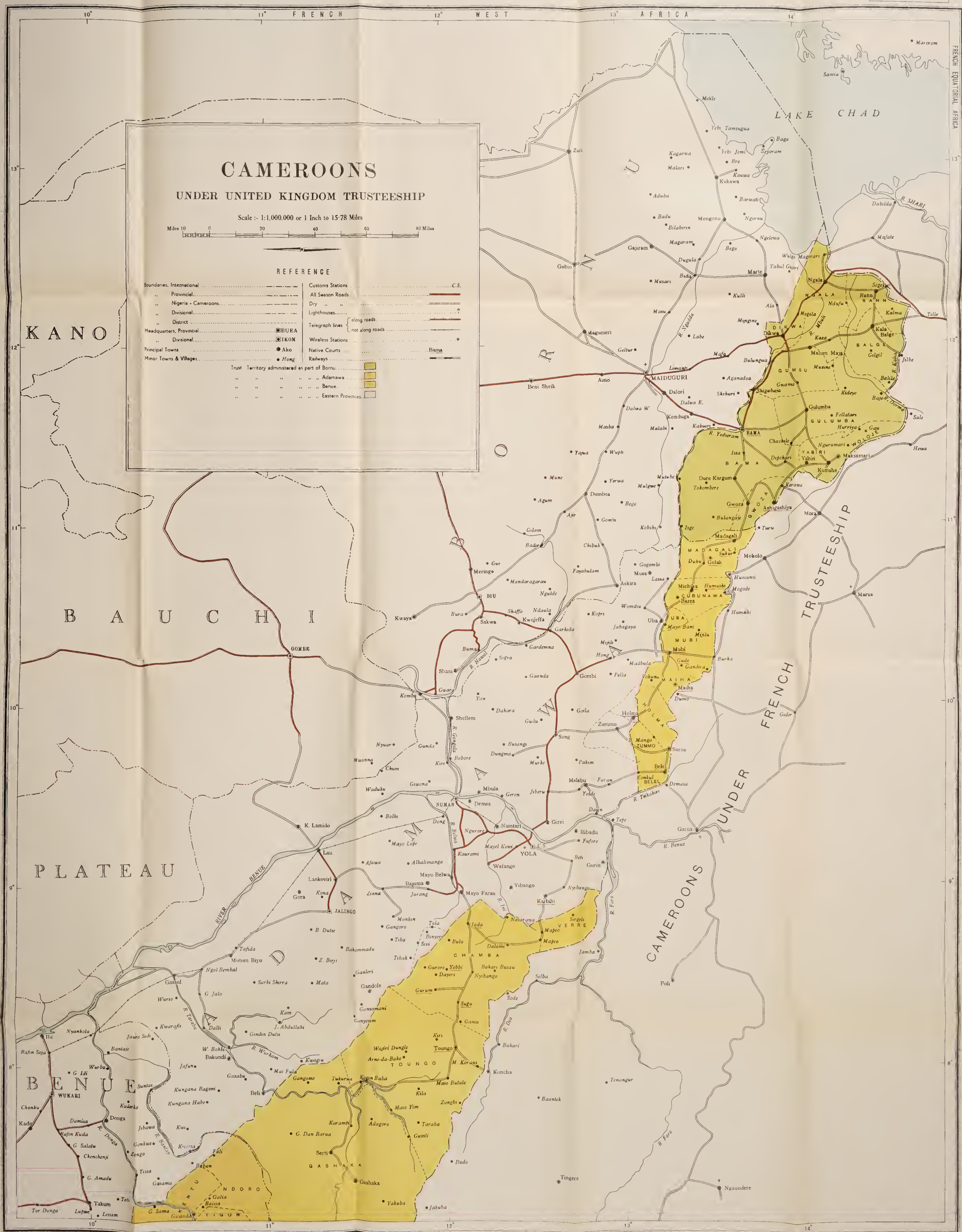
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CAMEROONS

UNDER UNITED KINGDOM TRUSTEESHIP

Scale - 1:1,000,000 or 1 Inch to 15.78 Miles



REFERENCE

Boundaries, International	Customs Stations	C.S.
Provincial	All Season Roads	
Nigeria - Cameroons	Dry	
Divisional	Lighthouses	
District	Telegraph lines	along roads
Headquarters, Provincial	Wireless Stations	not along roads
Divisional	Native Courts	
Principal Towns	Railways	
Minor Towns & Villages		
	Trust Territory administered as part of Bornu	
	Adamawa	
	Banue	
	Eastern Provinces	

KANO

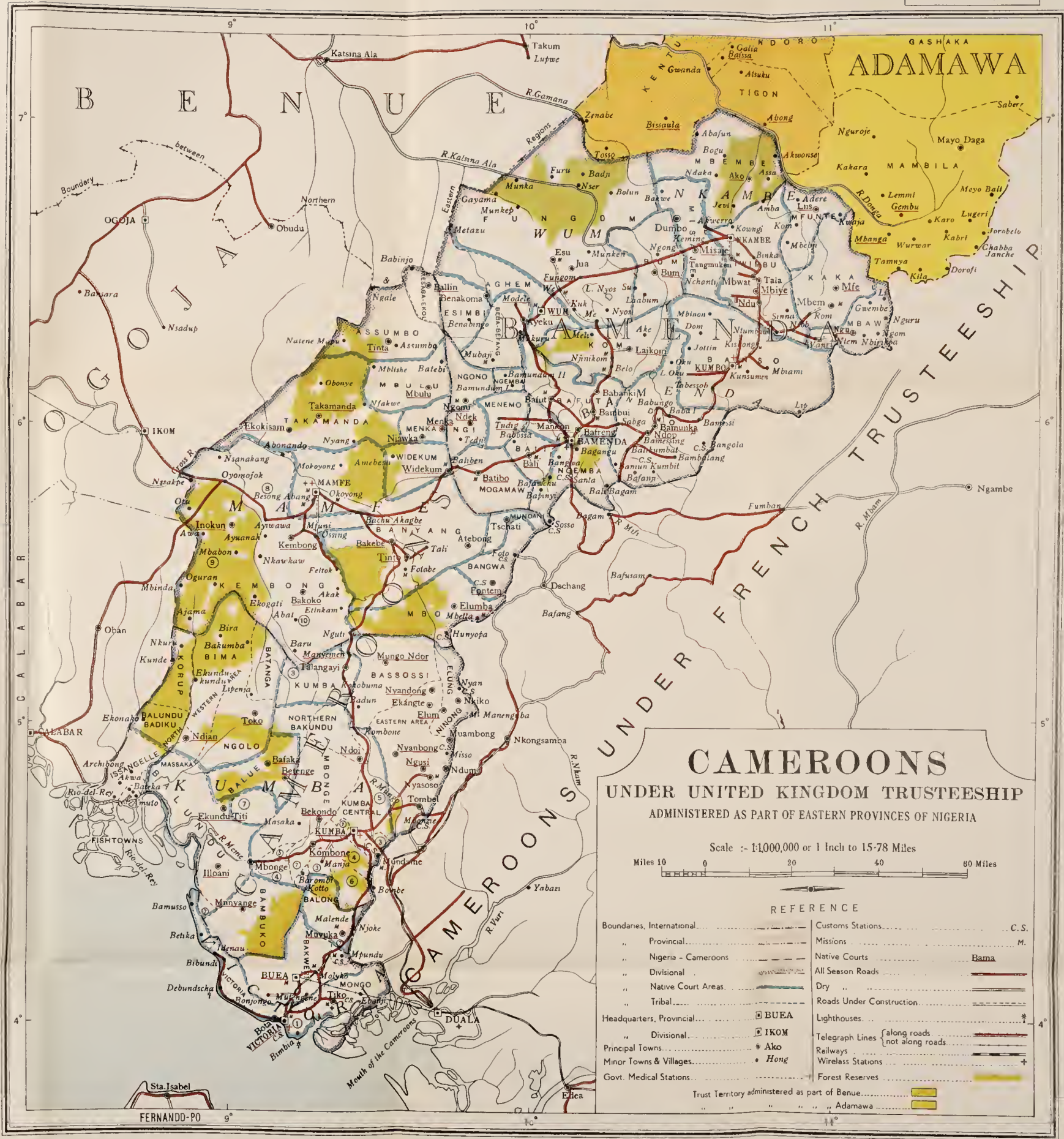
BAUCHI

PLATEAU

BENUE

TRUSTEESHIP
FRENCH
UNDER
CAMEROONS

Refer to this Map as
CAMEROONS (South)
Scale - 1 1,000,000

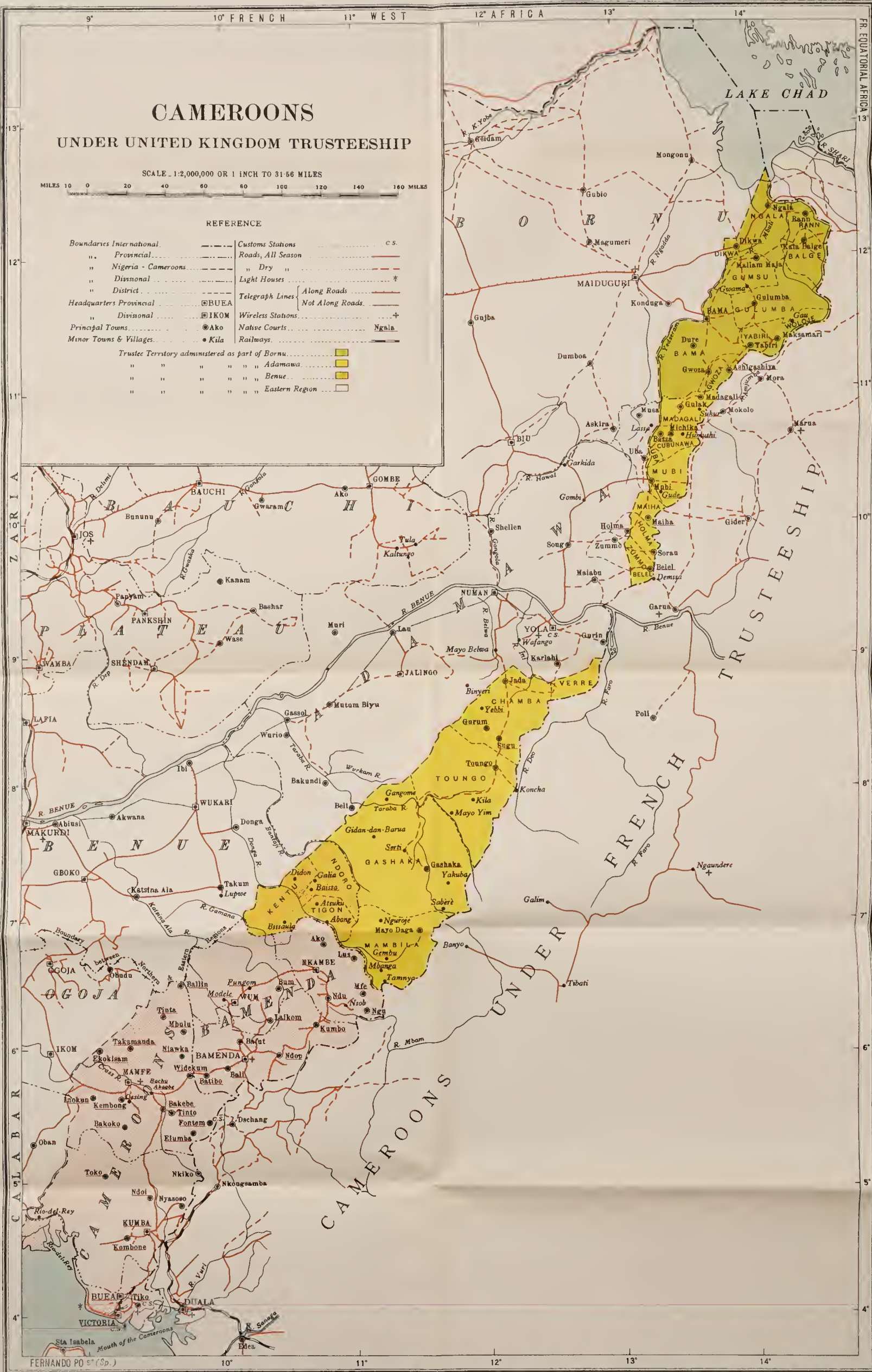


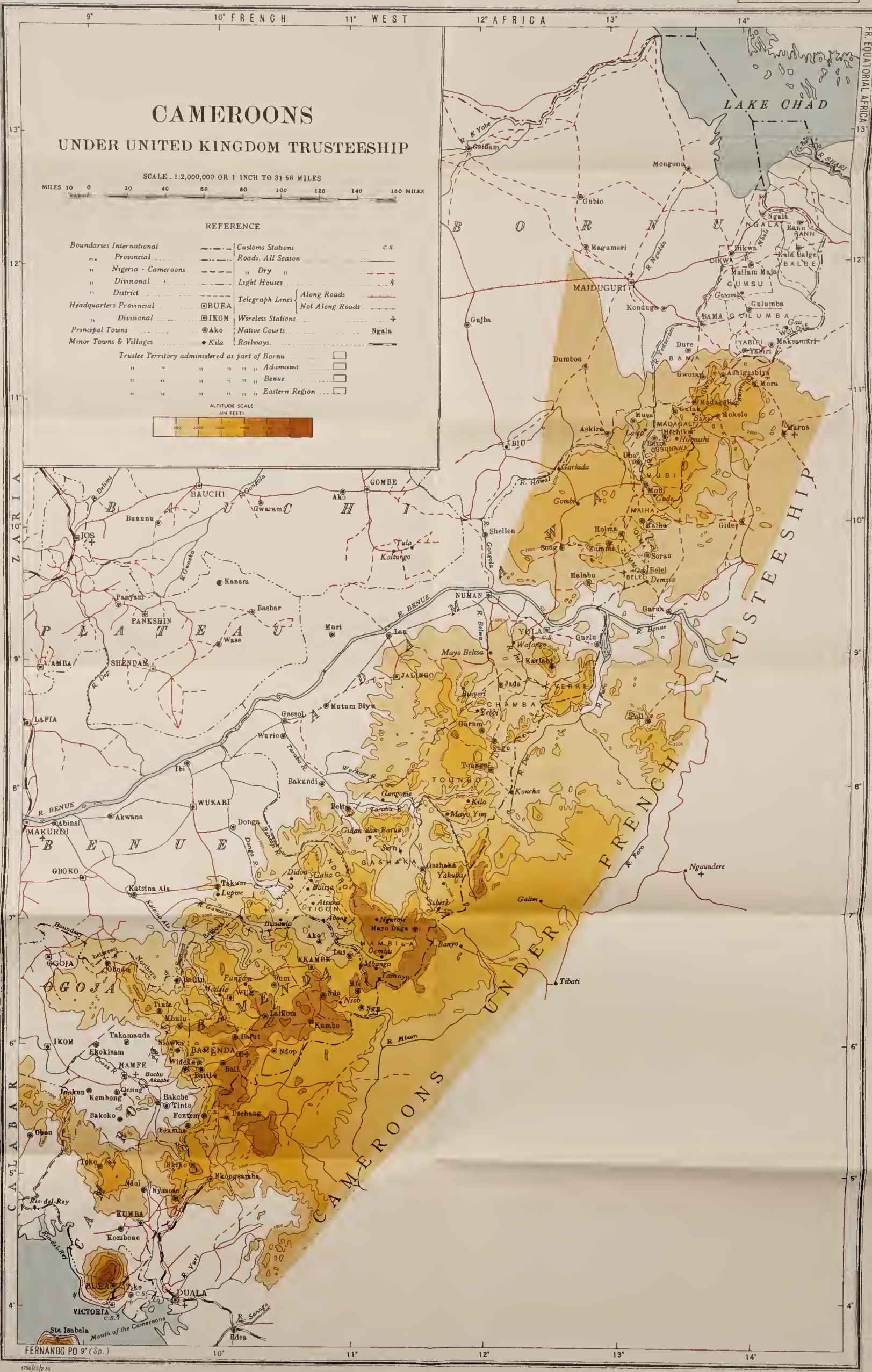
Refer to this Map as
CAMEROONS
Scale:- 1:2,000,000.

UNDER UNITED KINGDOM TRUSTEESHIP

MILES	10	0	20	40	60	80	100	120	140	160 MILES
-------	----	---	----	----	----	----	-----	-----	-----	-----------

<i>Boundaries International.</i>	-----	<i>Customs Stations</i>	C.S.
" <i>Provincial.</i>	-----	<i>Roads, All Season</i>	-----
" <i>Nigeria - Cameroons.</i>	-----	" <i>Dry</i>	-----
" <i>Divisional.</i>	-----	<i>Light Houses</i>	*
" <i>District.</i>	-----	<i>Telegraph Lines</i> { <i>Along Roads</i>	-----
<i>Headquarters Provincial.</i>	⊠ BUEA	{ <i>Not Along Roads.</i>	-----
" <i>Divisional.</i>	⊠ IKOM	<i>Wireless Stations.</i>	+
<i>Principal Towns.</i>	⊙ AKO	<i>Native Courts.</i>	Ngalia
<i>Minor Towns & Villages.</i>	● KILA	<i>Railways.</i>	-----
<i>Trustee Territory administered as part of Bornu.</i>			
" " " " " "		Adamawa	
" " " " " "		Benue	
" " " " " "		Eastern Region	





ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CAMEROONS DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

(Incorporated under Nigerian Ordinance No. 39 of 1946)

FOR THE YEAR

1954.

Head Office :

BOTA, VICTORIA.

CAMEROONS UNDER UNITED KINGDOM TRUSTEESHIP.

MEMBERS OF THE CORPORATION :

A. H. YOUNG, C.B.E., *Chairman.*

W. J. C. RICHARDS.

E. K. MARTIN, M.H.A.

J. FINDLAY.

W. L. BLOOMFIELD, A.C.A.

S. T. MUNA, M.H.A.

H. B. COX.

GALEGA II, FON OF BALI.

N. N. MBILE.

Secretary :

A. C. WOOD, M.A.

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CAMEROONS DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION FOR THE YEAR 1954.

I. General.

1954 saw the continuation of the expansion of the Corporation's activities both in the development of the plantations and in the ancillary services.

The banana plantations, from which the Corporation derives the major part of its revenue, again suffered considerable damage from windstorms, and the losses amounted to 1,750,640 plants. Panama disease claimed a further 932,717 plants, which is a very disturbing increase of over 48 per cent. over 1953, but the effective control of Cigar End disease reduced the losses from 738,000 stems in 1953 to 238,055 stems. The revenue from bananas was also seriously affected by the Dock Strike and by the reduction in October of the boat price.

The production of palm produce again shows a small increase over the 1953 figures, but although the quantity of rubber produced shows a decrease the quality again was improved.

Agricultural developments included the planting of 2,834 acres of bananas, and preparations were made for a further 1,220 acres new planting and 805 acres replanting. 1,228 acres of oil palms were planted during the year, and a programme of planting for 1955 of approximately 900 acres replanting and 450 acres new planting was in hand. As regards rubber, a total of 1,213 acres was developed under new and replanting, whilst a further 690 acres were being prepared for new planting in 1955, together with 607 acres replanting.

The reconstruction of the Wharf at Tiko was completed in September. Other principal capital works projects included an Industrial Centre at Bota and the continuation of the Staff and Labour Housing programme, and a start was made on the construction of a new General Office at Bota.

II. Membership.

During the year The Hon. Mallam Ahmadu, M.H.R., Lamdo Mubi, resigned his appointment, and the term of office of Dr. E. M. L. Endeley,

M.H.A., lapsed on 15th September, 1954. As a result of the constitutional changes which came into effect on 1st October, 1954, the post of Development Secretary, Nigeria Government, was abolished.

At the close of 1954, the membership was :—

Mr. A. H. Young, C.B.E. (*Chairman*).
Mr. H. B. Cox.

Cameroons Members :—

Mr. E. K. Martin, M.H.A.
Mr. S. T. Muna, M.H.A.
Galega II, Fon of Bali.
Mr. N. N. Mbile.

Overseas Members :—

Mr. W. J. C. Richards.
Mr. W. L. Bloomfield.
Mr. J. Findlay.

III. Meetings.

General Meetings of the Corporation were held as follows :—

20th April to 24th April, 1954.
17th and 18th August, 1954.
23rd and 24th November, 1954.

The Seventh Annual General Meeting, when the Report and Accounts for the year 1953 were accepted, was held at the Head Office at Bota on the 24th April, 1954.

A number of Sub-Committee Meetings and less formal consultation between Members of the Corporation readily available were held from time to time.

IV. Corporation Lands.

As anticipated in the Annual Report for 1953, the Sixth Agreement the Deed of Variation relating to the adjustment of rents arising from land surrendered, was engrossed and executed.

Approval was given for the surrender of a plot of land in the Omb Rein area to Government, who intend to develop it as an industrial site. Also a plot of land at Man O' War Bay is to be surrendered to Government for the extension of the Government Training Centre which has been established there.

V. Agricultural Activities.

The Corporation's agricultural policy was again concentrated on the development of the three main crops, Bananas, Rubber and Oil Palm. The Corporation approved the development of the Tole Tea Estate, and a start has been made on the first 100 acres.

A Research Division was established and a Laboratory opened at Kona.

Detailed reports on the various crops are given below and summaries of crop acreages are given on page 27 of this report.

(i) *Bananas*.—1954 was noteworthy in that the answer was found for combating "Cigar End" disease, which had begun to take heavy toll on some of the best of the Corporation's bananas, and details of this success are given more fully under "Research."

Although the shipments from the Corporation's Estates during the year were only 58,278 stems more than in 1953, the weight shipped was 2,461 tons greater. These export figures would have been even better, but for the hardening of the United Kingdom market during the last three months of the year and the Dock Strike in the U.K. which caused heavy losses of fruit which had been shipped but was not discharged until it had spoiled and thus become useless. Shipping was also disorganised by the Strike, with the result that in November only seven shipments were made as against ten in 1953.

A proportion of the fruit which is rejected before shipment, so that the quality of the shipments will meet the market's stricter requirements, is again being dried at Tiko, and a contract for the export of 60 tons of dried bananas was obtained.

The arrangement with the French Cameroons Authorities whereby during the dry season the fruit from the Tombel Estate is evacuated through French territory worked very satisfactorily, and, in October, the agreement was extended so that the French Authorities rail and lighter the fruit right through to Tiko, thus releasing Corporation craft for other duties. During the wet season when there was ample water in the Mungo River, the Corporation's craft continued to evacuate fruit direct to Tiko.

The Corporation renewed its Agreement with the Bakweri Co-operative Union of Farmers and the sphere of the Union's activities has been considerably extended to include an area round Kumba, some 65 miles from Tiko. The Corporation accepted some 80,000 stems for shipment, as against 33,623 stems in 1953. The membership also has grown during the year from 150 to 384.

Fertiliser experiments have revealed the necessity for Potash, in addition to Nitrogen, and during the second half of the year a compound fertiliser was applied to all second class banana lands. Further experiments on various soil types have been laid down, from which, in due course, valuable results are anticipated.

Panama Disease continued to make increasing inroads into the acreages under bananas, there being 932,717 cases reported as against 17,000 in 1953, and a further 1,689 acres had to be abandoned, making a total of 3,844 acres since 1951.

Windstorm damage amounted to 1,750,640 plants, which was 6,160 less than in 1953, but damage by elephants increased by 123,865 stems to 134,429. Numerous methods of prevention of the latter form of damage, other than shooting, which is restricted, have been tried without much success.

The whole of the exportable surplus of bananas in the Cameroons were marketed through Messrs. Elders & Fyffes Limited, under the terms of its Agreement.

(ii) *Oil Palm*.—For the eighth year in succession there has been an increase in the total annual production of palm oil and palm kernels. The production would have been higher had it been possible to bring the M'bonge plantation into production in time for the peak season.

In January the first shipment amounting to 340 tons of oil was made from the new Bulk Oil Storage Plant which was brought into use in November, 1953. From June to August inclusive, there were no shipments, due to lack of shipping allocation, and as a result of this the average F.F.A. percentage of the oil for the year was slightly higher than in 1953, being 3.63 per cent. at time of shipment, as against 3.57 per cent.

Arrangements are well in hand for the conversion of the Ekona Mill from electrical to steam drive, in view of the high cost of electricity which is more than it cost when the Corporation generated its own electricity. The Moliwe Mill was closed down in February and the M'bonge Mill was re-opened in May. The Bota Mill, where a second press and clay bath were brought into service during the first quarter of the year, operated satisfactorily.

During the year, 1,228 acres were planted in the Bota and Idemlwen areas, bringing the total of new and re-planting in all areas to date to 3,572 acres. Of this latter acreage, 294 acres (1950 planting) were brought into harvest in January and a further 147 acres (1951 planting) are due to come into harvest at the beginning of 1955.

Work on palm breeding continued satisfactorily and more than 150,000 seeds were planted. The seedlings have been generally healthy and no undue losses occurred as a result of disease. In addition, 10,000 Dura X Dura seeds were received from the Oil Palm Research Station at Benin in October and were planted in the Limbe Nursery.

(iii) *Rubber*.—In accordance with the Corporation's policy to replace some of the oldest and poorest yielding rubber, as well as to extend the acreage by new planting, approximately 945 acres of old rubber were cut out. Of that acreage, 406 acres were re-planted with bananas and the remainder planted with higher yielding strains of rubber. A total of 1,213 acres were developed under new or re-planting. As no rubber planting had been carried out in 1947, there were no new areas to be brought into tapping during the year.

Production during the year amounted to 1,595 tons, as against 1,500 in 1953. The reduction in crop is chiefly due to the abandonment of the acreage quoted above to bananas, and the replanting programme.

Improvements in the transportation and bulking of latex have contributed to the higher quality of rubber produced. At Mukonje a factory has been renovated and blanket crepe is also now being produced there on an old German macerator. This crepe was at first being smoke dried, but is now air dried. At Tiko a new crepe factory is in the course of completion and it is hoped that production will commence early in 1955.

The Visiting Agent carried out a tour of the Estates during the year and reported favourably.

(iv) *Cocoa*.—The rehabilitation of the 1,065 acres at Tombel continued throughout the year and the production amounted to 100 tons.

18 acres were planted but, due to the late arrival of seed, only 8 acres of the area planted survived. Approximately 1,300 seeds have been planted in the Nursery against the 1956 planting programme.

The incidence of Black Pod this year was very high, but, in addition to handpicking the diseased pods, spraying had a very marked effect in controlling this disease. The spraying is carried out on a three-week cycle by knapsack sprayers and also by a tractor-drawn "Mistblower" : the latter covers about 300 acres per cycle, which is approximately three times the area covered by a hand spraying unit. In the spraying trials, considerable assistance has been afforded by Plant Protection Limited.

(v) *Pepper*.—The acreage under mature pepper increased to 17, due to 5 acres of immature pepper coming into bearing during the year. As a result of the increased acreage, the crop for the year was 13,692 lbs., compared with 5,709 lbs. in 1953. At the end of the year there were 7 acres of immature pepper, part of which should come into bearing in 1955, and the remainder in 1956.

A disease affecting the berries which was identified as "Black Berry" was found to respond to spraying with Bordeaux Mixture. As a result all mature pepper will in future be sprayed with a copper fungicide and it is hoped to prevent a repetition of the losses which have been caused to the crop now ripening.

Due to the high cost involved, drying by electricity has been discontinued and sun drying is proving both effective and economical.

(vi) *Tea*.—As forecast last year, a decision was taken to develop the Cole Tea Estate into a 700-acre Plantation over the next ten years : an experienced planter was engaged and work was commenced in July.

In order to ensure the supply of sufficient seed for this planting programme, 20 acres of old tea were prepared as a seed garden which is already producing sufficient seed to plant 100 acres. The remaining 2 acres of mature tea have been rehabilitated, and approximately 28 acres of young tea have been planted out. A decision regarding the erection of a factory will be taken during 1955.

(vii) *Research*.—The inception of a Research Division, with the appointment of a soil Scientist and a Plant Breeder, was described in the Annual Report of the Corporation for 1953.

During 1954, a Plant Pathologist was appointed to the Staff and the laboratory was completed at Ekona, which is the headquarters of the Division.

As a result of investigations carried out by the Consulting Plant Pathologist and the Research Division, ably assisted by the Field Staff, it was possible to achieve, by the end of November, economic control of Sigar End disease in the Cameroons. The fungus diseases, *Trachysphaera fructigena* and *Stachylidium theobromae* were identified, as also the manner in which the fruit of the banana plant became infected. By deflowering the shooting bunches, the infection is prevented from reaching the fingers. This control measure, though simple in principle,

requires an elaborate and expensive organization of labour for its execution, and further research is necessary as to when to begin and when to discontinue deflowering and on the frequency of deflowering during the critical periods. However, the immediate effect has been to save the 1954-55 production in Ekona and to allow plans for expansion in the valuable banana area during 1955. The losses due to this disease were 238,055 stems as against 738,000 in 1953.

The banana fertilizer trials at Pungo in the Tiko area were continued. So far the results have shown significant increase in bunch weight from applications of potash, and further increases, though not significant, from the combination of nitrogen, phosphate and potash. These results have provided the basis for a provisional banana fertilizer programme for the Corporation.

Similar fertilizer trials have been laid down on bananas in the Ekona area and will be laid down at Tombel and Mbonge early in 1955.

Fertilizer trials have also been laid down on young Hevea rubber at Missellele, Ekona and Mukonje.

In September, 1954, six suckers of the Lacatan banana variety were introduced from Kew and successfully established at Ekona. This variety is highly resistant to Panama Disease, but in the West Indies it is very susceptible to the Leaf Spot Disease which in the British Cameroons normally does not seriously affect the Gros Michel variety. The accepted control against Leaf Spot Disease is regular spraying and it is possible that if the Lacatan variety was adopted by the Corporation, because of its resistance to Panama Disease, it might be necessary to spray to protect it against Leaf Spot Disease.

Sufficient Cavendish seed became available to plant out a compact plot of approximately two acres, which appeared to be doing well and was kept under close observation.

It has been decided that the banana breeding programme will be confined to the introduction and testing of new selections produced in the West Indies, and arrangements have been made for the quarantine of such material at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew.

In November, 1954, Professor Edelman of Wageningen University, Holland, paid a brief visit to the Corporation, and the Division had the opportunity of discussing with him the possibility of a soil survey and of hearing his views on the genesis and value of the various soil types occurring on the Corporation's lands.

(viii) *Buea Farms*.—Twenty-one Friesian-Montbelliard crossbred heifers calved during the year and the milking herd on the Farms increased to 92 animals, of which at the end of the year 76 were actually in-milk producing a combined yield of over a hundred gallons a day. The total yield for the year was 27,299 gallons, giving an overall average of 1.1 gallons, per cow, per day. The Friesian-Montbelliard crossbred heifers that have come into milk, while not giving any spectacularly high yields, have in most cases shown an improvement on their dam's yield.

Pasteurizing equipment, incorporating a comparatively new commercial "In-bottle" process, has been installed in the Dairy and the production of fresh pasteurised milk for sale is being developed at the expense of butter making.

As it has been found impossible to produce pork for sale at economic prices due to the cost of foodstuffs, a decision has been taken to close down this side of the Farm's activities.

Vegetable production showed an increase over the two preceding years and amounted to 557 cwts.

(ix) *Timber*.—The year was marked by the first exports of logs by the Corporation when 221 tons of Obeche were shipped to the United Kingdom in September. The logs were rafted down the Mungo River for shipment from Tiko. During the rainy season rafts of logs were floated from Mukonje to Tiko for conversion at the saw-mill.

Further timber surveys were carried out, showing resources at approximately 3½ million cubic feet enumerated to date. Sawn timber production was stepped up by the erection of vertical frame saws at Tiko and Ekona Saw-mills. Large quantities of Obeche weather boarding for labour lines were sawn at Ekona Saw-mill and, to help meet the Corporation's hardwood requirements, pitsawing stations were built at Mukonje and Tombel.

To supplement the supply of timber at Tiko Saw-mill, a timber camp is in course of erection at Moliwe plantation. Logs will be evacuated from there by rail when a new branch line, now being laid, is completed.

Details of production were as follows :—

Logs	151,630 cub. ft.
Sawmill lumber.. ..	80,612 „ „
Pitsawn lumber	13,095 „ „
Logs shipped	421 tons.

VI. Production.

Comparative figures of production are as follows :—

	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
<i>Bananas</i> —Total for British Cameroons :						
Production stems	5,676,039	4,803,782	5,953,543	6,178,209	6,732,560	7,631,804
Shipments „	5,137,600	4,680,419	5,773,208	5,746,946	5,893,294	5,666,901
Cameroons Development Corporation Estates :						
Production stems	3,226,723	2,760,188	3,868,756	3,880,487	4,059,181	5,346,336
Shipments „	2,927,539	2,666,775	3,609,906	3,743,801	3,846,585	3,904,863
<i>Dried Bananas</i> lbs.	112,224	28,252	573,216	523,595	278,264	49,700
<i>Palm Oil</i> tons	1,589	2,077	2,463	2,593	2,715	2,862
<i>Palm Kernels</i> „	666	1,157	1,265	1,576	1,712	1,739
<i>Rubber</i> „	925	1,324	1,606	1,559	1,800	1,595
<i>Cocoa</i> lbs.	255,770	194,040	186,480	181,920	181,600	223,580
<i>Pepper</i> „	4,943	2,260	3,360	5,824	5,709	13,692
<i>Butter</i> „	5,441	4,827	8,438	10,359	9,179	7,597
<i>Milk</i> gals.	19,238	15,272	24,870	30,086	26,482	27,299
<i>Timber (Shipments)</i> tons	—	—	—	—	—	421

VII. Joint Activities with Messrs. Elders & Fyffes Limited.

As in previous years the arrangements with Messrs. Elders and Fyffes Limited for the conduct of the joint railway and hospital activities continued successfully.

A new Railway Office and a Marshalling Yard were constructed at Tiko to facilitate the operation of the increasing traffic on this section of the railway system.

VIII. Engineering.

A. Civil.

(i) *Staff*.—Throughout the year technical staff was under strength, but the arrival of two Assistant Civil Engineers in September left the department with only one Civil Engineer and one Assistant Civil Engineer to be recruited.

(ii) *Housing*.—The following permanent houses were completed by the Engineering Division during 1954 :—

- 2 P.W.D. Type Houses, Bota ;
- 1 Senior Service House, M'bonge ;
- 2 Plantation Type Houses, Missellele ;
- 1 Arcon House at Idenau ;

whilst a further Plantation Type house is under construction at Tombel.

The following houses were completed by Messrs. Costains :—

- 3 Arcon Type Houses, Moliwe ;
- 1 1953 Type House, Moliwe ;
- 6 P.W.D. Type Houses, Tiko ;
- 4 Arcon Type Houses, Ekona ;

and the following houses are under construction :—

- 3 P.W.D. Type Houses, Ekona ;
- 1 Plantation Manager's House, Idenau ;
- 3 Plantation Type Houses, Idenau.

(iii) *Social, Educational and Welfare Buildings*.—Workers' Shops were constructed at Bakossi, Meanja and Missellele.

Community Halls were erected at Mukonje and Meanja and, at Ekona and Tiko the main buildings were commenced.

Plantation Schools were constructed at Tombel, Mukonje and Ekona, and the extension of the Bota School was commenced.

The swimming pool at the Tiko Club was completed, as was the new Club building at Ekona. A library was constructed at the Bota Club and the cost defrayed out of Club funds.

(iv) *Hospitals and Medical Buildings*.—The hospitals at Tombel and Ekona were completed and put into use. Work was unfortunately delayed on the M'bonge and Idenau projects, but these should be completed before the commencement of the rains in 1955.

The extension to the Cottage Hospital at Tiko was approximately 50 per cent. completed and it is hoped that it will be finished in March, 1955.

An Isolation Block and Nurses' Changing Room were constructed at Bota Hospital.

(v) *Factory and Workshop Buildings*.—A transit storage shed on Tiko Wharf was completed by Messrs. Costains and work commenced on a "Banana Elevator" Storage Shed in the same area.

An "Industrial Centre" was constructed at Middle Farm, Bota, comprising motor vehicle repair and maintenance depot, electrical workshops and refrigerator repair shops, Building Department workshops and joinery shop, and a mechanical workshop for the repair, overhaul

and maintenance of locomotives and carriages. An office for the Area Engineer was constructed in the same area. Preparations were well in hand for the commencement of the building of a new General Office at Bota, which will house all the main Divisional offices.

At Tiko a cement shed, which was in a dangerous condition, was demolished and rebuilt, whilst an old cement store was converted into a rubber crepe house and a crepeing battery installed. A Crepe Rubber Dry House was commenced and was 60 per cent. completed. This building is scheduled for commissioning in April, 1955.

A workshop and power house were constructed at M'bonge and a woodworking shop installed at Ekona.

At Buea Farms a milking bail and cattle dip were constructed.

(vi) *Plant Yard, Tiko*.—Plant yard buildings were constructed and a plant yard, following the usual contractor's system, was instituted at Tiko. This should show results in more efficient plant maintenance.

A Railway Office combined with an Area Engineering Office was constructed at Tiko, together with railway sidings for the marshalling of wagons.

The Multiple Frame Saw installation was completed at Ekona.

The Workshops for the Motor Transport Department at Moliwe were put in hand, and by the end of the year were practically complete apart from the hardstanding to the yard. A showroom for the display of vehicles was also completed at Moliwe.

A workshop was set up at M'bonge to assist in woodworking for the M'bonge labour lines.

(vii) *Labour Lines*.—800 rooms were constructed departmentally at various plantations during 1954, at an approximate cost of £100,000, whilst at Ekona, Messrs. Costains completed 3 Intermediate Staff Quarters, 21 Junior Staff Quarters and 16 Labour Line Rooms.

(viii) *Wharves*.—The Tiko Wharf was completed under contract and the first ship came alongside on the 2nd September, 1954. The railway track at present sits on the surface of the decking, but during the slack period of 1955 it is proposed to lay the track on flush sleepers and screed the Wharf to present a surface flush with the top of the tracks.

The Idenau Wharf was completed and cranes installed.

Sheet piling to the Mongossi Wharf was carried out over a length of 90 ft. and work is expected to be completed before the commencement of the rains in 1955.

The new sea wall at Bota, built in masonry to replace the original concrete wall, was completed during the year.

(ix) *Roads and Communications*.—Work was commenced on preparation of the abutments and piers for the Bibundi Bridge, which is being carried out on a lump sum contract. The bridge will consist of two 20-ft. spans, and the contractors (Messrs. Costains) have undertaken to complete the bridge by 31st July, 1955.

In October, heavy floods in the Idenau area caused the collapse of the suspension bridge over the Sanje River. Work was started on the replacement of the bridge by a single 120-ft. span.

(x) *Railways*.—A survey through very broken ground has been undertaken to ascertain the possibility of constructing a railway line from Mpundu to Tiko, which will enable bananas to be brought direct to the Wharf and which will save a considerable amount in transport costs and also enable fruit to be brought down in better condition. The relaying of several miles of the Bota railway with heavy gauge track was carried out by the Palms Division.

(xi) *Water Supplies*.—The new water supplies at Bota and Tiko worked very satisfactorily throughout the year and the supplies were extended to serve several of the labour camps in these areas. New water supply schemes at Bimbia and Moliwe were carried out and put into operation, whilst the Ekona scheme was nearing completion.

Schemes for the supply of water to Idenau and Mukonje were prepared and the materials ordered to enable work to commence early in 1955.

B. Mechanical Transport.

The Corporation's fleet of motor vehicles further increased, and by the end of the year there were 309 vehicles in operation. A start was made in replacing obsolete and old vehicles with current models. The workshop buildings at Bota and Tiko were completed during the year and equipped, and the maintenance and minor repairs of vehicles stationed in these two areas, as also at Ekona and Tombel, are now carried out locally, thus leaving the main workshops at Moliwe free to concentrate on major repairs and overhauls. The expansion of this latter workshop was continued and will be completed early in 1955.

Sales of vehicles and spares to the public also increased and reached £87,217, of which £64,839 was for the sale of 71 new vehicles.

C. Electrical Engineering.

The replacement of the old overhead system of distribution lines by an underground system was completed at Bota and Tiko during the year and an improved service was made available. Extensions were made at Ekona to the 3.3 kV system to bring power to the new residential site and the Research Laboratory.

An underground cable system was installed at Tiko Wharf, fed from a temporary sub-station. A modern system of fluorescent lighting was fitted on the Wharf to enable the fruit to be more closely inspected during night loadings.

The provision of a new central workshop at Middle Farm, Bota, has enabled closer supervision to be given to repair work. A notable feature has been the high quality of refrigerator maintenance now possible and complete re-conditioning and refinishing work is undertaken.

The radio-telephone network set up last year has proved its worth especially in outlying banana estates, where cutting programmes have been adjusted to last-minute shipping changes, thus saving quantities of fruit.

Internal telephone networks have been extended and improved by the addition of new equipment and direct communication is now possible by radio- or line-telephone between all sections and Head Office.

IX. Marine and Shipping.

The Corporation, as the Wharf Authority at Bota and Tiko, continued to handle through its Marine Division all cargo imported and exported from the territory together with the embarkation and disembarkation of passengers. The Corporation is Agent at these ports for Elder Dempster Lines Limited and Palm Line Limited.

After Tiko Wharf had been closed to shipping for seven months during the year, handling of ships alongside was resumed on the 1st September, by which date the principal construction work on the main Wharf was completed. During the period when Tiko Wharf was closed, 1,822,994 stems, representing the exports of all Cameroons banana producers, and which would normally have been loaded alongside, were lightered to vessels in the Pool ; and other cargo, which would also have been handled alongside, was dealt with in a similar manner.

Vessels continue to be handled in Tiko Pool when the Wharf is occupied, all cargo being handled in Corporation lighters, as at Bota.

Delivery was taken during the year of two shallow draught twin screw towing launches and four shallow draught river lighters and the Corporation fleet of motor-driven and dumb craft was made up at the year's end as follows :—

Single screw seagoing tugs	..	..	4
Single screw motor lighters	..	..	8
Twin screw river towing launches	..	..	6
Single screw river towing launches	..	..	10
Seagoing dumb barges	..	..	14
River dumb barges	..	..	30
Lifesaving craft	..	..	4
Total	..	..	<u>76</u>

In addition to being used for the handling of main line vessels and for lightering of bananas, these craft provide a service between 19 Wharves, other than Bota and Tiko, and over 16,500 tons of cargo was lightered between these Wharves during the year.

In 1954, 82 ships were handled at Tiko, and 166 at Bota.

A summary of trade at Bota and Tiko Ports is set out at the end of this section, and from this it will be seen that cargo handlings in 1954 exceeded those for 1953 by 18,032 tons, besides constituting the highest for any year so far.

2,025,304 stems of Corporation fruit were transported in lighters from plantation to shipment port during the year, representing some 1.3 per cent. of the Corporation's total banana shipments.

The Marine Workshops at Bota dealt with many major refits and routine maintenance and slippings of coastal craft and a portion of the Nigerian Marine Dockyard at Victoria, including the slipway there, continued to be leased from Government. Major refits of inland water craft were dealt with at Small Beach, Tiko, whilst routine slippings and maintenance of these was carried out on the slipways adjacent to Tiko Wharf.

SUMMARY OF TRADE AT BOTA AND TIKO PORTS 1948—1954 INCLUSIVE.

PORT	INWARD CARGO Tons	OUTWARD CARGO (excluding bananas) Tons	CREEK SAILINGS (excluding bananas) Tons	BANANAS EXPORTED Stems	PASSENGERS		VE- HICLES	BAGS OF MAIL
					SAL- OON	DECK		
BOTA	27,396	10,812	8,008	} 5,666,901	446	3,608	133	5,937
TIKO	18,438	1,492	8,764		481	685	148	1,212
TOTAL 1954	45,834	12,304	16,772	5,666,901	927	4,293	281	7,149
TOTAL 1953	35,528	11,347	10,003	5,893,294	968	5,311	245	7,863
TOTAL 1952	41,995	11,617	13,565	5,746,946	1,017	6,885	310	6,555
TOTAL 1951	32,423	8,213	12,535	5,773,208	704	7,761	187	6,134
TOTAL 1950	28,459	8,508	13,502	4,680,419	530	6,556	195	4,929
TOTAL 1949	21,193	7,774	6,825	5,137,600	877	3,896	187	3,560
TOTAL 1948	13,273	5,262	9,598	4,078,408	599	6,828	143	3,178

X. Staff and Labour.

(i) *Establishment*.—There was an increase in the strength of the staff and of the labour force during the year and the position on the 31st December, 1954, was as follows :—

Senior Service	220
Intermediate Service	36
Junior Services, including employees on Monthly Agreements	1,141
General Labour Force	25,030

Recruitment of Senior Service Staff was continued in order to maintain an establishment adequate to deal with the increased development and expansions in the various ancillary services. Further promotions from the Intermediate Service to the Senior Service were made during the year, one employee being promoted to Field Assistant and a second to Marine Assistant. It is the Corporation's policy to promote the maximum number of employees to responsible positions when they are able to show by qualifications and experience that they can accept the additional responsibility. There are now three non-expatriate Medical Officers on the staff of the Corporation and it is anticipated that two non-expatriate Nursing Sisters will join the service of the Corporation early in 1955. Employees promoted to the Intermediate Service during

1953, were considered after their first year's probation and their appointments were confirmed. The number of staff in the Intermediate Service increased by ten, and the Selection Committee will be interviewing further candidates early in 1955. Forty-seven promotions and 104 appointments were made to the Junior Service or to positions subject to monthly agreement during the year.

(ii) *Wages and Conditions of Service*.—No major alterations were made in the rates of pay during the year following the agreement between the Workers' Union and the Corporation which was reached in 1952, and resulted in an upward revision of salaries. The Corporation has continued to subsidise certain foodstuffs which were sold direct to employees through the Corporation's plantations. The activities of the Commercial Superintendent have continued to ensure a steady supply of foodstuffs being brought into the Corporation's estates, and this has contributed to a large degree in the stabilising of market prices in the surrounding markets.

Discussions are taking place between the Personnel Division and the Workers' Union with a view to revising the existing salary structure on the basis of the present rates. This is considered necessary in order to simplify the present structure and to indicate to all employees what their promotional avenues are.

(iii) *Cameroons Development Corporation Workers' Union*.—The relationship between the Workers' Union and the Management continued to be an amicable one and consultations have taken place at regular intervals. A Consultative Committee, consisting of Heads of five Divisions, has met the Union at quarterly intervals and has proved a useful medium for the exchange of views and ensured a large measure of goodwill and understanding by both Management and Labour on the various problems that arise. Individual cases numbering 92, were dealt with by direct negotiations between representatives of the Union and the Personnel Division. Some of the subjects dealt with by the Consultative Committee during the year were :—

- (a) Leave Travelling Expenses.
- (b) Repatriation Expenses.
- (c) Housing Accommodation.
- (d) Revision of Salary Structure.
- (e) Establishments.
- (f) Trade Testing.
- (g) Training Schemes.
- (h) Redundancy.
- (i) Rates of Pay—Individual.

The experiment which was commenced in August, 1953, whereby three Area Consultative Committees were set up, has proved to be successful. Local matters are being settled more speedily and the relationships between Heads of Sections and local Trade Union Officers have been strengthened.

(iv) *Senior Service Staff Committee*.—The Senior Service Staff Committee met on a number of occasions during the year and made commendations and suggestions with regard to conditions of service at a meeting held with the Sub-Committee of the Corporation.

(v) *Housing*.—Progress continued to be made in the provision of new and improved housing for all grades of the Corporation's staff, details of which are set out under the Section of the Report dealing with Engineering.

(vi) *Workers' Shops*.—Sales amounting to £138,976 showed an increase of £6,576 on the previous year, which was less than anticipated. This was partly due to the Dock Strike in England causing goods to be delayed.

Three new shops were opened, at Moque, Mambanda and M'bonge Palms. These have proved to be of very good service to the local population. The number of shops now in operation is twenty-one.

The service provided by these shops, the standard of which continues to improve, is now an essential part of the Corporation's activities, and has a very steadying effect on the local market prices and cost of living generally.

(vii) *Provident Fund*.—All members of the Senior, Intermediate and Junior Service, as well as many Monthly Paid employees for whom membership is voluntary, were members of the Corporation's Provident Fund, all members of the Fund contributing a minimum of 10 per cent. of their salaries, up to a maximum of 15 per cent. The Corporation contributes to the Fund 15 per cent. of the salaries of each of the members. At the close of 1954, there were 1,009 members of the Fund, the market value of the Fund's investments being £248,980 8s. 2d.

(viii) *Retiring Gratuities*.—Employees who are not members of the Provident Fund, but who have served the Corporation for a minimum of five years' continuous service, are considered for the award of a retiring gratuity when the employee retires as a result of old age or infirmity. During the year 531 gratuities, amounting to £12,018 5s. 1d. were approved. This is an increase of 29 cases and £1,445 9s. 8d. on the awards approved in the previous year. In addition to the gratuities for service with the Corporation, *ex gratia* payments are available to employees in respect of their service on the plantations prior to the formation of the Corporation. Payments to 420 employees amounting to £3,282 2s. 4d. were authorised during the year. This is a decrease of 19 cases and £243 0s. 7d. as compared with 1953.

XI. Welfare and Social Services.

(i) *Recreation*.—Spare time recreational activities for employees continued to expand and with the addition of two further trophies for football and athletics, competition was keen, particularly at Inter-Area functions.

The Corporation is well represented on all the major sports committees where there is outside representation, and in the newly constituted Cameroons Amateur Football Association, and the Cameroons Regional Amateur Athletic Association, Corporation sportsmen play a big part.

Six selected teams will be representing the Corporation in the newly inaugurated "Commissioner's Cup" to be played for in 1955; and the Tiko Area Eleven reached the final of the United Africa Company Cup, which game will be played in the New Year.

Eight Corporation players were in the team when, in their first representative game, the Cameroons Amateur Football Association XI defeated a Fernando Po XI by five goals to one.

The Corporation has thirty-one playing fields which cater for most Camps.

With the improved track facilities, the standard of athletics continued to improve and, in the 1954 Championships, five new records were achieved, and it is hoped that the Corporation's athletes will make a good showing in the Cameroons Regional Championships in 1955.

Boxing tournaments continued to be popular and the standard of ring craft, as well as sportmanship of the contestants, reflected well on their instructors.

A successful Festival of Tribal Dancing was held towards the end of the year, in which thirty-four competing groups, representing nineteen different tribes, took part. Preliminary shows were held in the outside areas and the final was held at Bota in the evening under floodlights.

The popularity of Table Tennis is increasing in all areas, where standard size tables are now available.

(ii) *Film Unit*.—During the year, the principle of giving shows at the smaller and more remote camps was continued, where necessary alternating such shows from month to month with those at the more populous centres. Unfortunately, owing to greatly deteriorated road conditions, it was not possible to send a unit to M'bonge and Tombel during the greater part of the prolonged wet season.

A total of 671 shows was given to an estimated audience of 209,000 on the Corporation's Estates, and 164 shows, with an estimated audience of 53,000 was given on Messrs. Elders & Fyffes' Estates. Colour films of the Royal Tour of H.M. The Queen were acquired and shown as soon as available in all areas. "High Life" dances, for which amplified music is provided, were still as popular as ever, and 65 dances were held at the various outstations, in addition to those given with the use of static equipment provided at the main centres.

As the result of a Government decision that cinema shows given in the camps were subject to censorship regulations, the Cameroons Film Censorship Board was constituted, and the Corporation's Films Officer, Welfare Officer and Assistant Personnel Officer, were appointed as members to that Board, and all films shown in the camps are now viewed by a censorship Committee.

The staff engaged in the repair and maintenance of electronic equipment continue to make satisfactory progress and it has been possible to undertake the repair of cinema projectors and amplifiers, etc., on a repayment basis, for commercial organisations operating in Nigeria and the Cameroons.

The Photographic Developing and Printing section continued working to capacity except for a seasonal decline during the rains. Requests from other Divisions of the Corporation for progress and record photographs of various projects increased considerably, and there were also requests from Government and commercial undertakings for the services of a photographer which the unit was able to supply.

(iii) *Woman's Welfare*.—It is pleasing to record that during the year a highly successful experiment was made in running an advanced sewing class under the tuition of the wife of a Senior Service employee. From this experience it was found that an equally high standard of craftsmanship could be found amongst the illiterate as well as the literate women. The dresses and household articles made at the class compared well with European standards of workmanship.

(iv) *Markets*.—The Food Supply Assistant and suitable transport continued to be based at Kumba. During the rains, and due to bad roads, it was difficult to obtain sufficient supplies from the usual sources but alternative arrangements were made and there was very little complaint of shortage.

(v) *News Sheet*.—The Welfare News Letter continued to be published and circulated fortnightly to all areas and was appreciated by employees who themselves have taken to sending in small articles of information for publication.

“Planters’ Punch” has become a well established publication and is now clothed in a coloured cover and on this a series of caricatures of members of the staff is appearing.

(vi) *Welfare Expenditure*.—The Corporation’s recurrent expenditure on welfare and social services during 1954 was £66,197. In addition, capital expenditure on schools, community halls, etc., exceeded £29,000, including work in progress.

XII. Education.

(i) *Primary Education*.—In 1954, new schools were opened at Ekona, Mambanda-Mukonje and Ebubu-Tombel. The Corporation now owns and manages eight schools, two of which, Bota and Tiko respectively, have double “streams.”

Two schools, Bota and Idenau, have now built up to the full four-year Junior Primary course. It has been decided to add Senior Primary departments to these schools, and the first Senior Primary standards will begin next year.

All four of the schools owned by the Corporation and managed by Missions have now completed the four class-rooms needed for Junior Primary schools, and they will all have pupils ready for education to the Fourth Year in 1955.

More than 750 children were enrolled at the end of the year in the schools owned and managed by the Corporation as compared with about 500 in the preceding year. It is anticipated that the enrolment figures in 1955 are likely to be over 1,100. About 450 children were enrolled in schools owned by the Corporation but managed by Missions. Finally about 2,300 children eligible for Primary education at Corporation expense, have their fees paid in non-Corporation schools, making a total number of children receiving Primary education at Corporation expense of 3,500.

During the year free meals were provided for the pupils of Tiko school, in addition to the meals already provided at Bota, Idenau, Mabeta and Matute. Thus all the schools established in 1952 and 1953 now provide meals.

**FURTHER ILLUSTRATIONS
OF
ACTIVITIES AND DEVELOPMENTS
ON THE
CAMEROONS DEVELOPMENT
CORPORATION'S
ESTATES.**



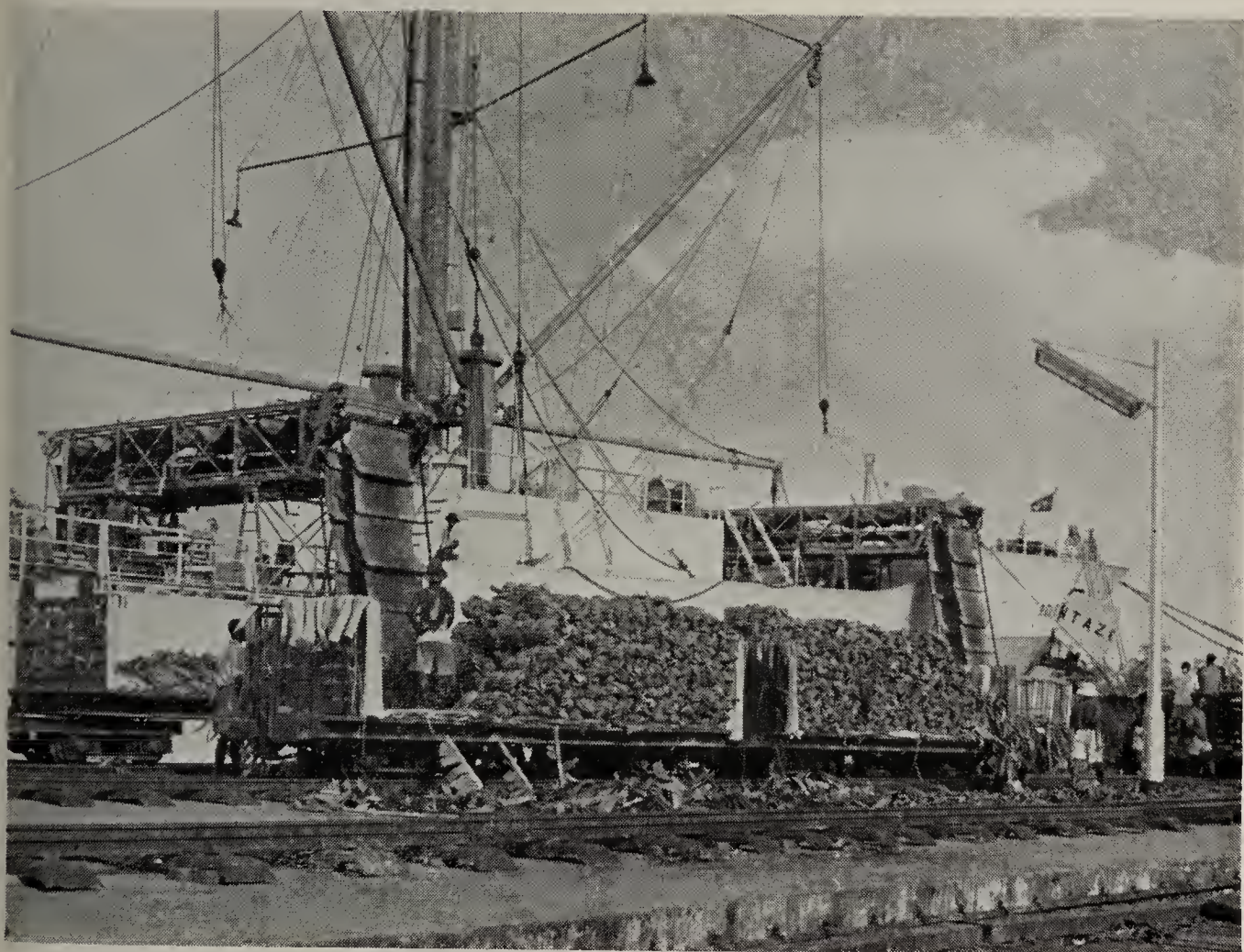
TIKO WHARF—"BEFORE".



TIKO WHARF—"AFTER".



BANANA LOADING AT TIKO WHARF.



BANANA LOADING AT TIKO WHARF.



TIMBER SHIPMENT.



STOWAGE OF TIMBER.



COCOA SPRAYING.



DEFLOWERING—CIGAR END DISEASE.



SCHOOLS—HANDWASHING BEFORE MEALS.



SCHOOLS—FREE MEALS.



LOADING PRODUCE—BOTA WHARF.



ATHLETICS AT MIDDLE FARM, BOTA.

The staffing of the Corporation's Primary Schools is very satisfactory, in that of 26 teachers employed by the Corporation, 21 have received professional training, or over 80 per cent. of all the teachers.

(ii) *Scholarships*.—For the past few years the Corporation has provided £5,000 annually for the award of scholarships for Cameroonians pursuing courses of higher education. During 1954 five scholarships were awarded, of which only three were taken up, making a total of 31 scholarships awarded and finally accepted since the commencement of the scheme. Where suitable training facilities exist in West Africa, the students are sent to these local institutions in preference to institutions in the United Kingdom. Following this principle, 15 students have been sent to institutions in Nigeria, 10 to the United Kingdom, 5 to the Gold Coast and 3 to Sierra Leone.

The awards are confined, where possible, to students of medicine, nursing, accountancy, engineering, commerce and, in particular, agriculture, all of which are subjects of considerable value in the development of the Cameroons. Some difficulty has been met in obtaining suitable applicants for the award of scholarships in agriculture.

Scholarships granted so far cover the following subjects :—

Science	7	Economics ..	2
Education	7	Domestic Science ..	2
Arts	3	Agriculture ..	1
Commerce	3	Local Government	1
Medicine	2	Dentistry	1
Nursing	2		

During the year 33 children of employees of the Corporation were receiving Secondary education at Corporation expense, and 15 new scholarships to Secondary schools were awarded before the end of the year. A total of 53 children have so far been awarded secondary school education and 23 children of employees were having fees paid for technical education at Secondary level at the Government Trade Centre at Ombe, Victoria.

Three men who have been employed by the Corporation for not less than two years and were therefore eligible for a scholarship for higher education or for further training of a more technical nature, were granted scholarships for further training. To date, further training has been offered to 23 employees, as follows :—

Government Trade Centre, Ombe ..	5
Pharmacy	7
Teacher Training	6
Sanitary	2
Accountancy	1
Agricultural Chemistry	1
Science	1

(iii) *Adult Education*.—Evening literacy classes were held three times per week in three grades, those reaching the top grade being allowed to take an examination prior to the award of literacy certificates. During the course of the year there were approximately 1,100 employees regularly attending 164 classes at 70 centres, supervised by 5 full-time Adult

Education Organisers, all of whom were trained teachers. In four of the more isolated plantations, this work was supervised by the Headmasters of Corporation schools.

Classes in English and Arithmetic are also held for employees who have completed the Senior Primary school course, mainly office workers, leading to the Elementary Examinations of the Royal Society of Arts. 37 candidates from classes at Buea, Bota and Tiko, sat these examinations in July. One purpose of these classes is to improve the general education of employees prior to admitting them to a more advanced technical course in book-keeping, office routine or typing. These more advanced courses, leading to the Intermediate Stage Examinations of the Royal Society of Arts, are now established at Bota and Tiko, and are also shortly to begin at Ekona.

Technical part-time classes for carpenters, electrical engineers and mechanical engineers have also been started at Tiko, Bota and Idenau respectively.

All these latter classes are tutored by Senior Service volunteers.

(iv) *Library Facilities*.—18 Library Boxes, each containing approximately 70 books, to suit employees at varying educational levels are circulated on the Corporation estates and reading rooms are provided in the main centres.

XIII. Medical and Health Services.

The year 1954 saw much evidence of advance in the Medical Division. There were many additions to the various Hospitals. Bota Hospital was improved by the construction of Nurses' Changing Rooms and an Isolation Block. Tiko had the Administrative Block in the General Hospital completely rebuilt and an extension started at the Cottage Hospital, including a much required Isolation Ward. Ekona saw the erection of a new female ward of twenty beds and the conversion of the old female ward, a relic of the German days, to Kitchen, Laundry and Nurses' Changing Room, and a new Administrative and Out-patient Block, which includes an Operating Theatre. At Mukonje permanent quarters were provided for the staff. A new Auxiliary Hospital was opened in Tombel and a temporary camp was established for students in the Preliminary Training School at Tiko.

The Senior Service staff was increased by the recruitment of two qualified African Doctors, one of whom, a native of Bali, is the first Cameroonian to qualify as a Doctor in the United Kingdom. It was thus possible to appoint an additional Doctor to Bota and, for the first time, a Corporation Medical Officer to Mukonje. Three expatriate Sisters were recruited to replace resignations and two indigenous Nursing Sisters, who have trained and qualified in the United Kingdom, will be taking up their appointments with the Corporation early in 1955.

Due to resignations, the establishment of Pharmacists was under strength, and unfortunately the Government Service was unable to second a Pharmacist. A replacement expatriate Inspecting Pharmacist and

Storekeeper was recruited and took up his appointment at the end of the year.

The Sister Tutor and two Sisters were employed full time on the training of nursing staff and the efficiency of this section of the Medical Services is reflected in the fact that eighteen out of twenty students passed the Preliminary Examination of the Nursing Council for Nigeria.

The M'bonge Estates remained under the clinical care of the United Africa Company's Medical Officer at Lobe and in return for those services, the United Africa Company's Estate at Bwenga were medically supervised by the Corporation's Medical staff at Tiko.

The Corporation's Estates are divided for medical purposes into four areas—Bota, Ekona, Tiko and Mukonje—and the total staff and their families at risk total, approximately 50,000. Of these, some 400 are Senior Service employees and their families.

The Corporation's Hospitals and ancillary institutions available, are as follows :—

Bota Area : Bota General Hospital with 91 beds and 6 cots.
Idenau Auxiliary Hospital with 8 beds.
10 Aid Posts.

Ekona Area : Ekona General Hospital with 60 beds.
7 Aid Posts.

Mukonje Area : Mukonje General Hospital with 35 beds.
Tombel Auxiliary Hospital with 16 beds.
M'bonge Auxiliary Hospital with 10 beds.
12 Aid Posts.

Tiko Area : Tiko General Hospital with 193 beds and 10 cots.
Cottage Hospital with 12 beds.
Missellele Auxiliary Hospital with 25 beds.
Dwenga Estate Hospital with 8 beds.
17 Aid Posts.

SUMMARY OF TREATMENTS.

	Out-patients		In-patients	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Bota General Hospital	18,332	4,874	1,840	1,091
Tiko General Hospital	13,247	2,096	3,303	1,090
Cottage Hospital	795	366	61	50
Ekona General Hospital	13,887	11,128	1,392	564
Mukonje General Hospital ..	6,641	2,110	652	187
Idenau Auxiliary Hospital ..	26,838	2,561	193	18
M'bonge Auxiliary Hospital ..	921	804	47	4
Tombel Auxiliary Hospital ..	8,106	819	323	18
Missellele Auxiliary Hospital ..	12,113	363	408	40

The numbers treated at Aid Posts in the different areas were as follows :—

Tiko Area : Cameroons Development Corporation 42,828 with 253,282 attendances.

Elders & Fyffes Ltd.—23,306 with 78,083 attendances.

Bota Area : 25,749 with 71,498 attendances.

Ekona Area : 16,181 with 58,722 attendances.

Mukonje Area (including Tombel and M'bonge) : 17,158 with 50,852 attendances.

All four areas are now undertaking their full share of operations, though the majority are still carried out at Tiko. During the year 62 major, 550 intermediate and 1,631 minor operations were performed. Hernia still accounts for a high proportion of these operations, but the effects of the strict medical examinations now in force at the time of recruitment are evident in the greatly reduced waiting list for hernia operations. 14,976 applicants for employment were examined during the year, of which number 1,412 were rejected, mainly for either hernia or gross skin conditions.

The main diseases which were treated in the hospitals were lung diseases and diseases of the gastro intestinal tract. There were many cases of pyrexia but few of these were frank malaria, a tribute to the efficacy of the routine spraying campaign which is now carried out in all camps, though in some of the outlying areas, the regularity of this control is hampered by bad road communications. Much research has still to be done with the origins of the many virus diseases prevalent in the Cameroons.

A survey was made of the streams which breed *Simulium damnosum*. This insect is the vector of Onchocerciasis which probably is the cause of more minor illnesses and inconvenience than all other diseases put together. Its late effects can be very serious and many invalidings are due to this cause. Supplies of Crystalline D.D.T. have been obtained, and at the first suitable opportunity in 1955, the Corporation will commence operations to attempt to eradicate the vector from the main areas in the Victoria Division, and it is hoped the treatment will be effective for many years, if not permanently.

A notable feature this year has been the reduction in the number of cases of Tropical Ulcer. This has been evident in all areas and is probably due to two main factors, better feeding by the employees and the growing use of footgear.

There were no cases of Small-Pox during the year. 29,248 vaccinations were carried out by Corporation staff. A new method of vaccination was introduced which gives more effective results and fewer ulcerated arms. Fear of vaccinations is now much less than it formerly was.

The laboratory at Tiko has functioned well during the year. The specimens submitted to the laboratory at Tiko consisted of 686 of blood, 183 of urine, 237 stools, 195 smears, 326 sputa, 103 skin scrapings. This does not include the work done in the smaller laboratories attached to the other hospitals or to routine ward examination.

The investigation into the feeding habits amongst the labour, started in 1953, was continued, and from the information available the most striking point is the manner in which normal diets have improved over the last few years.

Recurrent expenditure for medical services was £113,978, and contributions of £15,937 were received from other estates using the services of the Corporation's Medical Division. Capital Expenditure during 1954 was £24,219, which includes work in progress.

XIV. Finance.

The Corporation gave full consideration to the Report of the Mission organised by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and its recommendations in respect of the Corporation's finances, but found that the Corporation's Ordinance on which the Corporation's policy was based, had proved entirely satisfactory and was serving the purpose for which it was designed and thus needed no amendment such as the Mission had suggested.

In view of the heavy commitments involved in the Corporation's Capital Development programmes, the Corporation decided to invoke its borrowing powers up to its maximum of £2,500,000 and negotiations were opened up with the Government of Nigeria to implement this decision.

XV. Accounts for the Year 1954.

During 1949 a general principle was established, after consultation with the Governor of Nigeria and the Colonial Office, that in the absence of any real capital it was desirable to dispose of the cost of Capital Expenditure in the early life of the Corporation. It was decided at that time that all new assets created by the Corporation and attached to leasehold lands, which assets could not be pledged, should be written off in full as far as possible out of revenue in the year in which they were created, and that machinery, factory equipment and similar assets should be written off in five equal instalments over five years. In 1952, however, a decision was taken that as the rate of capital expenditure had increased considerably and was likely to be sustained for two or three years, it was necessary to revise the procedure whilst retaining the general principle. In accordance with that decision, buildings and constructions were written down by $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. instead of writing them off completely in the year of completion; other methods of writing off remaining as hitherto.

In 1953, capital expenditure on buildings and constructions exceeded that for 1952, and the same percentage was used for writing down these assets. In 1954 similar capital expenditure exceeded that for 1953 and $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. was again used but it will be appreciated that the total amount written off buildings and constructions in 1954 consisted of a third of the expenditure of each of the years 1952, 1953 and 1954.

As stated earlier in this report, windstorms caused the loss of approximately 813,000 stems of bananas and approximately 937,640 banana plants. It is estimated that if the stems which were lost had been allowed to reach maturity and had been shipped, the Corporation would have received for them proceeds amounting to £482,600. Of the plants

which were lost it is considered that had they been allowed to reach maturity one quarter should have borne fruit which could have been shipped before the end of 1954, and that these shipments would have realised £107,800. The total loss of potential revenue from bananas due to hurricanes is computed to be £590,400.

The Dock Strike in the United Kingdom in the latter part of 1954 resulted in the delay in the discharge of three shipments of green bananas. As a result, when ultimately discharged, the majority of the fruit proved to be unsaleable and it is estimated that the Corporation lost £83,000 in revenue in respect of these shipments.

The total potential banana revenue lost from these two causes is estimated to be £673,400. The Corporation decided to transfer £100,000 from the Reserve in accordance with Section 19 of Ordinance No. 39 of 1946, which contains a provision for hurricane risks, to the Profit and Loss Account. The costs incurred by the Corporation in the upkeep of the banana plants and the stems which were lost and the costs of harvesting, carriage to shipside, freight and insurance, etc., on the fruit lost as a result of the Dock Strike have been absorbed in the normal operations of the Corporation.

The final results as shown in the Accounts are as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
Working Profit	1,105,256	17	10
Less : Depreciation	1,032,659	13	7
	<hr/>		
	72,597	4	3
Transferred from Reserve under Section 19 of Ordinance No. 39 of 1946	100,000	0	0
	<hr/>		
	172,597	4	3
Transferred from Reserve for Deferred Maintenance	110	5	11
	<hr/>		
	172,707	10	2
Transferred to Reserve for Retiring Gratuities ..	15,896	1	3
	<hr/>		
	156,811	8	11
Provision for 1955/56 Income Tax Assessment ..	140,450	0	0
	<hr/>		
	16,361	8	11
Add : Excess Provision for 1953/54 Income Tax Assessment	2,843	4	0
	<hr/>		
Final surplus	<hr/>		
	£19,204	12	11

The final surplus will be remitted to the Governor-General for expenditure by him for the benefit of the peoples of the Cameroons under United Kingdom Trusteeship in accordance with Section 19 of the Cameroons Development Corporation Ordinance of 1946.

The Members of the Corporation record their appreciation of the services rendered by the staff at all levels and by the labour force which has been so essential to the progress made. The Corporation also desires to record its appreciation of the assistance and advice provided by many Government Departments and Government Officers.

(Signed) A. H. YOUNG, *Chairman.*

W. J. C. RICHARDS, *Member.*

S. T. MUNA, *Member.*

GALEGA II, *Member.*

J. FINDLAY, *Member.*

W. L. BLOOMFIELD, *Member.*

N. N. MBILE, *Member.*

E. K. MARTIN, *Member.*

A. C. WOOD, *Secretary.*

CAMEROONS DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION.

Analysis of Employees by Tribes, as at 31st December, 1954.

<i>Tribe or Locality.</i>	<i>No. Employed.</i>	<i>Tribe or Locality.</i>	<i>No. Employed.</i>
Bakweri	1,798	Brought forward ..	11,842
Mungo	7	Bambuan	156
Bafaw	89	Bamboko	45
Bakossi	405	Bowan	—
Bakundu	82	Balum	3
Basossi	79	Babaji	153
Balong	34	Ndop	143
Bakoki	4	Bajum	35
Banyangi	1,433	Ngemba	303
Nguti	33	Bikom	336
Keaka	645	Ngwandi	248
Mbo	202	Mbonge	63
Nfotum	22	Ngolo Batanga ..	504
Bangaw	265	Bambui	113
Bafum	337	Bawang	135
Bafukum	243	Bafangi	95
Bali	630	Batanga	19
Bamenda	553	Boa	10
Bamessi	186	Balue	226
Bamenta	1,071	Inguni	302
Bamengi	620	Esu	324
Baku Kong	24	Mentah	115
Bengli	22	Munguni	68
Kimbo	66	Mbulang	11
Babanki	311	Banjang	19
Bafut	820	Banyemi	71
Kaka	20	Baba	3
Babag	26	Baruti	1
Banso	156	Banna	23
Bandi	126	Buki	82
Balita	2	Bamubu	27
Eoow	—	Kurumanta	201
Mandom	49	Sonni	6
Balondo	515	Bamuko	43
Baumbo	26	Bako	4
Bali Kembi	113	Nsongli	134
Wum	556	Ngali	14
Baso	206	Nkap	24
Bafo	13	Wee	210
Mukab	53	Dum	58
Carried forward ..	11,842	Njinikom	31
			16,200
		French Cameroons ..	1,582
		Nigerians & others ..	7,248
		TOTAL	25,030

ACREAGE STATISTICS, DECEMBER, 1954—PRINCIPAL CROPS

(All areas are excluded which are not in active cultivation or harvesting)

BANANAS (ACRES)

	Mature	Planted 1954	Total	Preparation for 1955 planting
Tiko Area	7,470	1,016	8,486	1,020
Bota/West Coast Area ..	4,653	207	4,860	210
Ekona Area	5,506	796	6,302	395
Tombel Area	1,973	350	2,323	400
Meme/Boa Areas	2,610	465	3,075	—
Total	22,212	2,834	25,046	2,025 (a)

(a) Includes 805 acres Replanting.

RUBBER (ACRES)

	Mature	Immature	Total	Preparation for 1955 planting
Tiko/Missellele Areas ..	4,840	2,157	6,997	600
Moliwe Area	1,472	—	1,472	—
Ekona Area	1,014	1,628	2,642	90
Mukonje Area	2,521	2,434	4,955	607
Total	9,847	6,219	16,066	1,297 (b)

(b) Includes 607 acres Replanting.

OIL PALMS (ACRES)

	Mature	Immature	Total	Preparation for 1955 planting
Bota/West Coast Area ..	9,692	3,278	12,970	1,350
Ekona Area	2,269	—	2,269	—
M'bonge	1,135	—	1,135	—
Kassa	1,149	—	1,149	—
Total	14,245	3,278	17,523	1,350 (c)

(c) Includes 900 acres Replanting.

COCOA (ACRES)

	Mature	Immature	Total	Preparation for 1955 Planting
Tombel	1,065	8	1,073	10

BALANCE SHEET

31.12.1953

£

LIABILITIES.

£

RESERVE in accordance with Section 19 of Ordinance No. 39 of 1946:—

For Hospitals, Dispensaries, Medical Equipment,
Educational Facilities, Port Facilities, Re-
housing, Replanting, Hurricane Risks,
Marine Craft and Motor Transport .. 600,000

600,000

Less : Transfer to Profit and Loss Account in
respect of part of the losses arising from
the Hurricanes and U.K. Dock Strike 1954 100,000

RESERVE for Retiring Gratuities to Workers not
Members of Provident Fund 100,000

Less : Payments during year 15,896

84,104

100,000

Add : Transfer from Profit and Loss Account .. 15,896

DEFERRED MAINTENANCE:—

Wharves, Other Constructions, Railways, Plant,
Machinery and Equipment 46,195

Less : Expenditure during year 46,085

110

46,195

Less : Transferred to Profit and Loss Account .. 110

LOANS (unsecured, repayable by instalments):—

Government of Nigeria (final instalment 6th
December, 1970) 500,000

Government of Nigeria (final instalment 31st July,
1969) 500,000

Barclays Overseas Development Corporation Ltd.
(final instalment 29th May, 1961) 350,000

1,100,000

CREDITORS AND PROVISIONS:—

Trade Creditors, Wages and Other Expenses .. 390,987

Leave and Passages 50,000

Income Tax:—

1954/55 Assessment £93,578

Provision for 1955/56 Assessment 140,450

234,028

657,634

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT:—

Unappropriated Balance 60,285

£2,564,114

Carried forward ..

£2,624,400

ENT CORPORATION.

Finance No. 39 of 1946.)

31st DECEMBER, 1954.

12.1953 £	ASSETS.	£ Cost to 31.12.1953	£ Additions during 1954	£ Cost to 31.12.1954
	IMPROVEMENTS TO LEASEHOLD CONCESSIONS:—			
	Plantations—			
	New Development	603,463	207,360	810,823
	Buildings and Constructions	1,525,731	705,431	2,231,162
	Roads	101,452	42,093	143,545
	Rail Track	18,451	26,103	44,554
	Furniture and Equipment	132,258	23,729	155,987
		2,381,355	1,004,716	3,386,071
	EQUIPMENT:—			
	Plant and Machinery	353,242	50,387	403,629
	Railway Rolling Stock	146,475	10,723	157,198
	Marine Craft	213,436	27,475	240,911
		3,094,508	1,093,301	4,187,809
	Less : Written off to 31.12.1953:			
	Improvements to Concessions Equipment	1,819,775		
		412,595		
			2,232,370	
	Written off for year 1954:			
	Improvements to Concessions Equipment	883,733		
		119,291	1,003,024	3,235,394
362,138				952,415
	MOTOR VEHICLES:—			
	Cost to 31st December, 1953	192,400		
	Add : Additions during year	23,113		
		215,513		
	Less : Cost of Vehicles Retired	4,385		
			211,128	
	Less : Written off to 31st December, 1953	152,831		
	Written off for 1954	29,636		
		182,467		
	Less : Depreciation on Retired Vehicles	4,282		
			178,185	
39,569				32,943
	WORK IN PROGRESS (at cost):—			
	Planting		26,757	
	Buildings and Constructions		311,279	
	Roads and Rail Track		9,706	
	Furniture and Equipment		15,771	
	Maintenance and Repairs		15,809	
	Sundries		985	
59,987				380,307
61,694	Carried forward			£1,365,665

CAMEROONS DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

(Incorporated under Nigerian Law)

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st December 1953

31.12.1953

£

2,564,114

Brought forward ..

2,644,114

NOTE.—The total estimated amount of Commitments for Capital Expenditure at 31st December, 1954, was £855,000

A. H. YOUNG, *Chairman.*S. T. MUNA
E. K. MARTIN } *Members.*H. R. CLEAVER, *Chief Accountant.*£2,564,114£2,644,114

AUDITORS

In accordance with Section 17 of the Cameroons Development Corporation Ordinance 1946, we report on the incorporated Returns from the various areas comprising the Corporation's Concessions.

We have obtained all the information and explanations we have required, and in our opinion the Balance Sheet and the explanations given to us, and as shown by the books and records of the Corporation.

LAGOS, NIGERIA.

20th April, 1955.

CAMEROONS DEVELOPMENT

(Incorporated under Nigerian Law)

Dr.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR

31.12.1953

£		£	
1,404,827	To Upkeep of Mature Areas and Production, Ancillary Services, Administration	1,358,400	
	„ Medical Services	113,978	
82,435	Less : Contributions by other Plantation Companies ..	15,937	
64,166	„ Welfare and Social Services	66,100	
1,235,196	„ Balance carried down	1,118,500	
<u>£2,786,624</u>		<u>£2,641,900</u>	
	To Expenses of Head Office:—		
	Remuneration of Chairman and Members	3,660	
	Staff, Travelling and General Office Expenses ..	13,842	
16,110		17,502	
19,667	„ Agency and Service Fees	3,000	
1,738	„ Consultants Fees and Expenses	1,738	
	„ Concession Rent:—		
	The Governor General of Nigeria	41,035	
	Less : Allocated to Plantations, etc.	21,984	
5,947		19,051	
900	„ Audit Fee and Expenses	1,400	
	„ Depreciation:—		
	Improvements to Leasehold Concessions	883,733	
	Equipment	119,291	
	Motor Vehicles	29,636	
888,396		1,032,660	
46,864	„ Loan Interest	53,400	
345,915	„ Balance	72,500	
<u>£1,325,537</u>		<u>£1,201,560</u>	
	To Balance Unappropriated 1953 paid to the Governor-General of Nigeria	60,500	
51,108	„ Provision for Income Tax 1955/56 Assessment ..	140,400	
190,000	„ Transfer to Reserve for Retiring Gratuities ..	15,850	
9,219	„ Transfer to Reserve in accordance with Section 19 of Ordinance No. 39 of 1946	—	
90,000			
60,285	„ Balance carried to Balance Sheet	19,250	
<u>£400,612</u>		<u>£235,850</u>	

NT CORPORATION.

nance No. 39 of 1946.)

E YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1954.

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By Revenue from Plantations:—

Bananas	2,056,404
Palm Products	282,307
Rubber	275,605
Cocoa	17,636
Pepper	2,398
Timber	7,150
86,624	2,641,500
86,624	£2,641,500

35,196	„ Balance brought down	1,118,741
58,824	„ Agency Earnings and Commission	61,128
31,517	„ Miscellaneous Receipts and Adjustments	21,338

25,537	£1,201,207
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45,915	By Balance brought down	72,597
51,108	„ Balance per last Account	60,285
3,589	„ Income Tax Excess Provision 1954/55 written back	2,844
—	„ Transfer from Reserve for Deferred Maintenance	110
—	„ Transfer from Reserve in accordance with Section 19 of Ordinance No. 39 of 1946 in respect of part of the losses arising from Hurricanes and the U.K. Dock Strike 1954	100,000
00,612		£235,836

